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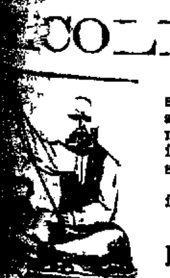
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This is to certify that I have equipped the Windsor theater in this city with the Lindgren stationary chemical fire engines. After examining all other systems of fire protection and after repeated tests of the Lindgren stationary chemical fire engine, and upon the recommendation of the insurance underwriters, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the cheapest and most powerful, as well as perfect fire protection for theaters ever invented. In my opinion every theater and opera house in the United States as well as Europe should be equipped with these chemical fire engines and thus save the loss of life and thousands of dollars in property.
Respectfully,
(Signed) H. J. GOLDY
Owner Windsor Theater, Chicago, Ill.

See What a Practical Fireman Says.
Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 19, 1889.
To Whom it May Concern:
This is to certify that I, George A. Burbank, witnessed the exhibit of the Lindgren chemical engine test to-day, and as I have witnessed a great many such chemical tests in New York City, Boston, Mass., and other large cities in the East, I hereby state that it was the quickest and most satisfactory test, and was also pronounced so by the four councilmen and all the citizens present, and I will also state that the time of applying the chemicals was left entirely to me and I did not give the word until the fire was well started, for in other tests I have witnessed they have always put the chemical on the moment the fire was started and water would answer just as well as there was nothing but the flame started and the wood not charred, and I take great pleasure in recommending the Lindgren as far superior to any other Chemical engine on the market.
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Secretary Paid Fire Department.
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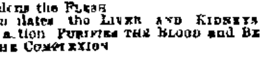
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THE PENSION DISPUTE

Secretary Noble's Reply to Corporal Tanner's First Letter.

AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Commissioner Not Willing to Admit Its Superiority.

ABUSES OF THE BUREAU EXPLAINED

The Re-Rating of Pension Office Officials Condemned—The Treasury Surplus Could Hardly Be Dissipated by Such Methods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Noble's first letter to Commissioner Tanner on the subject of the rerating of pensions was made public to-night. It is dated July 28. The secretary acknowledges the receipt of Tanner's letter of July 11, marked "unofficial," but which he could not receive as anything but an official paper, raising as it did the question of authority between the commissioner and the secretary, and asserting that of the commissioner to be superior as to the matter discussed.

"Your position, in your own language," says the secretary, "is that the secretary of the interior has the power to reverse the decision of the commissioner of pensions on appeal by a claimant against whom the commissioner has decided; on the other hand, if for any reason it be held that the claimant has been granted too much pension, the commissioner himself is the only person who has the power to call a halt and reduce the pension." The commissioner is laboring under a great misapprehension. The secretary has control to correct any abuses in the bureau of pensions or any other bureau in the department."

The secretary, in support of his position, quotes copiously from the revised statute, and adds: "It will not do to say that the secretary may not interfere and stop by his own power the executions of any orders obviously illegal and arbitrary. The secretary is responsible for the conduct of the commissioner and is bound to see that the law is enforced, that the public treasury is not unlawfully invaded, and that one citizen who is entitled to a right, whether of pension, or land, or anything else, is not unduly preferred either in time of hearing or allowance of money."

The secretary takes up the rerating cases, which he says, seem to be largely mere increases of pensions allowed for long periods prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same under the pending claims for increase. "In fact," he says, "the commissioner himself acknowledged them to be cases of increase of pensions."

The secretary continues: "The cases referred to were ten in number. In each of these the claimant was an employe in the pension bureau receiving a salary sufficient for his comfortable subsistence and was at his work daily. They were associated together and most of them had been in their places under the former administration, but they did not then prefer their claims. They made them soon after the advent of the present administration. There was no reason under the existing rules that these cases should be made special or pushed through in advance of all others. On the contrary, there was then and had been for some years, a printed rule in full force that no cases should be made special except in case of destitution or when the applicant was at the point of death; yet these cases were all hurried through by your order while hundreds of thousands of other pensions were awaiting throughout the land the allowance for the first time of the bounty the government promised them. Those other pension claimants were many of them supported by no such salaries as these particular men were receiving, and the association together of these men whereby this preference seemed to have been secured, and the subsequent allowances obtained, is in itself a fact that their purpose was to impose upon the commissioner. A further fact in each case is that the increase was allowed prior to the surgeon's certificate in the pending claim and that the claims allowed aggregate over $16,000. Neither you nor I can afford to act upon personal considerations in a matter of this magnitude. We are each bound by the law in all things, and it is our duty to take the law as we find it, to fully exercise the power that is given to either of us, and to abstain from the abuse of it to any degree whatever."

The secretary refers to the rules of the board of review and says that it is an established and well known rule that the department will uniformly refuse to disturb an adjudication of claims by a former administration except upon the most conclusive evidence that errors have been committed.

"Old cases will not be reopened, reconsidered or readjusted except upon the presentation of new and material evidence tending to show the existence of a palpable error or mistake. The department does not entertain the least objection to the increase of a pension, the increase to commence under the pending claim, as the law directs, and upon evidence to support it."

The secretary then reviews at considerable length the cases of three pension office employes whose pensions were rerated, and concludes that the rerating was illegal and unwarranted. He adds: "I will not go into the other cases. They are before you. I have said enough, I think, to show that the secretary may well call a halt until these cases can be more carefully examined. I notice that you say in your letter that you have such regard for your official and personal reputation that you will not [illegible] the cases to remain as they are, but will order each of the claimants for medical examination before men whose statement upon medical points will be unchallenged. When stated, the question is not what may be [illegible] hereafter. [illegible] about these claims [illegible] what should have been [illegible] record as it stood after the judgment was rendered. It may be that this government is strong and great, and has at its command a sum that no other nation ever had, but if sums of money to the amounts above mentioned can be granted without any further consideration of the [illegible] than seems to have been given these [illegible] it will depend solely upon a single officer's disposition whether the resources of the government shall be sufficient for its maintenance or not. There are more than enough of these applications already in the field and increasing daily to exhaust the surplus of which so much has been said in connection with this matter, and I am informed that applications for rerating are greatly on the increase, and now reach the amount of from 700 to 800 a week."

The secretary further says that he intends to have all of these cases re-examined, and has ordered an investigation of the pension office. Pending the report of the investigating board he will issue no further order, but expresses his belief in his authority to control the abuses in the department by any means he deems legal and expedient.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

To Overlook and Report on National Legislation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The industrial party, that nominated A. E. Redstone of California, for president last year, has reorganized under title of the Industrial congress with Redstone as president for one year. The party proposes to hold sessions here during the sitting of the national congress and examine into and report on all bills introduced into that body. Each state will be entitled to as many delegates in the Industrial congress as they have senators and representatives in the national congress.

RULES FOR RECRUITS.

New Regulations to Prevent Army Desertions.

FITNESS FOR SERVICE REQUIRED

The New Soldier Will Have Six Days in Which to Investigate the Service Before Becoming a Regular

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The war department to-day issued the following general orders, which are designed to check the frequency of desertions from the army by allowing recruits six days to make up their minds after learning their new duties whether they will serve or not and to allow recruiting officers to further investigate the recruit's record. By direction of the acting secretary of war, paragraph 908 of regulations is amended to read as follows: "Any male person above the age of 16 and under the age of 35 years, effective, able bodied and free from disease, of good character who has a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted, due attention being given to the restrictions in this article concerning minors." This regulation, insofar as it applies to age, shall not apply to soldiers who may re-enlist, nor to those who have served honestly and faithfully in previous enlistment in the army. All applicants for enlistment will be required to furnish such evidence of good character as they can obtain with a view to determine their fitness and aptitude for service, and to give them an opportunity to secure testimonials as well as for inquiry and deliberation contemplated by second article of war they may be retained and provided for at rendezvous after having signed the declaration of intention to enlist and having passed the medical examination for not to exceed six days.

Men so retained will be known as recruits on probation. The enlistment papers of any such recruit who may be unfit or undesirable for service or who may not desire to remain in the service will not be completed. Enlistment papers of recruits who are accepted and sworn in will bear the date on which the enlistment is completed and the administering of the oath.

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

Recommendations Made in the Direction of Greater Liberality

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The annual report for the fiscal year 1888-89 of the commissioner of pensions shows that there were at the close of the year 489,720 pensioners. There were added to the rolls during the year named 51,921 new pensioners; 11,754 were restored to the rolls and 16,507 were dropped from the rolls for various causes. The amount paid pensioners during the year was $88,275,113 and the amount paid as fees to attorneys, $1,363,583. Since 1861 there have been filed 1,248,146 pension claims of which 789,121 have been allowed, the amount disbursed on account of pensions since 1861 being $1,05[illegible],413. During the past fiscal year 145,298 certificates were issued, 51,921 being originals. At the close of the year there were, pending and unallowed, 4[illegible]000 claims of all classes.

The commissioner recommends that congress be asked to amend the act of June 6, 1874, so as to extend the benefit of all pension laws to all pensioners whose pensions have been granted by special acts subsequent to said date and to the pensions of soldiers who died from causes originating in service prior to 1861 during a time of peace. He further recommends that the act of March 3, 1877, be amended so as to grant a pension to those who, having participated in the rebellion, subsequently enlisted in the army or navy of the United States and were disabled therein.

The commissioner recommends new legislation to rectify the inequalities in rates and cites numerous instances to show the unfairness in the rules now provided by law. He thinks this statute should be amended so as to permit a rate of $72 per month to be proportionately divided, for all disabilities shown to be incident to the service and line of duty. The injustice and unfairness caused by the law of June 16, 1880, limiting the right of pensioners to receive $72 per month to those who were receiving $50 per month at the date of the law should be corrected. No provision is made for granting this rate for persons totally helpless on that date but not receiving $50 at the time and none for those who have become totally helpless since that date. The commissioner proposes to pension all soldiers who were disabled. On this point he says: "As the war period recedes from us and age and its attendant infirmities fall on the veteran, it is [illegible] question whether the government does him justice in limiting the application of pension laws to those disabilities only, which were contracted in the service. I earnestly recommend that a pension be granted to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor who is now or who may hereafter become disabled and without regard to whether such disability is chargeable to service of the United States or has been contracted since discharge therefrom."

The commissioner calls attention to what he believes to be manifestly insufficient, the [illegible] of $2 per month granted by the act of 1880 to widows for the care and support of minor children under 16 years of age. The committee also favors a pension for army nurses and makes an earnest plea in their behalf.

A BIG FRENCH STRIKE

The Difference Between Labor and Capital Is Five Per Cent

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The strikers in the Lens district now number 17,000 and it is likely that double this number of men will stop work unless the demands of the strikers are conceded. The directors of the mining companies have agreed to advance 5 per cent increase of wages. The miners demand an increase of 10 per cent.

MEXICAN LEAD ORES.

Windom's Decision on the Subject Made Public.

NO TARIFF CHANGE WARRANTED

Ores Should Be Classified According to Their Value.

MERE BULK NOT TO BE CONSIDERED

The Secretary's Finding Based on Existing Laws and Repeated Investigations—Distinctively Classified "Lead Ores" Dutiable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Windom to-night made public his long-expected lead ore decision, in which he sustains the present classification that admits argentiferous lead ores imported from Mexico free of duty. The secretary, in a letter promulgating the decision, which was sent to the customs officers to-day, after reciting the uniform decisions and practice of the department with respect to the classification of these ores since 1880, says: "The dutiable or non-dutiable character of these ores was the subject of investigation by the judiciary committee of the senate who reported on the 5th of July, 1888, in effect that ores of the character mentioned, namely, ores containing more lead in weight than either gold or silver, but more gold or silver than lead in value, are not in the opinion of the committee subject to duty under the existing law. If the question presented were a new one and had not been the subject of administrative construction fortified by the opinion of the judiciary committee of the senate, I would feel at liberty to give greater consideration to the weighty arguments which have been adduced tending to establish the dutiable character of all ores of this description containing lead in an appreciable or considerable quantity—more so if it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that these ores are not known, nor entitled to be known commercially, as ores of silver. It not having been so demonstrated, and it being a fact that since the original decision of 1880 on the subject, congress has re-enacted the pre-existing provisions of the tariff with regard to lead ores and silver ores respectively, I do not feel at liberty to set aside the existing classification. It must be assumed that the rulings and practice of the department were known to congress when it passed the tariff act of 1883. It must be held that the designation of lead ore and silver ore in the tariff, in the absence of legislative definition, was that of the existing decisions, and that congress intended that the classification should turn on the question of value and not that of quantity. It is, therefore, considered that this department is without authority to change the departmental and congressional definition of these ores, and in the faith of which large business interests have been established. That congress did not intend to impose a duty upon lead which might be found in different ores, but only upon such ores as were then recognized under the decisions of the department as lead ores, is gathered from other parts of the tariff act, for in paragraph 186 copper is made dutiable whenever found in ore, and in paragraph 191 nickel is also made dutiable whenever found in ore, or in other crude forms. In those cases it is clearly the metal contained in the ore which is made subject to duty, and had the same form of expression been used in reference to lead, that metal would have been dutiable at the rate prescribed, whenever found in ore. According to well settled rules of statutory construction, this difference in the form of expression must be deemed to indicate a different legislative intent and to limit the authority of the department to impose a duty in such cases to the ore, itself, under existing rules of classification. I consider, therefore, that the present classification has attained the force of congressional enactment and that a change, if desired, must be sought for in congressional intervention.

"If, however, ores of this description are imported which are distinctively known as 'lead ores' in a legal and commercial sense they would as such be dutiable. It is deemed advisable in this connection to enjoin upon the customs officers the strict enforcement of the regulations of this department intended to correct the abuses which formerly existed in the methods of entry, sampling and classification of ores of the character mentioned."

A TEST CASE

An Important Civil Service Decision Rendered by the Solicitor General

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In compliance with the request of the president, Solicitor General Chapman rendered an opinion upon a question submitted by the civil service commissioners. In April, J. M. Taylor was appointed in the regular way railway postal clerk. Taylor, however, did not take the oath of office until May, 1889, the time when the rule to include the railway mail service should go into effect, it having been extended from March 15 to May 1. The question came up whether Taylor should not have been subjected to a civil service examination. The Solicitor General finds that the fact that Taylor did not take the oath of office until after May 1 is immaterial upon the question of his right to hold the office to which he was appointed April 29. It is understood that a large number of appointments were made to the railway mail service just prior to May 1 and in a large percentage of these cases the appointees were owing to the shortness of time unable to take the necessary oath, which fact, it has been contended, rendered their appointment void. The opinion was approved by the attorney general.

THE PAN AMERICANS.

A Salute of Sixteen Guns Fired on Their Arrival at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—The Pan American excursion reached here this morning, and the warmly sons of the South had their first view of a heavy white frost. After breakfast they were shown the great furniture factories. A salute of sixteen guns was fired in their honor. This was followed by a review of the militia [illegible] and bicycle club. This afternoon they [illegible] witness the novelty to them of a trotting race. The delegates were much [illegible] great [illegible] of [illegible] there [illegible] [illegible] An informal reception will be held [illegible] this evening [illegible] the tourists boarded their [illegible] started for South Bend.

A Postmaster Appointment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Francis X. Trasty has been appointed postmaster at Etna, Jackson county, vice Harry Richardson, resigned.

STATE AND TERRITORY

The Baker City Stage Held Up by a Masked Road Robber.

BIG RISE IN SPOKANE VALUES

The New Oregon Pacific Contractors at Albany—Whatcom Court News—Salem's Street Car Lines—Tacoma's Famous Divorce Case

BAKER CITY, Oct 18—The Baker City and Canyon stage was held up at 6 o'clock this morning near Union creek and the mail sacks robbed of all registered matter The robber was disguised by having a dark woolen scarf tied over his head and face The driver described the man as weighing about 125 pounds and that he dressed in dark clothes After the robber had relieved the mail sacks of all registered matter the other mail was replaced in the sacks and thrown in the stage and the driver ordered to proceed on his journey which he did without delay

SPOKANE FALLS.

A Large Real Estate Sale—An Interesting Legal Contest Started.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wn, Oct 18—One of the largest real estate deals ever recorded in this city was consummated to-day Thirty six blocks in River Front addition on the north side of the river between the new Union depot and the river was sold by L C Dillman and others to a syndicate of Eastern men, who will utilize it for manufacturing purposes A large woolen mill will probably be erected on this ground River Front addition was placed on the market only four and a half months ago since then one firm alone has sold $268 000 worth of property there Lots around Union depot here have nearly trebled in value since this property was offered for sale.

An interesting legal contest has been started here involving the Northern Pacific's right to rebuild its depot burnt during the great fire on the original site. The city has extended its streets straight through the depot grounds, and when the railroad officials began to locate the new building the head man was arrested by Mayor Furth To-day the Northern Pacific obtained a temporary injunction restraining the city from interfering in its work. The hearing was set for the 26th inst

George R. Wells, secretary of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, as agent for J W Mackay, has bonded the No 1 mine at Warm Springs camp Kootenai lake district. The consideration is $15 000 Development will be pushed with vigor this winter.

THE OREGON PACIFIC CONTRACT.

Colorado Contractors Will Vigorously Push Their Work.

ALBANY, Oct 18—J B Orman and C B Griffin, of the firm of Orman, Crook & Co, railroad contractors of Pueblo, Col, arrived in this city to-night, for the purpose of prosecuting work on the eastward extension of the Oregon Pacific railroad

Their plant consisting of seven carloads of tools outfit, etc, and sixty mules will arrive Monday. They will employ 800 men, and complete the work to the summit of the Cascade mountains, a distance of forty miles this fall and winter, and they expect to undertake the extension contract in Eastern Oregon after finishing this forty miles

TACOMA.

A Probable Happy Ending of the Ferry Divorce Suit.

TACOMA, Oct. 18.—The attorneys for C P Ferry and Mrs Ferry had a consultation to-day and owing to the absence of one of Ferry's attorneys no definite arrangements were made but it is understood from an authentic source that the divorce suit will be quashed to-morrow

The work of paving streets was resumed to-day and contracts signed proper work and property owners are again happy

SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Old Offenders Seek to Rush Through Opium.

PORT TOWNSEND Oct. 18—Richard Miller and Alfred Bodley were captured by customs officers to-day Bowers and Peterson were near Irving park with $300 worth of smuggled opium Bodley is an old steamboat employe and the other also is an old offender The men when arrested offered resistance

A WRESTLING MATCH.

Quinn, the Victoria Heavy-Weight, Fails to Win.

SEATTLE, Oct. 18.—W H Quinn, the Victoria heavy-weight wrestler, came to this city the other day and offered to give any man in Washington $100 if he (Quinn) couldn't throw him twice in half an hour The challenge was directed especially at Matsada Sorakichi the Jap and Peter Schumacher. The Jap is sick but Schumacher isn't and he accepted the challenge The match took place at 1 o'clock this morning after the regular performance at the Stand and A tremendous crowd was present It took Quinn twenty five minutes to throw Schumacher the first time, and he narrowly escaped being downed by Schumacher several times The second time Quinn didn't throw Schumacher at all and there was great rejoicing, as the crowd didn't like the British wrestler.

SEATTLE.

The Salmon Catch Keeping the Canneries Busy—Notes.

SEATTLE, Wn, Oct. 18—The salmon season is holding out quite evenly There are no irregular jerks in the catch Horse's Columbia cannery in this city is receiving enough fish daily to keep going The output from this cannery so far has been about 700 cases The steamer Michigan took to-day 650 cases for shipment to the East The Myers cannery in West Seattle has put up about 11,000 cases and the Michigan will take about 1100 cases from there Reports from Fraser river show that 135 000 have been shipped from there this season and fishing is still in progress From Alaska 445 000 cases have been shipped Salmon is running steady but not in great numbers Most of the fish supplied the two canneries on the bay comes from the head of the bay

The Madison Street Cable Company has decided to extend the Madison street cable road, now being constructed to Lake Washington, one and three-quarters miles further than was at first proposed making the total length of the road three and one-half miles. This will increase the total cost to $500 000. Cars will be running on the first half of the road by April 1, and to Lake Washington by June 15

PHYSIO-MEDICAL MEN.

Certain Physicians and Surgeons of Washington Incorporate a State Society

WALLULA Wn Oct 18—The physio-medical physicians and surgeons of Washington met in Wallula to-day and organized a state medical society, and incorporated the same under the chapter of the code regulating the incorporation of educational and scientific societies

In the preamble the society adopts for its principles the "platform of principles" of the American association of physio medical physicians and surgeons, and declared that "no article should be used in the cure of disease that by its nature tends to damage the integrity of structures or impair the vitality of tissues hence all measures that are injurious and all agents that are poisons are to be rejected from medical practice as being in themselves causes of disease and not promoters of health

The objects of the association are declared to be the promotion of the principles of physio medical science by furnishing means for the more systematic interchange of ideas to encourage all measures that will advance professional education, the mutual benefit of the members of this organization the resistance of all laws discriminating against physio-medical practice, to demand that this school in medicine shall have equal privileges with any other in all medical laws and enjoy an equal representation on all state medical boards"

The association is made auxiliary to the National Association of this school and pledged to co-operate with it and other state societies in opposing all discriminating and secular medical legislation

The admission of members was certainly guarded The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year James E Stevens M D Castle Rock, president S M White M D secretary and treasurer, J A Tung M D Medical Lake R Cummins, M B Wallula J S Sturdivant Executive committee C C Johnson M D Waitsburg James D Minkler M D Centralia and James I Stevens M D censors

A committee on medical legislation consisting of Drs Minkler Johnson and White was appointed The medical law of California was favorably considered

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS The success of the practice of medicine depends very largely upon the intelligent and honest compounding of prescriptions be it

Resolved That it is the sense of this association that the legislature should enact such laws as will insure competent pharmacy and intelligent compounding of prescriptions and

Resolved That the practice commonly known as substitution by druggists is condemned and it is the sense of this association that a heavy penalty should attach thereto

The association adjourned to meet in Centralia on the second Tuesday of October 1890

WASHINGTON'S WEALTH.

A Magnificent Exhibit for the Past Year—Returns to the Territorial Auditor

OLYMPIA Oct 18—The *Standard* of this week will publish the following

The returns made of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the territory for the current year make a magnificent showing The increase for many years past has been gradual and steady indicating a wholesome permanent growth but of late the valuations have augmented so rapidly as to excite the wonder even of our own people who knowing our resources have expected great achievements The returns in '85 showed an aggregate valuation in round numbers of $51 000 000 In 1886 this had increased to $61 000,000 which was considered a very fair step in the line of progress In 1887 there was a jump to $84 000 000 but this was deemed to be owing mainly to the assessment of railroad lands which had up to that time been exempt under the gross earnings system of taxing those corporations There was doubtless a healthy increase independent of that cause Now in 1889 we are gratified to find that the grand aggregate is $125 000 000 a net increase of over $40 000,000 without any further addition of new classes of property valuations to the roll. The assessment by counties (except Okanogan) is as follows compiled from returns to the territorial auditor

COUNTIES	1888.	1889	Increase	Dec
Adams	$ 873,151	$ 1 014 301	$ 141 150	
Asotin	532,177	606 423	74 246	
Chehalis	1,807 764	2,305,544	497 780	
Clallam	491,332	871 460	380 128	
Clarke	2 290 170	2 676 553	386 383	
Columbia	2 825 100	3 698 340	873,240	
Cowlitz	1 098,330	1,097 008		$1 322
Douglas	530 239	1,160 830	630 591	
Franklin	579,976	640 372	60 396	
Garfield.	1 669 180	1 562 895		106 285
Island	460 419	548 836	88 417	
Jefferson	1 258,550	2 031 915	773 365	
King	15 016 795	23 501 890	8 485 095	
Kittitas	2,307 622	2 649 604	341 982	
Kitsap	1,032 720	1 243 470	210,750	
Klickitat	1 740 948	1 851 431	110 483	
Lewis	1 016 344	1 584 884	568 540	
Lincoln	2,483,043	3 089 569	606 526	
Mason	715,223	986 537	271 314	
Okanogan	205 762	*305 762	100 000	
Pacific	756 815	891 119	134 304	
Pierce.	14 021 842	26,852,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	
San Juan	282,293	379,090	96,797	
Skagit.	1 460 601	1,733 030	272,429	
Skamania	170,678	158 655		12,023
Snohomish	1 299,467	1,610,922	311,455	
Spokane.	7 217 974	14 584 363	7,366,389	
Stevens	420 345	684 819	264 474	
Thurston	2,154 047	2,637 366	483 319	
Wahkiakum	433 308	516 577	83 269	
Walla Walla.	6,754 940	7,833 965	1 079 025	
Whatcom	1 134 903	*3 300 000	2 165 097	
Whitman	7,084 745	7 870 228	785 483	
Yakima	2 071 978	2,820 261	748 283	
Totals.	84 676 606	125 058,870	40 501 983	119 630

*Estimated

It will be seen from this exhibit that Whatcom county nearly trebles her assessment of the previous year Spokane and Douglas more than double it Pierce nearly doubles King adds more than one half and all other counties except Cowlitz Garfield and Skamania, make exceedingly creditable gains. If this ratio of augmentation of values continues the cost of state government will in time become a light burden despite the expensive scale on which it is planned.

Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA Oct 18—Last night the sheriff here received a dispatch from Palouse City announcing the capture of two men, strangers who had hired two riding horses from Bryan Bros, Saturday The information concerning them had been obtained from Lewiston, Monday, where they had sold the saddle having ridden the horses from here to Palouse City in one day At Lewiston they hired a buggy and drove to Palouse City where they endeavored to dispose of the outfit and were arrested

Rev P R Chamberlain well known in Portland and the Northwest, is lying at the point of death from paralysis

Conductor Trowley who was lately run over by the cars at Wallula has suffered the amputation of one foot, the other foot will probably be taken off to-morrow if his condition permits He seems growing weaker and his condition is serious.

Whatcom

WHATCOM Oct 18—City Marshal Stimson, was sentenced to one year in the Walla Walla penitentiary for manslaughter for killing Trenchy with a club while arresting him one year ago The court imposed the lightest sentence, and a large petition is being circulated asking the governor to pardon Stimson There is strong sympathy for the unfortunate marshal

John Shea, indicted for assisting a prisoner to escape, himself escaped from jail to-day by walking out while the jailer was feeding them

A woman cook aged 26 at Silver Moon restaurant suicided last night by taking an ounce of carbolic acid

Judge Hanford sentenced John Thompson to the penitentiary for two years for forgery

Salem

SALEM Or Oct 18—In the circuit court George Barker was arraigned to-day and indicted for having robbed Samuel Stott of Portland during fair week He will plead to-morrow

George Barrington tried for burglary of Halverson's store, was tried to-day The jury is still out.

As soon as lumber can be put on the ground work on the street railway up Center street will be commenced and pushed and cars will be running to the East Salem schoolhouse before December

Governor Pennoyer to day appointed two notaries public A K Gregg of Lake, and William Zenholm of Multnomah

A Speculator's Death

CHICAGO Oct 18—James M Sclover once quite a noted Wall street broker and of late years a mining speculator, died to-day at the Leland hotel of brain fever Sclover acquired considerable celebrity a few years ago in connection with a physical encounter he had with Jay Gould He came to Chicago it is said to sell some Idaho mining property

Work for the San Francisco Mint.

NEW YORK Oct 18—A special from Washington to the *Post* says Of the silver bullion purchased yesterday by the treasury department $200 000 is destined for the mint at San Francisco which will be started again It is denied that there is any political significance in the renewal of the work there but coinage is $1 300,000 in arrears

Maggie Mitchell Is a Wife

BOSTON, Oct. 18—With regard to the reported marriage of Maggie Mitchell the actress, to her leading man Charles Abbott, last Saturday the Boston *Herald* announces to-day on authority that the ceremony took place at the residence of the actress in Long Branch on June 3 last

A Ferocious Jaguar

LONDON Oct 18—A scrubwoman was cleaning the cage at the Hamburg Zoological Garden this morning, when a jaguar plunged his paw through the bars of the cage and managed to lacerate her flesh so frightfully that she died in a short time

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters of Dr J G B Siegert & Sons Ask your druggist.

Oregon Improvement Company's Dividend.

BOSTON Oct 18—A 1 per cent dividend on common stock has been declared by the Oregon Improvement Company

A 'Balm in Gilead' for you by taking Simmons Liver Regulator for your diseased liver

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Flames on the Dakota Prairies Raging for Miles.

THE TOWN OF BISMARCK IN DANGER

The Village of Menoken Consumed—Many Families Rendered Destitute and Homeless—Efforts to Check the Flames of No Avail

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—A dispatch to the *Examiner* from Bismarck Dak says A prairie fire several miles in width is raging within a few miles of Bismarck A large number of farms are already destroyed and all effort to check the flames have proved unavailing

The village of Menoken fourteen miles below Bismarck has been entirely wiped out by the flames and the inhabitants are destitute

A strong wind is carrying the flames towards this city which is enveloped in smoke and flying cinders

CALIFORNIA COAST DEFENCES

Two U S Senators Admit the Importance of the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—Senator Davis of Minnesota a member of the senate railroad committee now here and also a member of military committee of the United States senate in answer to questions regarding military affairs and fortifications on the Pacific coast, said to-day "In the short time I have been here I have become very deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of a large military and naval appropriation to be expended upon the territory of the Pacific coast"

Speaking on the same subject Senator Morgan of Alabama said You have as yet practically no coast defenses and heaven knows they are needed There is not a statesman East or West who does not tremble at the danger in which San Francisco exists to-day and the situation is rendered worse, that she is so situated as to render all ordinary schemes of fortification practically useless Something else is imperatively needed I am neither a naval or army expert but I have a suggestion to advance for the defense of San Francisco which I believe would prove successful

It is manifest that the city cannot be defended from the shore and I would, therefore have built a monster floating battery completely armored and armed and fit to cope with the strongest vessels afloat I would have her built here in this harbor and for this harbor and never to be removed from its vicinity when danger threatened To this vessel, thoroughly manned thoroughly equipped and capable of meeting any enemy before their shells could reach the city I would commit the practical defense of San Francisco"

A HIGHBINDER MURDER.

Chinese Domestic Murdered at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—Another Chinaman was murdered at an early hour this morning by highbinders and the murderer escaped as usual The report of a pistol followed by an agonizing shriek, startled the officers of the Chinatown squad and they rushed down Cum Cook alley where they found a Chinese choking with the flow of his own blood which poured from his mouth The wounded man made a pitiful attempt to talk with the evident desire to give the police the name of his murderer but great loss of blood had so weakened him that he seemed suddenly to lose all his strength, and fell back to the ground dead

Mongolians poured out of all the neighboring door-ways and alleys and chattered around the dead man They all professed to be unable to recognize the murdered man and declared they knew nothing about the murderer After about an hour's work the detectives discovered from papers found upon him that the dead man was Yee Law You and it is supposed that he had been employed as a domestic

SENATORIAL RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Members Will Soon Visit the City of Portland

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18.—The senatorial committee on Pacific railways visited the Union Iron Works and inspected the hull of the new cruiser San Francisco this morning During the afternoon a tour of the bay was made and the alleged defenses were viewed from Senator Hearst's yacht. The programme as mapped out by Secretary Briggs of the committee is as follows To-morrow at Palo Alto the famous stables and Leland Stanford jr, university will be visited Then the party will proceed to Monterey spending Sunday and Monday there and returning to this city on evening of latter day Los Angeles will then be visited After returning to this city the trip northward will be broken at Vina, Tehama county where President Stanford's vineyards will be visited

The committee will then go Portland and from there travel east over the Oregon Short Line as far as Denver where they will disband.

DISAPPOINTED SPORTSMEN.

Owners and Breeders of Trotters Have a Poor Opinion of San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 18—At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association last night it was decided to postpone further racing until the next good day and track. Members of the association are very bitter against San Francisco on account of the lack of patronage On the first day the gate receipts were something less than $800 while the amount hung up in purses was about $2000 Wednesday with purses amounting to $3100, the sum of $416 was taken in at the gate

One of the directors said that it was very doubtful that they would ever give another meeting at San Francisco We gave the best attractions that could be obtained and we are out about $3000 As a prize fighting town San Francisco beats the world but for legitimate sports it is as dead as poor Big Jim a race horse who lies buried at Bay District track

RAILROAD RUMORS

Appointments to Various Offices in the Southern Pacific Company.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—It is rumored that on Monday next General Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific Company, will issue a circular letter announcing official changes that will be made November 1 on account of the resignation of J C Stubbs as general traffic manager The common opinion is that this letter will announce the appointment of Richard Gray as traffic manager C F Smurr as general freight agent J M Crowley as first assistant general freight and passenger agent with headquarters at Los Angeles William Sproule as second assistant general freight agent, and A D Shepard of Sacramento as third assistant general freight agent.

A CRIME CONFESSED.

The Criminal Stole $410 From His Employer.

SAN JOSE Cal Oct. 18—C F Smith who has been working on a ranch near Madeira to-day surrendered himself to the deputy sheriff saying that while working as cook in the Bucoda hotel, Washington, in June last, he stole $410 from his employer's trunk and came to California He says he can refund all the money except $120 A telegram from Bucoda this evening says that Smith is wanted there

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

The Storm on the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 18—The storm which began on the coast yesterday extended into the interior and nearly every section of the state has received a good soaking The fall of rain however appears to have been heaviest along the coast Santa Cruz leads in rainfall for the past twenty four hours with a record of 3.41 inches

No More Roads to the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 18—Speaking of the probable extension of several Eastern railroads to the Pacific coast a well known railroad man connected with the Northwestern for ten years, said to-day that in the present condition of affairs with the interstate law in force he could see no chance for any road to build to the Pacific. The Union Pacific road that really contemplates building to the Pacific. He also said that it would cost them more than to connect them to the system of present lines They are all tributaries more or less financially embarrassed and he thinks the Santa Fe road stands as an exception when they will need

Pacific Coast Naval Affairs

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 18—The United States steamers Ranger and McArthur will soon leave the navy yard at Mare island where they have been for several months The Ranger will return to the hydrographic service and the McArthur to the coast survey service The Adams now stationed at Samoa will probably be ordered back to Mare Island next spring and taken out of commission

Violated the Revenue Law.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—On complaint of Internal Revenue Collector Barnett U S Attorney Carey to-day libeled and seized a portion of the wine making plant of Charles Krug of St Helena Krug is charged with violating the law by sending from his cellar distilled spirits without affixing the necessary stamp denoting that the required tax had been paid

A Rescued Crew

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 17—The steamer Newbern from Guaymas and way ports arrived this morning, with the crew of the wrecked American schooner Augustus which was lost several weeks ago The party consisted of the captain, two mates, the cook and four men

Large Freight Shipments

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 18—The report of the Southern Pacific Company just issued from the freight auditor's office shows that the total quantity of east bound freight shipped from California points on the Southern Pacific Company's system in September was 65 721 550 pounds

California Grape Yield

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—Instead of being as large as was expected at the beginning of the fruit season the grape yield of this state has fallen about 20 per cent below the crop of 1888

San Francisco's Municipal Expenses.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 18—City Auditor Strother has prepared his annual report showing that it cost $3 770 911 to run the city government during the past fiscal year

Shipping

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18—Arrived—Str Arcata, Venture Coos bay

Cleared—Bark Fremont Port Townsend

Departed—Bark Oregon Nanaimo

ROYAL AMENITIES.

The Emperor and the Czar Vie With Each Other in Inventing Fiction

BERLIN, Oct 18—The court reports appearing in the newspapers of this city credit the czar with thanking Prince Bismarck for supporting the Russian protests to the Swiss government against the harboring of anarchists, and assuring the chancellor that the statements regarding General Obrutschep's recommendation of double lines of stragetic railways in Russia were false Prince Bismarck assured the czar that Germany was as little concerned regarding Bulgaria as she was regarding Russia's plans in Asia and that in his view an understanding between Russia and England with reference to Asia was desirable and could be easily obtained The *Post* asserts that the two emperors before separating arranged for another meeting and that Emperor William on the invitation of the czar agreed to attend the Russian army maneuvers in 1890

THE FLOODS IN THE ORIENT

Later Advices Report an Enormous Loss of Life in Many Sections

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18—Later advices concerning the floods of September 11 say that the coasts of Owari and Mikawo in the Gulf of Owari Japan, and of the Miyagi Prefecture, were visited on that day by huge waves, which swept away many houses drowning over 1000 persons In the evening of the same day heavy rains caused the rivers in the Mie prefecture to overflow and inundate the neighboring country whereby some 600 persons are stated to have lost their lives

LOUISIANA'S STOLEN BOND CASE.

Indictments Found Against Several Parties Holding Them.

NEW ORLEANS Oct 18—The grand jury to-day returned six indictments in the state bond case, three against Morris J Hart, who held some of the stolen bonds, and three against other parties, presumably ex Treasurer Burke As the possession of some of the stolen bonds has resulted in Mr Hart's indictment, all persons holding any of the tainted bonds may share the same fate

A MONARCH'S ESCAPE.

The Body-Guard of the Sultan of Morocco Drowned in a Raging Torrent.

MADRID Oct. 18—While returning from an excursion into the interior yesterday the sultan of Morocco had to cross a swollen river to get to Fez. The sultan crossed safely but twenty of his body guard who undertook to swim the river on their horses, were swept down the stream by the raging flood and drowned

BRAYTON IVES ON VILLARD.

He Never Intended to Oppose the Blanket Mortgage.

NEW YORK Oct. 18—Brayton Ives, who has been reported likely to oppose Villard's Northern Pacific plans says he will continue to be one of the largest stockholders in the company He had expected for a month not to be re-elected a director because of his difference with Villard but he never intended to oppose Villard's mortgage scheme He considers the new board of directors efficient.

YOUTHFUL FIRE FIENDS.

A Band of Incendiaries Composed of Small Boys

KANSAS CITY Oct 18—A large number of small incendiary fires have occurred recently The police have discovered that the incendiaries were a band of school boys ranging in age from 11 to 16 years They were regularly organized and called themselves Captain Kidd's pets The leaders are under arrest.

A Manufacturer Fails

NEW YORK Oct 18—David P Winne, manufacturing agent for twines and cordage at 338 Broadway assigned to-day His liabilities are $32 000 He formerly had a large trade and branch at San Francisco

The Electrical Execution Case.

ROCHESTER N Y Oct 18—The appeal in the Kemmler electrical execution case was argued here to-day in the general term of the supreme court. The decision is expected about January 1

A Heavy Assignment

CHICAGO Oct. 18—W M Thatcher & Co, one of the best known firms in the tea trade in Chicago assigned to-day The liabilities are scheduled at $50,000, and the assets at $6 000

Death of a Well Known Italian.

NEW YORK Oct 18—Antonio Meucci an Italian, a friend of Garibaldi, and whose claims to priority of invention of the telephone have made his name well known, died to-day

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine Do not be induced to take any other

While the steamship H A Hartman was crossing the Atlantic on its last voyage the captain reports that the vessel struck an immense whale and cut it in two The ocean for more than a mile was covered with the animal's blood

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington

Kidd's Cough Syrup costs a quarter. Will cure coughs, colds and sore throat.

THE PLOT DEEPENING

A Scheme on Foot to Rescue Two Cronin Prisoners.

THE EFFORT OF THE CLAN NA GAEL

To Save the Necks of the Suspects—Judge Longenecker Greatly Agitated—How the Conspiracy Was Discovered

CHICAGO Oct 19—The *Daily News* says this morning that a discovery had been made of a plot to rescue Martin Burke and Dan Coughlin from Judge McConnell's courtroom one day next week presumably on Monday afternoon just before the adjournment of the court

Judge Longenecker has been suspicious since ex Sheriff James Healy of Hancock Michigan appeared last Wednesday and asked permission to see Dan Coughlin before the court opened Longenecker however gave Healy an order on the jailer, and arranged to have the visitor and the prisoner shadowed during the interview The couple however were circumspect in their talk and the shadow learned nothing Yesterday morning when the court opened Judge Longenecker, who has been warned again by an Irishman who has spent both time and money in assisting the state took a sly squint around the courtroom, and it is said caught sight of ex Sheriff Healy with a companion seated in the rear of the courtroom where the old time hangers on generally find seats Quickly diverting his gaze he took a glance down the rows of seats and recognized the forms of several men who had been pointed out to him during the week as strangers who would bear watching He became uneasy and for the first hour of the jury getting had little attention for the proof work on hand.

The state's attorney took a position where he could watch without being seen and soon caught one of the strangers making signs, which, from Coughlin's appearance, seemed to be understood by him Soon after the signaler and a companion went out and were followed by two other strangers They were shadowed to a ticket office where they made inquiries about tickets to Vancouver. Mysterious signaling was also noticed between a stranger and Martin Burke

The *News* says that from these and other developments Judge Longenecker is greatly agitated and is taking elaborate precautions to prevent any attempt at rescue From the points learned the *News* draws the inference that this is a Clan na-Gael plot gotten up in the interest of Coughlin and Burke only, for the reason that they are the two men who must be saved at all hazard in order to prevent their confessing and implicating the men whose necks are thought to be worth much more to the Clan.

THE CRONIN BRIBERY CASE.

Two Men Admit that They Were Offered $1000 Each.

CHICAGO Oct. 16—It is stated that two men have voluntarily come to the state's attorney and told him that they were offered $1000 each to go on the Cronin jury and hold out for acquittal

The search for a jury in the case continued

The grand jury is doing routine work.

The man who told the state's attorney that they had been offered money by F W Smith to go on the Cronin jury and hold for acquittal are Messrs Francis and Wolf, members of a dry goods firm in Englewood.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

No One Need Grow Excited Over Foreigners Buying Them All.

Iron Age.

It appears that the absorption of American business enterprises by foreign capitalists is to be extended to iron and steel works This was announced some time since on the authority of one who has been quite prominent in conducting negotiations for breweries, but the assertion was received with incredulity The truth of the statement however, has been established by the facts just made public with regard to the Otis Iron and Steel Company of Cleveland, O Dispatches report that the works of this company, which make a specialty of steel plates, have been sold to an English syndicate for $4,500 000 Securities will be issued consisting of $1 500,000 in 6 per cent. debenture bonds $1 500,000 of 3 per cent preferred stock and $1 500, 00 common stock The affairs of the new company will for the present be conducted by the old management. Those who are familiar with the details of the breweries reorganizations will observe the similarity in the course of procedure. The capitalization is very shrewdly arranged by the issue of three classes of securities, two of which bear a fixed rate of interest. Possibly in no other way could a property be so heavily capitalized and still make its ordinary stock an investment of any value.

The investment of foreign capital in this country is no new thing that it should excite comment, but such investments are now being made in a new way. The element of speculation is to a great extent eliminated Instead of buying an undeveloped property and sinking a great deal of money in it before making it productive, which was the old method, our foreign friends having capital to invest are seeking established enterprises of a profitable character and are buying them, thus securing immediate returns They necessarily pay high prices for such properties but their plan of capitalization apparently permits this to be done on quite an inflated scale Owners of antiquated works or of unprofitable enterprises, who are struggling along from year to year barely making both ends meet, will doubtless hail with pleasure this appearance of foreign investors in iron and steel works hoping to be able to unload their burden and in addition receive a handsome recompense for it but they will probably be sadly disappointed as we understand that a rigid investigation of earnings invariably precedes these latter-day investments In quite a number of cases negotiations have been dropped because a satisfactory record could not be shown in this respect.

In some quarters a spirit of dissatisfaction is being manifested at the passage of the control of American works into foreign hands This is quite natural being merely an expression of national feeling, which is more or less intense according to the individual temperament. But the necessity for any great degree of excitement in this matter has hardly arisen as yet The purchase of profitable American enterprises can not be pushed very far without causing an enhancement of values, which would check such transactions in the same way that an excessive demand for any commodity is finally checked. American capitalists are, in fact, already applying the lessons in finance taught them by the English purchasers of American breweries, and are purchasing and capitalizing other breweries in the same way While a great deal of foreign capital may be invested in this country before the present movement is over it is sure to run but a limited course and there is no danger whatever of any considerable proportion of our iron and steel works properties passing under foreign control

Roger Is Just a Little Off.

Boston Herald.

We guess the Hon Roger Q Mills is misreported when he is represented as saying that the democrats propose to exercise control the next house just the same as though they were still in a majority The majority generally rule in this country, and until the republican majority in the next house undertake to do something that violates the proprieties, as well as justice, they ought to be permitted to have their way, and we have an idea that Mr Mills will graciously consent to let them

What will Simmons Liver Regulator do? Make you well by restoring action to the liver

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car line Office, No. 121 First street, cor Washington

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Do not fail to inspect our three

Toys, Notions, Fancy Goods, Dolls

STATIONERY AND ALL

We import direct from Europe to Portland

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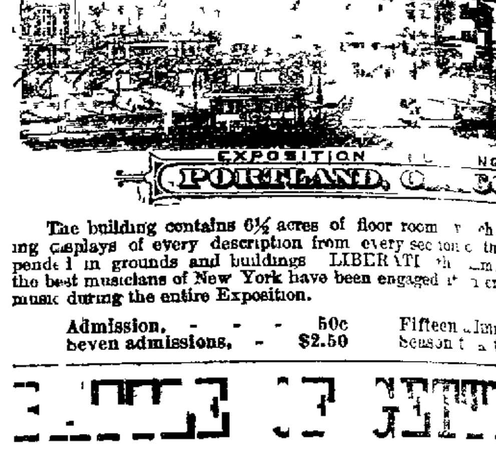
Now open daily from 1 to 10 P. M. without intermission.



The building contains 6½ acres of floor room ing displays of every description from every section of the Northwest pended in grounds and buildings LIBERATI the best musicians of New York have been engaged music during the entire Exposition.

Admission, - - - - 50c
Seven admissions, - - $2.50
Fifteen admissions,
Season tickets,

During October this wonderful exhibition will be open to the A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. Visitors to the Exposition to see this life-like and marvelous representation of great battle.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Christian Advocate* (Meth.) says "Guilford Conn, has been celebrating its 250th anniversary. The principal address gives a long list of distinguished scholars, artists poets, educators statesmen merchants and ministers who were born in Guilford But the address was badly marred by this passage Nor do I feel like omitting the name of the Rev W H H Murray, who was graduated from Yale College in 1862 and was pastor for some years, first of the Corner church in Meriden, then of the Park street church, Boston, a brilliant preacher and writer, who, though the bright morning of his career was soon clouded, would surely have won lasting glory for his native town as well as for himself if his moral had equaled his intellectual abilities' On an occasion like that to bring up a wanderer from the faith and work of the Gospel from merited obscurity commend his intellect, and call attention to his moral delinquencies, reminds us of a discourse on 'Heaven' submitted to the writer when he was acting as chaplain of a lunatic asylum by one of the patients for criticism After giving a list of such angels as are named in the Bible, he observed 'Nor must I forget to mention that satan one of the most intellectual and by odds the cutest of the inhabitants of the universe, was at one time a resident of this glorious abode, but on account of outrageously bad conduct was compelled to leave for parts unknown.'"

The *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed) says 'Cardinal Gibbons has issued a circular, backing up the allocution of the pope condemning the Italians for erecting a statue of Giordano Bruno in Rome He has probably made a mistake. Bruno was not what he says he was. He was not an 'atheist,' or a 'wild theorizer,' or a 'shameless writer' He was a Neo-Platonist, and in a degree a disciple of Ramond Lully He believed the Supreme Being to be the soul of the world, and tended toward pantheism He was a man of learning, and lived a better life than a great many of the priests of his day He was burned at the stake by Pope Clement VIII, because he would not retract his philosophical opinions, among them being that the stars are suns with systems revolving around them. He was a martyr to the right of private judgment, and for this reason Italians honor him He was not put to death by the secular authorities but by the pope Americans have no sympathy with burning a man at the stake on account of his opinions The cardinal makes the point that Bruno denied the divinity of Christ Does he hold then, that Unitarians ought to be burned at the stake? If so, Americans disagree with him heartily"

The *Freeman's Journal* (R C) says 'The Catholic church has never made any demand upon the state for money to support schools or anything else We are pretty familiar with conciliar enactments in this country, but in no decree of any of the ten national councils we have had have we ever seen a hint in this respect And they are the only authoritative organs of expression for the Catholic church in this republic

But, and secondly, a considerable body of American citizens including Catholics and many others desire to see the public system amended so that the state will recognize private or voluntary schools on a footing of equality with those in the system as now constituted, and pay to them their pro rata of taxes. The state in return, would have the right to make those schools conform to the standards of secular education that it sets, and should therefore pay on the basis of merit as well as by the head If such schools satisfy the state in secular requirements, then it would be no business of the state to examine into the religion therein taught and it would be asked to pay nothing for such teaching Is it not a just and fair proposition?'

The *Living Church* (P E) says 'One of the greatest objections to anything like a general revision of the prayer book is the method which has hitherto been followed and to which we are, rightly or wrongly supposed to be bound by our present constitution According to this method each change by itself, being submitted to the general convention, and acted upon, must after lying over for three years, be ratified by the next succeeding convention Thereupon it becomes legally a part of the prayer book The revision thus proceeds by disjointed parts and scraps, New committees being appointed at each convention no settled programme is followed The work done is of the character of patchwork There is a lack of unity The matter falls at successive periods into the hands of different leaders each of whom has his own special fad, some times good sometimes bad There is a constant danger lest one earnest spirit in his eagerness to carry his own particular schemes may be tempted to compound for the support of some other no less eager spirit by allowing the introduction of innovations of an undesirable and even dangerous character But the most serious aspect of the case is that which affects the practical use of the prayer-book. The introduction of a few changes at a time with the prospect of others at each succeeding convention, renders it impossible to set forth a standard prayer-book Each priest must confuse or exasperate his people (and in the use of these expressions we do not draw upon imagination) by inserting forms with which

STILES IS VINDICA

The Case Against Him f bezzlement Dismissed

POLITICAL MALICE DISC

MERC...

...ee spacious dis...

Dolls, Cutlery, Books, Al...

L CHRISTMAS GOODS

...r. Our assortment ... th any importers in the ...

Do not Leave Portland W...

...strations now read...

...AVIS & CO

...ylo THE GOLDEN ...

...US... EXP...

from 1 to 10 P. ...

...ntermission.

... BUILDING

...D, OREGON.

...loor room, which is covered every section of the Nor... ...ERATI, the famous Cor... ...n engaged at an enormous ...

Fifteen admissions,
Season tickets,

...ETTYSBURG...

...hibition will be open to the ... ...e Exposition are thus given ... ...esentation of a great battle

they are unfamiliar ... different to innov... for the integ... pletely lost. With ... ...ful agency this ... for forming the ... her people and giv... character to their ... habits. These co... appealed with great fo... majority of churchme... That they seem ... sign of the unsettlin... prayer book in solut... It ought of itself to ... fathers in God that ... brought without dela... to

The *Catholic Universe* of ... says: The saloon at ... of ninety nine one hund... and vice of a large city ... night! Let the City ... lowed in our large cit... —and give the father ... portunity to make the ... family. The saloon ... work for that opportu... calling more respect ... Draft a bill closing ... 6 A. M. with impri... that will dismay offen... on Sunday, making ... $1,000, punishing w... fine the adulteration ... adulterated liquor ... committees, go to Colu... legislation. Let bishop... isters throw their ... scale of this moral move...

A RAILROAD ACCI...

No One Killed but ... ously I...

HUTCHINSON, Kans., O... bound train on the San... reached here to-night ... only the express car ... coaches. The tourist ... were left at the bottom ... ment near Howell ... Dodge City. A broken ... dent. Fortunately ... all the passengers were ...

No one was killed ... persons were bruised ... jured. Among the ... J. Dunkle, of Lama... Elgin, Ill.; Miss Mary ... Ia.; P. Knapp, of Fall ... collar bone broken and ... Lawrence, Kas., was hurt ... neck and chest.

It Goes With the Office.

New York ...

It makes no especial difference ... president, the genius, the Napoleonic ... ities, the sublimity of character, are ... ered just the same. They go with the office.

For perfect fitting and stylish-cut ... made to order for $8 go to Joe Poheim, the Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near Fourth.

THE GREAT
SIERRA
KIDNEY AND LIVER
CURE

Is a new and wonderful discovery ... factured from the pure ... herbs of California, ... containing all their ... Delightful to the taste and ... its effects. Positively con... eral in its composition ... less and a sure cure ... troubles arising from the Kidneys ... and Bladder, among which are ... the bladder and stomach ... Bright's Disease, burning ... in the small of the back, Gravel ... disorders these organs ... Leucorrhea, SUPPRESSED MENSES ... all other female complaints. THE ... SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE ... has no equal—being a BLOOD PURIFIER AND ENRICHER WITHOUT ... ING. It brings the fresh color of ... the cheeks and clears the ... all impurities. You will ... the beneficial effects of this ... medicine. Give it one trial, ... never be sorry.

An Old Saying and a True One: "It is Never Too Late to Mend."

Sierra Chemical Co. ... Francisco, Cal.—Gentlemen: ... years with disordered ... my back ... a nail of my back ... In fact gener... out of ... then your Great Sierra K... and much to my surprise ... to take the medicine I have ... appetite is good, my ... symptoms of my ... recommend ... and conscientiously ... to all suffering with ... ders. Believe me very ...

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 ...

SIERRA CHEMICAL CO., ...

Office and laboratory ...

...cisco Cal.

SNELL, HEITSHU & ... Wholesale ...

STILES IS VINDICATED.

The Case Against Him for Embezzlement Dismissed.

POLITICAL MALICE DISCOUNTED

The District Attorney at Tucson Offered a Lame Excuse for a Continuance, Which the Court Denied

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 18.—The case against Judge T. L. Stiles recently elected to the supreme bench of Washington territory was called up for trial to-day.

There were six indictments charging Stiles with the embezzlement of large sums of money as the assignee of Hudson & Co. The prosecution made a motion for a continuance of thirty days, and filed affidavits supporting the same. The defendant's counsel insisted on an immediate trial. The court overruled the motion for a continuance.

District Attorney C. W. Wright refused to proceed with the trial of the case, stating that the cause involved about $100,000 and covered a four years' administration of the assignee and that he had not as yet made a report for those years, and that going to trial now was equivalent to a dismissal.

The court held that the showing made for a continuance was not sufficient, and ordered immediate trial.

The territory through the prosecuting attorney refusing to prosecute Judge Stiles the indictments were all dismissed for want of prosecution.

THE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

The Federation Matter and the Choice of a Permanent Headquarters Discussed.

DENVER, Oct. 18.—At to-day's session of the locomotive engineers' convention the report of the special finance committee was received. This is understood to include the report of the Burlington strike. The annual financial report was presented and adopted. Chief Arthur made his special report and recommendation, to which he referred in his annual address. None of these matters have been made public.

To-night the federation committee from the Union Pacific and a special committee appointed by the convention are considering this question at a special meeting at Neef's hall. From a conversation with a number of leading engineers to-day, it is to be inferred that this proposition will be defeated when brought before the convention.

The choice of a place for the location of the permanent headquarters for the next ten years lies between Denver and Cleveland, Ohio. The majority of the engineers seem to be opposed to any change and the probabilities are that Denver will be decided upon.

To-morrow at the invitation of the Union Pacific, the delegates will go on an excursion around the "Loop." A special train of twenty cars tendered by the Union Pacific, will leave at 7:30 in the morning and will return late that evening. It is expected that the entire train will be filled with delegates and their ladies.

A LOCAL WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ORGANIZED.

DENVER, Oct. 18.—Mrs. St. Clair, of Logansport, Ind., Mrs. Culver, of Creston, Ia., and Mrs. Tuller of Winfield, Kan., officers of the Grand Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, met the wives and daughters of members of Lodge 186, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers last night, and organized a local auxiliary. The new organization is to be known as Queen City Lodge Division No. 46, of the International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The following officers were elected, to be installed this evening: President, Mrs. P. J. McGill; vice president, Mrs. McDowell; secretary, Mrs. Whitlock; treasurer, Mrs. Ryan; chaplain, Mrs. Scott; guide, Mrs. Bradford; sentinel, Mrs. Monroe.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Iowa Takes a Decided Stand Against Liturgical Revision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In the Episcopal convention this morning the committee on canons presented a report on the proposed establishment of a missionary Episcopate for colored people. Even if the church is justified by its law in recognizing separate races the committee deemed it inexpedient to do so now. The decision was postponed. The consideration of the liturgical revision was then resumed.

At the afternoon session several other resolutions were adopted. The peculiar feature of the voting on these resolutions was that Iowa took a decided stand against revision of any kind and desired through Dr. Hale to be individually recorded in that light.

The real debate of the afternoon came up on Dr. Huntington's resolution for a short office of prayer for sundry occasions. The subject was reopened by Dr. Egan, who happened to have been absent when the matter was before the committee of the whole. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was put and carried. This finally disposes of an important matter, already proposed and rejected by two previous conventions, so far as the house of deputies is concerned.

In the house of bishops to-day it was decided that no change could be made in the term "assistant bishop," which it was proposed to change for "coadjutor." The bishops declined to concur with the lower house resolution petitioning congress upon the subject of divorce on the ground that it was inadvisable at this time.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

The Government Will Fully Test Its Claims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The ordinance department of the United States army has decided to investigate the subject of smokeless gunpowder. An army officer says: "However slow our army officials may appear to have been in experimenting with smokeless gunpowder they have kept apace with the times upon all occasions. Where its claims were presented by official test in Europe, the United States had its representatives present and there have been several official reports filed upon this subject with the secretary of war. Although the attempt has been made to keep the composition of this new explosive a secret we know pretty accurately of what it is made. Dynamite and gun cotton enter largely into its composition. Castor oil is also used in some samples.

The combustion of one sample of smokeless powder produces such an overpowering stench that it sickens persons compelled to be in the vicinity. In other cases the results are so uncertain that the practical utility of the invention is a matter of serious doubt. If it is discovered that the practical and permanent results are likely to be the outcome, tests and investigation will be carried on indefinitely, until the merits or demerits of the invention have been developed."

THE SHERIFF WAS PARTIAL.

A Sensation in the District Court at Denver on the Filing of an Affidavit.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.—A sensation was created in the district court yesterday evening, when the state's attorney filed an affidavit before Judge Decker alleging that so long as Sheriff Weber or any of his deputies were allowed to summon veniremen or have anything to do with the case of James and Charles Connors of this city who with Jim Marshall of Kansas City are now on trial charged with conspiracy to rob the Denver & Rio Grand Railway Express Company, the people could not get an impartial trial for the reason that the officers favored the case of the defendants. The affidavit also asked the appointment of other persons to act instead of the sheriff or his officers.

This afternoon the application was granted, and S. M. Cantrell and John L. Dailey were appointed to act in future proceedings in the case.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Congressman Felton's View Opposed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Post* this evening contains a four-column communication from Robert Raynor dated Salem, Mass., attacking the ground taken by Congressman Felton, of California, with reference to the seizure of British sealers in Behring sea. The conclusion Raynor reaches is that even the triumphant maintenance against Great Britain of Felton's hypothesis would not settle the question in our favor as against the rest of the world. Acquiescence being the basis of that hypothesis, it would be binding only upon those nations that acquiesced. Others would remain free to exercise their natural rights in Behring sea, and would in time undoubtedly insist upon doing so without having the chance of preventing them under international law.

BUFFALO IN EASTERN OREGON.

Kit Carson Saw Them on the Deschutes Plains in 1843.

FARMINGTON, Wn., Oct. 18.—Seeing the note in regard to the buffalo calf now on exhibition in Portland calls to mind the fact that at no very distant day the bison was a denizen of Eastern Oregon. Mr. H. S. Hixlitt of this place says:

"In a biography of Kit Carson the fact is stated that Carson saw buffaloes on the Deschutes plains when he made the trip to California with Fremont in 1843. In 1877 the late Frank T. Pringle of Prineville, broke twelve acres of sod for S. J. Newsome on Newsome creek, Crook county, Or., and while doing so we (or rather Frank) plowed up the skeleton of a buffalo which was barely covered with soil and in an excellent state of preservation. From observation while riding the range I judged that his buffaloship had probably succumbed to the rigors of winter in the early fifties.

Three miles west of the Newsome place on the ranch now owned by E. G. Conant, a few years before the Lwell brothers had unearthed a buffalo's skeleton while breaking sod, and seven miles from there, on Bear creek, the first settlers found several of them.

How these remains of the bison or buffalo came to be found in this locality only is a mystery that is beyond my ken. Now the bones were not petrified, and were not decayed to a great extent, and they were at the surface of the ground. Therefore Kit Carson undoubtedly saw the buffalo on the plains of the Deschutes above the mouth of Crooked river, as he states to his biographer. For corroboration of this article I refer any one interested in the natural history of Oregon to S. J. Newsome, E. G. Conant, C. C. Pringle and Henry Burckdorf of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon.

"It is strange that while the scientists and naturalists have been ransacking the fossil beds of Camp creek, which is just across the Maury range from Newsome creek and whose headwaters are separated from Bear creek by a low ridge, they should overlook the remains of the more recent animals."

TURF EVENTS.

Races at Lexington, Elizabeth, Latonia and Elsewhere.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 18.—The conditions to-day were favorable.

Class 2:27—Sedalia Boy first, Sallie B. second, Ella Clay third, Earl fourth; best time, 2:22¼.

2:16 class, pacing—Bud Doble first, Willard M. second, others drawn; best time, 2:13¼.

2:40 class [unfinished]—Jean Valgean won the heat in 2:27½.

Bluegrass stakes, 4-year-olds—Walkover for repetition; time, 2:28½.

AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Six furlongs—Belle d'Or won, Triple second, Victrix third; time, 1:16½.

Mile and an eighth—Bronzomarte won, Huntress second, Lurna Belle third; time, 1:58.

Six furlongs—Gregory won, Sir John second, Robespierre third; time, 1:16¾.

Six furlongs—Mute won, Vivid second, Lotion third; time, 1:17¼.

Mile and one sixteenth—Larchmont won, Prodigal Son second, Swift third; no time.

Five furlongs—Veronica won, Hop Dilly second; time, 1:04.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races at Dwyer Bros.' track:

Three-quarters of a mile—Bradford 110, Dutch Roller 119, Drumstick 119, King Crab 110, Defaulter 110, Tipstaff 110, Hypocrite 119, Kitty Leaso 110, Clay Stockton 110, Winona 107, Little Minch 107, Forest King 107, Diablo 107, Kasson 107, Redlant 107, Glory 104, Village Maid 102.

One mile—Badge 120, Come-to-Taw 118, Huntress 109, Bronzomarte 108, Latina Bell 105, Bellwood 104, King Idle 100.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Grondes 112, Oregon 112, Sam Wood 112, Hyperion 107, Woodlawn 107, Oneсal 109, Stephanie 109, Cotillion 107, Cracksman 117, Cartoon 117, The Bell 104.

Three-quarters of a mile, a King—Hyday 107, Utility 107, Facial B 107, Glory 107, Puzzle 104, Village Maid 104, Fairy Queen 91, Freedom 112, Fanny Brown (colt) 94, Vivid 100.

Five-eighths of a mile, selling—Glenrose 100, Oregana 100, Cecilia 110, Ocypete 110, Elmstone 105, Kenwood 105, Civil Service 118, Bonnie Leaf (colt) 102, Lemoine 11 98.

One mile—St. John 122, Dunboyne 118, King Crab 118, Felie Doe 114, Rupert 114, Wilfred 110, Bravo 110, Zephyrus 110, Golden Reel 109, Philosophy 108, Theodosius 108, St. Valentine 108, Jennie McFarland 108, Annie Blackborn 108.

AT LATONIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The attendance to-day was good and the track fast.

Two-year-old maiden fillies, half a mile—Madonna won, Martha Page second, Myer third; time, 49½.

Three-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Rimini won, Ecstacy second, War Peak third; time, 1:16¼.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Lizzie D. won, King Fortune second, Salute third; time, 1:03.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Pullman won, Romaine second, Hopeful third; time, 1:03½.

All ages, seven furlongs—Sportsman won, Princess Bowling second, M. Hood third; time, 1:30.

AT SPOKANE FALLS.

At to-day's races the attendance was fair and the weather perfect.

Running, mile and repeat—Lady Duffy won in two straight heats, Black Bingo second, Little Dick third; time, 1:47¼, 1:50.

Gentlemen's trotting race for roadsters—Sancho Major and Belle each won a heat, when the race was postponed until to-morrow; time, 2:59¾, 2:57½, 2:59.

Special race, pacers and trotters—Clatawa pacer won the first heat easily, Bishop Hero second, Maud Knox third, Stemwinder fourth; time, 2:31. This race was also postponed until to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The condition of the king of Portugal, is worse. His paralysis has increased.

The senate of Mexico has approved the contract with Senor Romana for a line of steamers connecting the gulf points.

The English tory organs are making the most of the recent scandal from Chicago about fixing the jury for the Cronin trial.

The bodies of thirty six men entombed in the explosion at the Bentilee colliery at Longton, Eng., Wednesday have been recovered.

Hervey, who accidentally shot himself in the abdomen on Tuesday morning at Baker City, Or., died yesterday from the effects of the wound.

The Capital Freehold Land and Investment Company of England has filed a charter with the secretary of state of Texas. Its operations will embrace 3,000,000 acres of syndicate land in the Panhandle. Capital $15,000,000.

The coffin containing the remains of Ralph Waldo Emerson whose grave was disturbed Saturday has been placed in a securely bound box which in turn has been deposited in a grave composed of blocks of granite cemented together and securely fastened with a granite covering. The generally accepted theory is that the act was committed to create a sensation.

A False Report Corrected.

DENVER, Oct. 18.—Referring to the Lincoln, Neb., dispatches concerning an accident near Sterling, Colo., in which several were fatally injured, Passenger Agent Semple of the Union Pacific says that the report that any one was killed is absolutely without foundation. On Sunday the engine of the west-bound express ran over a couple of cows near Sterling. The engine was thrown from the track and the engineer slightly hurt but not so badly but that he was able to return to work Tuesday. Not a single passenger or trainman except the engineer was injured. The report probably grew out of this.

Or rich and poor if you're not wont
To brush your teeth with SOZODONT,
You'll one day suffer deep remorse,
For soon they'll crumble to decay
And soon you'll cry, "Oh, lack-a-day,
That I had never changed my course."

HAWAII READY TO COME

The Initiative Step Taken by That Government.

COMPLETE RECIPROCITY SOUGHT

The Hawaiian Cabinet Declares That to Avoid Complications No Treaty Will Be Made Without the Consent of the U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Information was received from Honolulu to-day to the effect that the Hawaiian cabinet has issued a statement in answer to the committee representing a public meeting of Hawaiian citizens, who made inquiry concerning the relations between that kingdom and the United States.

The cabinet states that the Hawaiian minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether the government of the United States is willing to entertain a proposition looking to the extension of the treaty relations between the two countries.

The cabinet states that among the objects which it is desired to secure are the following: "To provide for the entry into either of the two countries without the payment of duty of all products of the other except opium, spirituous liquors, and all articles prohibited by law in either country, also a guarantee by the United States government of the perfect independence and autonomy of the Hawaiian government."

The cabinet further states "that to enable the United States government to do this without the danger of complication with other powers we do agree not to negotiate treaties with other nations without the knowledge of the United States government."

THE HONOLULU CONSPIRACY.

Trial of Several Men Prominently Connected With the Insurrection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The steamship City of Peking arrived from China and Japan via Honolulu this morning. Honolulu papers state that on October 9 the cases of James Kinhave, Jack Kinmoo and others, charged with conspiracy, rioting and other offenses connected with the late insurrection, were called in the supreme court and that several of the prisoners pleaded guilty. At the trial of Albert Loomens, one of the conspirators, Robert Boyd, who played a prominent part in the revolt, testified that a secret society had been formed with Wilcox as president and Loomens as vice president to overthrow the ministry and to restore to King Kalakaua and the natives the rights of which it was alleged they had been deprived. If the revolt was successful Wilcox was to appoint himself dictator, eject the minister and proclaim martial law. He would then have had the king sign a constitution in which his power and the rights of the natives were to have been restored.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Numerous Resolutions Adopted at the Final Session Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—The National Board of Trade adjourned this afternoon to meet a year hence at a place yet to be determined. Resolutions were passed opposing any modification of the interstate commerce law especially the clause prohibiting pooling, favoring the national supervision of insurance and a uniformity of insurance legislation, favoring the reduction of the federal revenues in the way in which it will least embarrass industries and trade, favoring the congressional consideration of plans for irrigation, and favoring reciprocity trade relations with Canada.

MRS. SCHOLL'S ARREST.

She Wishes to Die to Avoid the Gallows.

SANTA ANA, Oct. 18.—Complaint and order of arrest were to-day issued for Mrs. Scholl, who murdered her children on Tuesday night. She is still alive although refusing to take either medicine or food. To her physician she answered to-day when advised to take food that she might thereby recover: "You want to cure me, don't you, so that you'll have the pleasure of hanging me."

On Time.

And very early, too. That's what any one should be in treating herself for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay: kidney inaction and disease are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility also use the Bitters.

Take the Oregon Short Line for the East, twenty-one hours shorter than any other transcontinental line. Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace sleepers, free family sleeping cars run through to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas City. Union ticket office 81 First street, corner Oak.

Hacking, coughing, spitting, stop it! with Fidd's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Before the operation.

After the operation.

Little Maggie Synhorst's Letter.

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 12, 1889.

Drs. Darrin, 235 Fifth street, Portland—Kind Sirs: I write this letter to try and express my thanks and gratitude better than I can by word of mouth. I know I am the most happy girl in La Grande since you have cured me of so great a misfortune as crooked eyes. Thanks to you my eyes are straight once more and my sight is perfect. I am nine years old. Gratefully yours,

MAGGIE SYNHORST.

Drs. Darrin's Place of Business.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock daily; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhoea, stricture, spermatorrhoea, seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed and never published in the papers. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office. Inquiries answered and circulars sent free.

THE HAMMAM

43 Second St., cor. Ash, Portland, Or.,

Has the only complete system of Turkish, Russian, Electric and Medicated

BATHS!

In the Pacific Northwest. The Baths are elegantly ... [illegible]

THE HAMMAM BATHS

Are patronized by the elite ... [illegible]

A Turkish Bath is a ... of Paradise.

Good Beds for Those Wishing to Remain All Night

Highest cash price paid for Foreign Moneys. Mutilated Coin a specialty.

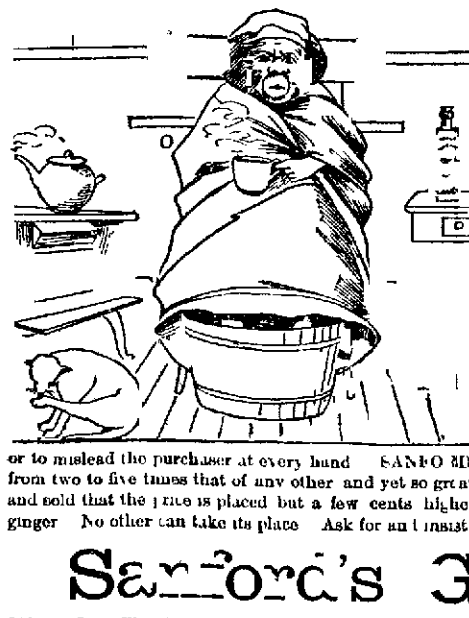
WM. A. DALY & CO.,
Brokers, 106 First St.

HOT GINGER TEA

Exposure to a chill during the drive, or sea bath, or to night air, or unexpected change of temperature, is a most frequent cause of sudden stomach ills, which all should guard against by a timely cup of Ginger Tea made from

SANFORD'S GINGER

The quintessence of all that is refreshing, preventive and curative in medicine or condiments. Compounded of imported ginger, choice aromatics, and the best of medicinal French brandy, this delicious household panacea and traveling companion is sure to check every disturbance of the stomach and bowels, instantly relieve cramps and pains, prevent indigestion, destroy disease germs in water drunk, restore the circulation when suspended by a chill or excessive heat,—a frequent cause of cholera morbus and sunstroke,—break up colds and fevers, promote sleep, allay nervousness and ward off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences.



Ginger frauds, claiming to be "the same" or "as good as Sanford's," or "cheaper," or "our own make," endeavor to mislead the purchaser at every hand. SANFORD'S GINGER costs the makers from two to five times that of any other and yet so great is the quantity manufactured and sold that the price is placed but a few cents higher than the cheapest pedler's ginger. No other can take its place. Ask for and insist upon having

SANFORD'S GINGER

With Owl Trade-Mark on the Wrapper. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

SEALAND

The terminus of the Ilwaco and Shoalwater Bay Railroad. THE GREATEST SUMMER RESORT ON THE NORTHWEST COAST. Lies at the head of the bay, at deep water, and only twelve miles from the bar. The coming county seat and commercial metropolis of Pacific county. Now laid out. Lots on the market from $50 and upwards.

For particulars and full information call on or address

B. A. SEABORG,
ILWACO, W. T.

The Best Natural Aperient.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth also serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *sold by the* COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., Portland, Or.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

—FOR A—

First Class Hotel Man or Lady

To lease the Palatine Hotel just completed in the rapidly growing city of Vancouver, B. C., the only building of the kind in British Columbia,

THE [illegible] HOUSE

This splendid new family hotel, on the corner of Howe and Dunsmuir sts., is

Ready for Occupation and Leasing

It is a large commodious and fashionably built house with all the modern conveniences, specially adapted for the use of families and those desiring home like accommodation.

The building is 54 feet wide by 102 feet long and contains 650 feet run of verandah besides the promenade on the roof.

The basement is supplied with diningroom, kitchen, pantry, washroom and closets, laundry, servants' rooms, billiard room, office room, fuel room and halls.

The first floor has a double parlor, 2 suits of 3 rooms, 2 suits of 2 rooms, washroom and closets, and 2 corridors 8 feet wide.

The second floor contains a suit of 3 rooms, 4 suits of 2 rooms, 5 single rooms, 2 bath rooms and closets and a corridor 8 feet wide by 102 feet long.

On the third floor are a suit of 3 rooms, 4 suits of 2 rooms, 5 single rooms, 2 bath rooms and closets and a corridor 8 feet by 102 feet.

There are on the roof a sitting room in the tower 10x10 feet, a sitting room in the pavilion 18x36 feet and a walking terrace 18x10 feet.

The house is supplied throughout with electric bell service, speaking tubes, fire escapes, hot air, baths in rooms, lights electric and gas lights, and the best of ventilation.

For particulars as to the leasing of this desirable house apply to

ROSS & CEPERLEY,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEALING THROUGH FAITH IN JESUS!

A Mission will be continued by the

Rev. John Alex. Dowie and Mrs. Dowie

From Melbourne, Australia,

in the

TABERNACLE,

[illegible]

Healing room addresses daily, Saturdays excepted, at 2:30 P. M., after which those who are seeking the Lord for healing are seen privately.

This evening—Mr. Dowie: "The Sweet Redemption Song of the Beauty, Glory and Power of Christ's Redemption."

Mrs. Dowie: "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth."

No charge of any kind made. Free will offering at each meeting to cover expenses. Every seat free. Every one welcome. Bring Bibles and Gospel Hymns.

CHRIST IS ALL.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

WHATCOM AND SEHOME
ONE CITY
THE MOST FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY GROWING CITY ON PUGET SOUND.
GREAT SALES AT BEDROCK PRICES

60 blocks of level land right in the city. The blocks are divided into lots 40 feet front by 125 feet deep to an alley. Prices from $5 to $14.50 per front foot. Sale will commence on the 14th day of October 1889. After each fifteen days 5 per cent will be added to the prices.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR A FORTUNE!

Come and see and don't say you did not have a chance.

M. L. STANGROOM, Gen. Agt.
EDWARD FISCHER, Land Agent.

GLENCOE PARK

Located ten minutes ride from Portland and directly between the Morrison Street bridge and Hawthorne Avenue motor lines insures rapid transit for five cents to Portland. Pure water, perfect drainage, fine view, streets corresponding with East Portland, lots 50x100 feet. All lots have been cultivated, no stumps. There is not another addition that offers so many inducements to the home-seeker or speculator as Glencoe Park. For terms apply or address E. SHANNON, S. W. cor. Fourth and J sts., East Portland, or F. V. ANDREWS, 51 First st., Portland.

BEFORE THE BOOM.

Portland Heights Cable Road.

For choice residence property at bed rock prices on

THE MATCHLESS PORTLAND HEIGHTS

Call on or address

1207 CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second St.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Splendid farming lands located on the Northern Pacific Railroad on the line between Kalama and Tacoma are now in the market at the company's very low prices. Call at once and secure 160 acres, near the coming towns Winlock, Little Falls or Napavine; easy terms, time 10 years.

A. E. JOHNSON & CO.,
24 Washington St.

ALBINA

REAL ESTATE.

THOMPSON BROS., - Albina, Or.

We have just secured for sale 20 lots 50x100 feet, two blocks from the Terminal Railroad Shops, at from $300 to $500 each; also have property for sale in all parts of Albina and its additions.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

88 and 90 First Street.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Oregon 'Queen Bee' Axes.
Oregon 'Queen Bee' Hatchets.
"Oregon Champion" Axes.
"Oregon Champion" Hatchets.
'Queen Bee' Shovels and Spades.
H. H. Amos Shovels and Spades.
Crescent Pocket Cutlery.

GENERAL AGENTS

Southington Pocket Cutlery.
H. Disston & Son's Hand Saws.
Bailey's Iron Planes.

☞ The only exclusively wholesale hardware house in the Pacific Northwest.

DRY CONCENTRATOR

THE GLOBE DRY ORE CONCENTRATOR will concentrate from 15 to 25 tons of galena ore per day and of light sulphurets from 7 to 10 tons.

For particulars address

Room 117, Phelan Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

L. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OPPENHEIMER, Successor to Goldsmith, Portland.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain Stamped Japanned Tinware, Tinners and Plumbers' Stock and Tools, House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

54 and 56 Front Street.

Agents for the Northwestern Foundry.

FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT | [illegible] | STRICTLY "INSIDE" PROPERTY

Looking ✦ for ✦ Investments

ADVANTAGES: ELEVATED, SIGHTLY, ACCESSIBLE. | REACHED BY HORSE CARS, MOTOR LINE AND FERRY.

Seeking Residence Property

PRICES AND TERMS EASY | SHOULD SEE | LOTS FROM $700 UPWARDS

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

THE VIEW [EASILY Reached] UNSURPASSED

TO EAST PORTLAND

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

IMPORTANT

To everyone desirious of securing a homesite and to all seeking an investment sure to yield a handsome return, it is important that they attend the

AUCTION

To be held at Mount Tabor on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, of the very choicest property in that unequalled Suburban location. The

SALE

Will be absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. Will be held at Mount Tabor, commencing on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., and on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Don't forget the dates:

[illegible]

These properties are located at the terminus of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co.'s Motor Line to Mount Tabor, thus being readily accessible. Are elevated, commanding a grand view of Portland, the river, East Portland, Mt. Hood and the pictuesque intervening country, and are known as the

TABOR HEIGHTS

—AND—

MOUNT TABOR VILLA TRACTS,

EAST PORTLAND.

These properties will be sold in subdivisions, comprising lots, blocks, and acres, and will be sold on the following easy terms. For Tabor Heights Tract, ¼ cash, balance in three equal payments, due in 6, 12, and 18 months. For Mount Tabor Villa Tract, ¼ cash, balance in 6, 18 and 24 months. Interest 8 per cent per annum. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at time of sale.

For full particulars, Maps and Catalogues call on—

[illegible]

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

[illegible] MORRISON ST., PORTLAND.

San Francisco Office—314 California Street.

CREIGHTON

Look all over in every direction around this city for acres and then see

CREIGHTON 5-ACRE TRACTS

They can not be duplicated, near Vancouver motor line, within three miles of the steel bridge, soil rich and productive, the view is grand, broad boulevard runs through the tract, made at great expense. Creighton is the central location of the future lovely suburban homes of Portland. You will make no mistake in buying at Creighton.

$450 PER ACRE

For a few tracts only. Remember this and do not delay.

TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 33 Stark Street
BORTHWICK & BATTY, No. 2 Washington Street.

[illegible]

Machinery for the Smelter at Linnton is all on the ground and in course of erection.

Property there will advance more in the next 90 days than in any other town in Oregon.

For maps and particulars apply to

SELOVER & BUNKER, Room 12, First National Bank Building, to W. A. ALCORN, Linnton, Or.

SUNNYSIDE

Will make you a choice and convenient home; will make a neat return as an investment in a short time, will pay you to investigate before making a purchase. Terms very reasonable.

J. FRED CLARK & SON, 13 Stark St.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

At Astoria, when they wish to be precise, they describe Portland as "a point on the Willamette river twelve miles below Oregon City."

Trotting-horse men have a poor opinion of San Francisco. It beats the world as a prize-fighting town, but doesn't take much interest in racing.

Brayton Ives will not sell any of his Northern Pacific stock because he failed to be re-elected a director. He considers it too good property to dispose of.

The Albina terminal shops, after lying idle a year and a half, have again started up. This will give a renewed impetus to the lively suburb across the river.

Though the Northern Pacific does not give Seattle the same wheat rates it gives Tacoma, it will ultimately be compelled to do so, and might therefore just as well do so now.

Iowa Episcopalians are strongly opposed to any revision of the Liturgy. The way their fathers, grandfathers and prior ancestors worshiped is plenty good enough for them.

The National Board of Trade opposes any modification of the interstate commerce law, favors irrigation of arid lands, a careful reduction of revenue, and reciprocity with Canada.

Spokane Falls will have a large woolen mill. A syndicate of Eastern men have bought thirty-six blocks near the river, and as a consequence neighboring property has trebled in value.

If Tacoma wants to be considered as important a city as Seattle the first thing necessary for her is to publish as good a newspaper as Seattle does—which she isn't doing yet, by a longchalk.

The lone highwayman has gone eastward from Southern Oregon, and is robbing stages between Baker and Canyon City. The old style of having a whole band of masked men along has gone entirely out of fashion.

The coinage of silver at the San Francisco mint, which was suspended some time ago because it was supposed the work could be done cheaper in the East, is to be renewed. The coinage is over a million in arrears, and the capacity of all the mints is required to keep up.

Public interest in the subject of redemption of the arid lands of the West by irrigation is growing day by day. It was considered by the National Board of Trade, at its session in Louisville, together with the interstate commerce law, tariff reform and other burning questions of the day.

The Union Pacific railroad extends a courtesy to the Locomotive Engineers' Association and places at the disposal of its members a special train of twenty cars for a trip around the famous "loop" on the Colorado Central. Such a spirit as this existing between employer and employe cannot fail to be productive of good results.

In Washington county a "wheat pool" has been formed, which controls 40,000 bushels. The object of the members is to hold their grain together, so that if buyers lack a certain amount to complete a cargo they can get it without purchasing in small quantities, and presumably will be willing to pay a little higher price.

The college year has opened auspiciously at Princeton. It is said that there has not been so much interest manifested in the organization of the football team of that time-honored institution in years. The pessimist should stand abashed at this statement and make his manners to progress with becoming humility.

The death of the boy James McDevitt yesterday afternoon is a new reproach to the authorities, who have so signally failed to apprehend and capture his cowardly assailant, who is now technically what he was in intention when he fired the fatal shot—a murderer. The tender sympathies of the entire community go out to the stricken parents.

Army officers who have been examining the results of the European tests of smokeless powder are skeptical as to its complete efficiency. Some varieties stink like the antique Greek fire, others are so uncertain in their operation as to be practically useless. Assurance is given that this government will adopt the new ammunition quick enough when its efficiency is proved.

Secretary Windom has surprised his friends in the West and made many new enemies by his lead ore decision, just made public, in which he sustains the present classification that permits the importation from Mexico of a vast amount of ore the greater part of which is composed of the baser metal, which thus injures the lead mining industry of the United States.

T. L. Stiles, one of the new supreme judges of the state of Washington, has been doubly vindicated, first by the votes of the people and lastly by being exonerated from the false charge of embezzlement brought against him by political enemies in Arizona, who had sufficient influence to secure an indictment from a grand jury before election. As it did not injure his standing before the eyes of his constituents before election, of course it was a no-good Morgan afterwards.

The contractors from Colorado have arrived at Albany with their plant, and will go to work immediately on the extension of the road to the summit of the Cascades. They will employ 800 men, and this portion of the road will probably be completed before spring. The same contractors will probably build the line across Eastern Oregon to Boise City. Then look out for another transcontinental line with a deep sea terminus at Yaquina bay.

Various efforts are making to supplement the niggardly reward offered by the authorities for the apprehension of Gibbs by municipal action or private subscription. This is very public-spirited and good-natured on the part of the movers, but it reveals a pitiable weakness in the machinery maintained at the county expense for the detection and punishment of crime. It is not very creditable to the county that citizens should be passing around the hat on the streets to accomplish precisely the object for which courts, police and detectives are maintained.

The Eastern newspapers that have been pitching into Secretary Blaine for entertaining filibustering designs upon the Sandwich Islands will be relieved to learn that the first overtures for the proposed new treaty came from the government at Honolulu, which instructed its representative at Washington to sound the state department with regard to them. What the Hawaiian government proposes is complete reciprocity on all traffic and a guarantee of Hawaiian independence by the United States. This confirms the impression existing among well-advised people for a long time that the Sandwich Islands were ready to be swallowed whenever the United States was ready to swallow them. Whether the toothsome morsel offered for our delectation is worth the risk of possible indigestion involved in accepting it is a matter for very grave consideration.

BRIGHT AND READABLE.

The melancholy news comes from Spain that the old bull fighters complain that the sport is not what it was. It is the old cry. Too many amateurs in the business.

The empress and members of the aristocracy of Japan have given up the idea of adopting the Western styles of dress for women. The Parisian models did not please the people in general, and the historic costumes will again be worn exclusively.

The crew of the new cruiser Chicago, marines and all, gave a farewell ball on Thursday before sailing for a long cruise on the European station. The members of the crew wore their gay white blouses and the marines their blue jackets, and for the time at least there was no jealousy between the two uniforms.

Russian officials have recently collected statistics concerning the number of beggars in Russian provinces and cities. Russia has about 350,000 beggars, all of whom carry on begging as a business with the indorsements of village, city and church authorities. Upward of 3200 of them are of noble blood, 3191 are of the clerical calling, twenty were once merchants, 43,434 hucksters and small traders and 181,932 peasants.

The formal opening of the new Thames river bridge, at New London, took place successfully. The draw of this graceful structure is the largest in the world, being 503 feet in length. Two clear passageways of 225 feet each are afforded for vessels. The draw is banked on either side by spans 310 feet, and there are two other spans at either side of the river of 150 feet each, making the total length of the superstructure 1423 feet.

The electrical machine which is to be used in Sing Sing prison for the execution of murderers has been shipped to Baltimore to be tested before it is placed in position in the prison. The prison officials will not have anything to do with placing the machine in position, the warden being the only official who has anything to do with operating it. He will simply touch an electric button, which will send the current of electricity through the chair in which the condemned man will sit.

While laborers were digging a sewer in one of the principal streets of Ticonderoga this week they struck a tombstone. At the bottom of it was found a coffin containing human bones. The stone was washed off and found to contain the inscription and date of death of Lord Howe, who was shot dead in battle at Ticonderoga on July 8, 1758. He entered the army at a very early age, soon rose to distinction, and in 1757 was sent to this country in command of the Sixtieth regiment. The present representative of the family is Earl Howe, of Langar, Nottingham county, England.

Biliousness, bile, boils and the blues can be cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

Notice to Travellers.

For Atlantic steamship tickets call at Union ticket office, No. 81 First street. Staterooms reserved by telegraph.

MEETING NOTICES.

All parties interested in forming a local secular union, and especially those who were present at Masonic hall on Tuesday evening last are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at Central hall, corner Seventh and Alder sts on Sunday, October 20, 1889, at 2 P. M. By order of executive committee. 18o2

North Pacific Lodge, No. 314, I. O. B. B.—Special meeting Sunday evening October 20 at 7 o'clock, so make arrangements for reception of G. P. and G. Sec. All members of the order cordially invited to attend. By order H. PANDER, Sec.

General Relief Committee I. O. O. F. members will meet to-day, Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. to attend the funeral of our late brother, Gustav Hartwig of Good Will lodge No. 323, I. O. O. F., Los Angeles, Cal., from Ewry & Garnold's cor Second and Taylor. By order of W. C. McKEAN, Pres't. H. CLAUSSENIUS, Sec.

Columbia Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Conferring degrees—beautiful work with full paraphernalia. Members are requested to attend. Visiting members are cordially invited. By order. H. PANDER, Sec. p. t.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF "The Owls" on Sunday, October 20, 1889, 4 P. M. at Mulkey block, room 6. Your presence is earnestly desired. Second and Morrison. Yours respectfully, AL WERTEIN, Sec.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Portland, October 18.

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Dunning Brothers and the kind and sympathizing friends, who, in the hour of need, assisted during the late illness and burial of my beloved wife. Sincerely, N. L. CASADAY.

DIED.

In this city, October 15, Lulu Handes, a native of Linn co., Or., aged 8 years, 2 months and 6 days.

In this city, at residence, 75 Northwest Park st., October 18, 1889, James Monroe McDevitt, aged, 15 years, 3 months, 1 day.

Funeral from residence, Sunday, October 20, at 1:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. L. [illegible] will take place from residence, Nineteenth and G, Sunday, 11 A. M. Friends of family invited. No flowers.

Geo. H. Rivor, Undertaker and Embalmer, S. W. cor. 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

Schwab Bros., Printing and Litho. Co. Lowest Prices. 112 and 114 Front st.

H. H. HILDEBRAND, Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

5 AND 10 ACRE TRACTS NEAR THE city for $175 per acre. LONG & ELKINS, 24 Washington st. 1703*

$1000 TO $3000 WANTED FOR ONE year; ample real estate security. A. A., care Oregonian. 1*

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT O'REILLY'S Third st, bet. Morrison and Alder. 19stf

S. L. STONE WILL OPEN OPPOSITE The Oregonian on Monday next with an elegant line of Maillard's candies.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for buckwheat. P. JOHNSON & CO. 315 Front st. 2 stf

REVERE HOUSE—COR. THIRD AND Stark sts. Furnished rooms and board. Single meals 25c. 21mth-sa*tf

WOOD ENGRAVING—THE LEWIS & Dryden Printing and Lithographing Co. First and Stark sts.

BELGIUM BLOCK MAKERS wanted. Apply P. M. & P. Co., S. W. cor. First and Main sts.

LOWEST PRICES IN WALL PAPER AND window shades at FREEBORN & CO.'S, 127 and 129 Third, bet. Alder and Washington.

PIANO TUNING—W. S. GEARY attends to all orders left at the KOHLER & CHASE Music House, 71 Morrison st. 14stf*

HAVE YOU HEARD THE FAMOUS Weber piano at Hoyt & Co's stand played by that rising young pianist, J. Lee Greenleaf?

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOtyping: first-class work; lowest prices. PALMER & REY, cor. Front and Alder sts. 6otf

COTTAGE AND FULL LOT ON ELEVenth st., East Portland, centrally located, can be purchased on easy terms of J. FRED CLARK & SON, 13 Stark st. 16otf

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT interest, on the security of improved city property. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 First st. 12stf*

SOMETHING NEW IN COAL.

BUCODA COAL CO., 46 Washington st. Tel. 614.

CASCARA BARK.

Dr. Plummer wants a few tons of prime Cascara Bark at his drug store, First and Main sts.

WOOD—ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED FOR slabwood, Oak, Ash and Fir wood. WATSON FUEL COMPANY. Telephone 534. Foot of Market St.

BURN BUCODA COAL CO.'S LOWER vein coal. Yard foot Sixth st. Offices 46 Washington st. Telephone 614.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. C. MOORE & STARR.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Portland Mercantile Agency, 195 First street.

FOR RENT.

A small stable in central location; $5 per month. LONG & ELKINS, 24 Washington st. 8o2*

$5.50 BUYS A TON OF BUCODA COAL. BUCODA COAL CO., 46 Wash.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE SUBurban property; well located for business property or well improved residence property in the city. Inquire of Cross Bros., 34 Washington st. 8o3*

10 ACRES ON CORNELL road, $150 per acre. CLUNE, McFARLAND & REES, 110 Second st. 8o3*

HORSES DON'T SLEEP

That you get from Miller & Humphrey's, the leading liverymen of the city, in the new brick at the corner of Fourth and Stark sts.

WOODLAWN.

More Lots Are Being Sold

EVERY DAY

In this beautiful tract than in any other about this City, it being without doubt Portland's

CHOICEST SUBURB.

No favors are asked for it, we simply wish to sell it on its merits. Call and get free transportation and go see it. Five-cent fares guaranteed to purchasers. Terms easy.

Borthwick & Batty

General Agents. 2 Washington St.

ABSOLUTE SALE

—OF—

BUILDING LOTS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I will offer for absolute and peremptory sale, without reserve, at public auction,

At No. 128 First St.,

TO-DAY,

Oct. 19, 1889, at 12, noon,

10 Building Lots in Foxchase Addition to East Portland,

Being Lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Block 12, and Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Bl'k 13.

Foxchase Addition has been cleared of brush and stumps at large expense, and is beautifully situated near the proposed line of the Oregon Street Railway Company (C. H. Prescott, Pres't). The tract is level. All lots are 50 feet by 100 feet each, front on 60-feet streets and have 10 feet alleys in rear.

(THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD SEPARATELY, without reserve, and to the highest bidder.

This is a fine chance to secure some choice lots at a bargain. They are worth $150 each and will bring $400 inside of a year. They must be sold to-day. Title perfect.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage for one year at 8 per cent.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

[illegible] ESTATE [illegible]

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$31,600—Will purchase 25 acres, adjoining the Fulton Park property, commanding the grandest view of any property in or around Portland for residence purposes. It overlooks the Willamette, the Cascade mountains; is within 5 blocks of station at Fulton Park, is higher than the latter, all level and in cultivation; unquestionably the most desirable property offered for platting into lots to-day in this market; fare to the Fulton Park station only 5c; lots in the immediate vicinity are selling at $400 and over; terms to suit buyer.

$5,250—At Summit, 10 acres under cultivation; finest residence location in or around Portland; three miles from courthouse; cottage, barn, fruit trees, good wood, etc.; near terminus of cable line, on line of West Portland motor line; must be sold forthwith; a rare bargain.

$150 per acre will purchase a five (5) acre tract of rich, level and well-watered land within the town limits of the town of Milwaukie; the finest fruit land in Oregon; living water, sufficient for chicken ranches, on the tract; this is much less than surrounding acreage is selling for; only a few more such tracts left; perfect title; terms to suit.

Over $1,000,000 worth of city and farm property for sale.

M. G. GRIFFIN,

Real estate and investment agent. Money to loan on real estate security. Office, room 19, Portland Savings Bank building, Portland, Or. Member of the Real Estate Exchange.

MILITARY DAY

AT THE EXPOSITION.

FRIDAY EVENING - - - OCTOBER 25

For the Benefit of the

FIRST REGIMENT, O. N. G.,

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF

GRAND MARTIAL MUSIC

Will be rendered by Signor Liberati's Celebrated Band.

Various Companies of the Regiment will perform interesting Military Evolutions.

Special Military Tickets for sale at the Regular Price at the leading stores and by all members of the Regiment. Be sure to buy one of these tickets for that night and give the Regiment the benefit.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT

Is that Woodlawn is the finest suburban tract on the market; 5-cent fare; rapid transit; pure water guaranteed. There is nothing like it. Terms easy. Call on

M. C. THOMPSON, 6 Stark st.

$2,600

Will secure the finest piece of property in South Portland.

$24.000

Will buy the sightliest 8 acres near South First st. Very easy terms.

ALLEN & ALLEN, First and Alder.

"THE ALPINE FLATS,"

71 Morrison St.

The most fashionable and exclusive house in the city; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite and single; everything new; prices reasonable.

R. F. HILL & CO., Props.

DYNAMO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 12-LIGHT 16-CANdle power incandescent dynamo; just the thing for small factory or residence; nearly new and in perfect order. Address Dynamo, care Oregonian. 16otf*

FOUND—The most reliable house in the city to buy Ladies' Ready-Made Suits. Largest assortment, latest styles and most perfect fitting at D. PORTER & CO., 147 3d st.

CORNER LOT

On Fifth st., Holladay's addition, East Portland, $1250, half cash; a sacrifice for three days only. CLUNE, McFARLAND & REES, 110 Second st.

5 ACRES IN THE "STREIBIG" tract, East Portland, $3.5 per acre. This lays alongside the Boston syndicate tract and is a fine place for a home or A 1 speculation for one-half cash. CLUNE, McFARLAND & REES, 110 Second st. 19o3*

Fare 5 Cents TO THE PENINSULAR Addition, where lots are selling for $100, on the installment plan.

SHERMAN D. BROWN, 13 Morrison st.

$50 BUYS A LOT IN PLEASANT Little Homes No. 2. $5 down, $2.50 a month; Electric motor under construction.

EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison st.

WANTED---ROOMS.

All persons having rooms to rent are requested to list them with the clerk of the Board of Information for visitors to the Industrial Fair, at No. 46 Washington. No charge for listing. 24stf*

A BARGAIN.

For sale by owner, 40 suburban lots on East Side at $60 per lot. Address

OWNER, care Oregonian.

I PAINT ANY KIND OF **SIGNS** LOUIS D. AKIN, 107 Second st.

For TRUNKS and SATCHELS Go to S. HARRIS & CO., 49 1st st.

ASTORIA REAL ESTATE WINGATE & STONE ASTORIA, OR.

Wanted—Good pantsmakers; steady work. C. H. LANE, 27 Morrison st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF VERY DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, on account of departure of owner, 10 acres, near Taylor's Ferry road. All that certain tract or piece of land situate and being the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter in Section 29 of Township 1 south, Range 1 east, in the county of Multnomah, containing 10 acres. This tract is desirable as an investment either for a long or short time, as it lies in the direction of the greatest future growth of the city. About 8 acres are cleared, and the whole tract may be profitably used for fruit raising. The Cardwell prune orchard is only a short distance away. Title perfect.

Terms—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent and three years, $100 to be paid at time of sale. For further particulars apply to T. J. O'Connor, 128 First st. This is a peremptory sale and will be sold to the highest bidder.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

GETTING THERE.

The success of West Portland is not problematical, since it is an assured fact that C. W. Brown has taken the contract to complete the West Portland motor line on or before February 10, 1890, except the laying of the rails. The purchasers will have commutation tickets of 5 cents fare over this line. The "Home Builders' Association," with a capital of $50,000, propose to build fifty houses in West Portland within the next ten or twelve months. A contract has also been made with some millmen to establish a sawmill in West Portland. It is a noted fact that for beauty of situation, view and healthfulness, West Portland is equal, if it does not excel, any other suburb, and if West Portland is not on top, it is getting there very fast. 10otf*

FOR SALE.

$3500—Cottage, 5 rooms, nearly new, and full lot, on Eighteenth st., Couch addition, good neighborhood, street improved.

$4500—100 feet square on Columbia st., cable line will run on next street north, unimproved, a good location.

$1050—Two lots in southern Portland.

$1000—Three lots in Albina Homestead.

$6250—Choice residence quarter on H st., Couch, car on next street.

BORTHWICK & BATTY,
2 Washington St.

ANY REASONABLE CASH OFFER

Will be accepted for any of the following pieces of real estate:

250 feet of river front south of and adjoining O. R. & N. Co.'s bone yard.

42 lots in Reed's addition on Milwaukie ave., half way between East Portland and Sellwood.

210x260 between 13th and Lownsdale and Myrtle and Elm, on Portland Heights, two blocks from cable road.

Lot 4 block 10, Watson addition, near cor. of 16th and Hall sts., city.

Address, Owner, P. O. box 102, or call at room 40, Portland Savings bank building. 10otf*

FOR SALE.

Lot 50x100 feet and House containing 6 rooms; $4000.

Two lots in Portland Homestead; $2250.

Lot in Kenworthy's Addition, East Portland; $1100.

Two lots on Fourth st., Holladay's Addition; $3000.

Business property, 50x100 feet, on Fourth st.; $16,000. PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL, 1703* 46 Washington st.

BARGAIN—100x100 FINEST RESIDENCE property in city. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st. 13otf*

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, MORRISON st.; improved; $18,000. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st. 13otf*

CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS, THEATERS, expositions, parties, trains, funerals, riding, calling, etc., etc., at the Grand Stable, Second st., bet. Stark and Washington. 1fo3*

CLOSING OUT SALE.

We propose closing out all the West Portland pool lots this month at $120—$10 down and $10 per month. They are worth double that amount. Make your purchase at once. Call for map and full information on T. A. Wood, manager, room No. 1, I. O. O. F. temple. 10otf

THE CITY OF GRAY'S HARBOR,

I have a few of the choice lots in this rapidly growing city which I will sell for just one-half the price they are bringing to-day; those wanting $2 for $1 had better buy at once; 5 per cent. discount for cash; this is an opportunity you have not got every day. J. A. McCully, 31 Stark st. 17otf*

ROYAL GERMETUER

Is the surest blood purifier known to humanity; also cures catarrh, rheumatism, female complaints, dyspepsia, loss of manhood and gonorrhea. Price 75 cents and $1 25. Give it a trial for your blood. Woodard, Clarke & Co., and all druggists. 19otf

POOR ECONOMY

To burn steam coals, either Australian or domestic, when you can get good Wallsend household coal at almost the same price and much cheaper in the end, from GEORGE S. CLARK & CO., Fourth and E. Telephone 251. 15otf*

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 165 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIEND, YOU LOOK LIKE A NEW MAN. Yes, thank heaven, an electric belt, Dr. Sill's Improved Body Battery has made me a new man. I feel 20 years younger; my nervous trouble is gone; I am happy and well; consult Dr. Sill free at his office, First National Bank Building. For sale by Skidmore & Co., 151 First st., Druggists. 17otf*

TO INVESTORS—FINE PROPERTY ON FIRST street, centrally located, new brick building, yielding a monthly income, on lease of $325. For sale at $30,000. Lot on Fourth st., improved and soon to become business property, $15,500. A bargain. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 46 Washington street. 18o8*

LOST—ON SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 1889, A WHITE pointer dog with liver-colored spots, 9 months old, lame in right fore leg, answers to name of Sport; had on a new leather collar. $5 reward will be paid upon return to W. T. Hume, Second and Washington sts. or SW. cor. Twenty-second and H sts. 1704*

NOTICE—IN RETIRING FROM THE RETAIL business I have removed my candy factory to No. 201 Fourth st., temporarily, where I am manufacturing all kinds of candies for the trade only, and by first of November will move to my new factory at 324 First st. H. A. ANDERSON.

PURCHASERS SHOULD NOT BUY UNTIL they have looked at the choice list of properties held by us in Caruthers and King's additions to Portland. We also have several choice pieces of property in East Portland and Albina which we offer at reasonable rates. WEST & STEARNS. 18otf*

REWARD—I WILL PAY THE SUM OF ONE hundred and twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who burglarized a room in my house on October 7th, and stole samples of knives from same belonging to Carl Schmidt. THOMAS GUINEAN. 8otf*

8 ROOM HOUSE AND BATH FOR RENT AND furniture for sale; a fine location; rent of house, $45; the cost of furniture, $4500; will sell it at $1600; everything just as good as new; an excellent chance for anybody starting in housekeeping. Call at Chas. Hirstel, 2½ Washington st. 17o3*

$150 CASH, $650 IN INSTALLMENTS OF $15 per month buys 50x125 feet in fine location in Albina. $600—A fine lot on Vancouver motor line, near Russell street; $15 month. $4000—House and lot in city; fine location; terms easy. 7 Stark street. 16o*tf

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN, WITH $10,000 or $15,000, to buy half-interest in hardware and implement business in the best inland town in Oregon, population 4000; reason for selling, to increase stock. Address Hardware, 95 First st., Portland, Or. 16otf*

$5 DOWN AND $2.50 A MONTH BUYS $50 lot in Menlo Park on Base Line road; Mt. Tabor motor will pass the property. EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison.

NEW QUEEN AND MANZANILLA OLIVES, pickled oysters, lamb's tongue in glass, servelat sausage, imported Swiss cheese and fancy delicacies, at BRISTOL'S, 44 Morrison st., bet. 2d and 3d.

TO MINERS AND MINE OWNERS—I WILL buy, bond or lease mines and furnish experts to examine and report on developed or undeveloped property. E. O. Smith, 146 First st. 18o2f,su*

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRANK & STOWELL, 133½ First st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO TRY A TON OF the Bucoda Coal Co.'s lower vein coal at $5.50 per ton. Telephone 614. 46 Washington st. 1807*

CONCERT AT THE ALBINA WHITE HOUSE, on Williams ave, every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. The Public are cordially invited.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN WITH $1000 WANTed for good office position; well secured. Address with references, J. W. M., care Oregonian. 1003*

EXTRA FINE LINE OF THE LATEST shades in wall paper at bottom prices. ECHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington

LOST—FROM RESIDENCE, 291 E ST., NEAR 13th, King Charles spaniel pup; finder will receive reward by leaving at 75 First st. 1802*

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT TONE PIANO, WILL sell at a bargain as parties are leaving the city. Call mornings at 201 Seventh st. 1903*

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT BEDROOM set and piano, nearly new. Apply 46 Ash st., bet. Second and Third. 18otf*

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G. R. DEDMAN, 84 2d st.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street.

FOR SALE — HOUSE IN TIBBETTS, ON INstallments. R. H. EMMONS, Mulkey Blk.

FRESH OREGON LARD AT RANIER MARket. T. J. UHLMAN, Proprietor. 8otf*

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

FORTUNE—ANYBODY WHO WILL SINK fifty feet on the Eclipse mine in Mineral district, Idaho, will be deeded one-third interest in the same. The chance of a lifetime to make a stake. For further particulars address A. E. Parker, Grangeville, Idaho. 19o7

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMburger and Roquefort Cheese, German Pickles, Pumpernickle Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

BEFORE YOU THINK OF BUYING A HANGing lamp in parlor or hall, call at O'Reilly's stove and crockery store. He also has some of the finest and cheapest heating stoves in the city. Third and Morrison st. 24stf*

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS for $150; horse is 6 years old and is sound, gentle and true; suitable for family. Apply to E. C. Stewart's livery and feed stable, 355 Front st., cor. Mill. 8otf*

$1200—LOT ON SOUTH FRONT ST. FAR ing east; terms easy. $600—1 acre tract, near St. Johns electric motor line. W. G. JENNE & BRO., 6½ Washington st.

FOR RENT WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF nicely furnished rooms in a fine location and one of the pleasantest homes in the city. Address E. A. N., care Oregonian. 17o3*

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AT 214 G ST. 1902

WANTED—YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID TO work. F. W. BALTES & CO., 28 Oak st. 1

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT COOK AT the Overland Hotel. 16otf

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED CORnice workman; one who thoroughly understands cutting and hammering; steady work to the right party. Apply at cornice works, J st., East Portland. 1802

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact and push, and good recommendations; on salary or commission. Ad Second st., Portland. 14stf

WANTED—GOOD INSURANCE SOLICITORS, salary or commission. Portland Mutual Live Stock Association, room 23, Abington building. 21stf

A FIRST-CLASS CROCKERY PACKER WANTed; none but those experienced in this line need apply. M. SELLER & CO., 13 and 15 N. Front st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CHIEF MATE for an American ship. Apply to Jas. Turk, 109 North First st., Sailors' Home. 1902

WANTED—IN PORT TOWNSEND, MECHANics of all kinds; good cooks and waiters; 100 laborers; pick and shovel men; axe men and railroaders. Apply Key City employment office, Port Townsend. WARD & FORD, Proprietors. 12o14

DO YOU USE FIGURES? — FARNSWORTH'S New System of Addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest endorsement and particulars at once stamp to The Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SEAMEN WANTED FROM CITY OR COUNtry, not runaways from any ship in port; wages $30 per month, and $40 advance; plenty to eat, a good bed and a good outfit of clothes. Sailors' Home, 109 North First st., Jas. Turk, proprietor. 2

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES AT PARIsian Suit and Cloak House. 1902

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 61 S. Sixth st., cor. Sherman. 19otf

WANTED—A COOK FOR FAMILY; GOOD wages. Apply at 180 Taylor st. 1802

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at No. 664 Fourth st., East Portland. 1801

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork. Inquire at 255, cor. 11th and Jefferson.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 50 S. Third st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork. Call at 211 Taylor st. 18otf

WANTED—A THOROUGH DOMESTIC. 1069 Seventh st., East Portland. None other need apply. 17o7

10 GIRLS WANTED FOR PLACES. NICE families. 9 Yamhill. PLATO.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS FOR RESTaurant; city, send address to K. C., care Oregonian. 19o7

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE OCT. 26TH, AN A1 business lady by a wholesale house; salary $60. Address, giving experience, S. H. W. & Co., care Oregonian. 19o2

WANTED—A SALESLADY OF GOOD ADdress, recommendation and tact; teachers preferred; experience not necessary; salary or commission. 26 Second st., Portland. 5stf*

HANDS WANTED FOR WAISTS AND SKIRTS; only first-class and reliable ones need apply. LITTS, Third and Alder. 13otf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—Male.

MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATION; MAN as cook or waiter; wife as chambermaid or laundress; no objection to country. Address Cook, care Oregonian. 1802

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; OWNS MACHINE would like 2 or 3 hours' work per day. Address Remington, care Oregonian. 1802

A BUSINESS MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE understands bookkeeping and correspondence and is a fair salesman, wants a situation, either permanent or transient; best of references; terms moderate. Address O. G., care Oregonian. 1803

POSITION AS FIREMAN OF HEATING plant (steam or hot water) or as janitor; have had 4 years' experience. Address one week, Chas. Cooper, 11 South Fourth st. 1802

YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION OF any kind; anything except book canvassing. Address W. X., care Oregonian. 1903

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT coachman; experienced; first-class city references. Address C. O. H., care Oregonian. 1803

YOUNG MAN WISHES EMPLOYMENT IN A wholesale house where he can work up. Address J. F., care Oregonian. 17o3

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RELIABLE and efficient bookkeeper and stenographer; satisfactory references. Address WILLIAMS, care Oregonian. 1605

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, or for any other kind of work in office or wareroom by reliable man. Address F. Z., care Oregonian. 1606

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS pantsmaker out of city. Address Tailor, care Oregonian. 15o7

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—Female.

GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES A FEW MORE engagements by the day. Apply at 312 Yamhill street over Wass's hair store, room H. 19o4

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter by a competent lady with good references. Address Index, care Oregonian. 17otf

SITUATION WANTED BY A WIDOW, NO children, as cook in a private family or boarding house; references first-class. Address M. H. S., care Oregonian. 17o3

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT OF SKATES. ADdress for three days, L. J. W., care Oregonian.

WANT LODGING HOUSES AND PLATO other places for cash buyers. 9 Yamhill

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A WORKing girl, by a man of 34; has good position; object matrimony. Address C. F. G., care Oregonian. 19o2

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY, HOUSE of 6 or 8 rooms; central; no children. Address, stating price and location, C. T. M. C., care Oregonian.

WANTED—TO RENT 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN, dining and bed room in boarding house, with purpose of boarding roomers. Address J. H. C., care Oregonian. 17o3

SCOTCH FAMILY WILL BE ABLE TO REceive a limited number of gentlemen boarders after the 28th inst. References exchanged. S. W. cor. Fifteenth and D sts. 1906

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD WHERE A little girl can be taken care of during the day. No objection to the East Side. Address Mrs. Birch, care Oregonian. 1903

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANT ENERGETIC AGENTS IN EVERY county to sell the Long Fire Extinguisher. Liberal terms to good men. PLATO, 9 Yamhill.

LADY AGENTS WANTED; ALSO MEN; TWO immense new specialties; one lady made $27 before dinner; another $16 first hour. Address LITTLE & CO., box 443, Chicago, Ill. 1608

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS clothes line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50c we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars, price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address Worcester Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass. 19s12ws

WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; greatest novelty ever produced; erases ink in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; territory absolutely free; salary to good men; no ladies need answer; sample 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Co., manufacturers, La Crosse, Wis. 17o9

AGENTS WANTED — THE PACIFIC ENDOWmen. League of San Francisco pays endowment certificates during life, at stated periods, in the sum of $6000 in 10 coupons of $600 each, according to age; membership fee $6; annual dues $6; graded assessments, and no lodges. We want live, active lady and gentlemen agents in every town to whom liberal commissions will be paid. For further particulars and agents' terms, call or address G. A. Wheeler, room 64, Labbe's building, Portland, Or. 2stm

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit. Address 30 Second street, Portland, Oregon. 17otf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OCT. 14, BANK BOOK AND CERTIFIcate on Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings Bank, in favor of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. and C. A. Townsley; deposit $60 and $55; payment stopped; return to 106 Washington and receive reward. 1802

LOST—ON WASHINGTON ST., WEDNESDAY afternoon, a brown glove with gold clove button attached. Return to 308 E st. or to this office.

$5 REWARD FOR BAY PONY, WITH BLUE halter, brand O on right neck, by returning to Alex Frazier, grocery store, Albina. 1801

$50 REWARD—LOST—LETTERS AND A RECeipted note in favor of J. H. Rice; finder will receive the above reward by applying to H. Rice, 15 S. Sixth st. 2otf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street Portland.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

$225—4 ROOMS FURNISHED, PLATO, 3d and E sts; bargain to-day. 9 Yamhill

FOR RENT — PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms. Inquire 201 21st, cor. K. 1803

FOR RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished. 200 Morrison st. 17o3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove; suitable for two gentlemen; fire and bath. 250 Yamhill st., between 10 and 11.

$5 UP—ROOMS ALL PARTS OF CITY; NO charge for to roomers. 9 Yamhill. PLATO.

FOR RENT—VERY PLEASANT, NICELY furnished front parlors and other rooms in private family of three. Address M., care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Inquire 83 South First st. drug store. 1306

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or suites; also furnished rooms for housekeeping. The Ladd House, cor. First and Columbia.

FOR RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, A LARGE furnished front room; bay window; bath; telephone; for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 135 8th st., cor. Alder.

FOR RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, well furnished, in private family. 289 Seventh.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT 66 SALmon st., bet. Third and Fourth. 11o14

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, FIRST-CLASS position for cigar store, fruit or bootblack stand. 19 North First street. 1902

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT VERY reasonable, with use of bath. Inquire at 107 North Fourteenth st. 1802

TWO BEAUTIFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with bath and closet. No. 265 Pine st. 18otf

FOR RENT—A LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT room; suitable for a sleeping room or office. 134 First st., opp. ticket office. 1802

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ALCOVE room, centrally located, with shower bath and all modern improvements, with or without board. Address A. C., care Oregonian. 1604

FURNISHED ROOMS AT SIXTEENTH AND B sts. for gentlemen; healthy location and a pleasant home. Prices are from $12 to $25 per month with use of gas, fire and baths. A. M. ELKINS, 24 Washington st. 1902

FOR RENT—TWO FINE SUNNY UNFURNISHed rooms, cor. Williams ave. and Page st., Albina, near the street cars, suitable for gentlemen or a family without children; for particulars apply at the residence.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

TWO NICE, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. No. 6 Stark st. 1802

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; bath, gas, with or without board. 41 Ella st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. No. 315 H st. 1303

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD, 174 YAMhill st. 1507

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a bargain. Apply to L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st. 1801

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN — NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE FOR sale. Apply 84 Second st. 11o14

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 0 Second st., Portland, Oregon. 2stf

$2200—A BARGAIN. HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS and lot in Stephens addition. Terms one-half cash. Apply to M. F. Culver, 1110 Fourth st., East Portland. 1003

FARM FOR SALE—640 ACRES COMBINED grain and cattle ranch; unlimited outrange. Apply I. B&E. 148 Yamhill st. 1906

$125 BUYS A LOT, 50x100, IN COLUMBIA Heights, on the installment plan, without interest; This property is finely located on the Vancouver motor line. COMPTON & TREDWAY, 7 Morrison st. Portland, Or. 13o10

PORTLAND HEIGHTS—SOME SPLENDID buys. Southern Portland, beautiful lots on easy terms. Cheap lots on east side. Residence and business lots in the city; also water-front property with a handsome advance before it. Call on Long & Elkins for good value for your money. 24 Washington.

$80 AND $85 PER ACRE—FINE ACREAGE in Port Townsend. All property bought now, if wisely located, will, I believe, double in value inside of the next six months. I have been over the ground and am thoroughly posted, and am in daily communication with the best land owners there, and all good buys are forwarded to me as soon as received, so my customers are sure of getting good value for their money. Have acreage, cheap lots, business property and water front. LONG & ELKINS, 24 Washington st. 1902

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A LOOKING-GLASS, 4x6 FEET, in black walnut frame. Inquire 41 N. First st.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE in good location. Apply at 61 North Fourth st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE PIANO, AT ½ ITS value; parties wishing a bargain will call at 214 Salmon, cor. Ninth, bet. 3 and 5. 1803

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF TWO nicely furnished rooms and three rooms for rent. Location first-class. BACON & REED, 310 First st.

PRIVATE PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of furniture will find a buyer. Address cash, care Oregonian. 1607

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HACK, nearly new; 1 second-hand Concord coach. Inquire at Quimby House or New Haven carriage factory, cor. Fourth and B sts., Portland. 12o1m

FOR SALE—THE NEW FURNITURE OF A 12-room house, $1400. Just the place for an elegant home; near street car line. BACON & REED, 310 First street. 1902

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE 52-INCH Victor bicycle, good as new; one 52-inch Columbia bicycle full nickle; must be sold before November 1st. Call at 95 Sixth cor Stark. 19o3

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS week—Furniture of a 9-room house clear above expenses in rooms $50. Address Seller, care Oregonian. 19o2

FOR MILL MEN—TIMBER FOR SALE—18 miles from Portland, one mile from the river, best location in the country for a mill or for loggers. For information apply to Jacob Haas, Merchants' Hotel. 16o5

FOR SALE — THE FURNITURE, IN GOOD condition, of a 10-room house, complete, and house for rent; 2 blocks from postoffice. Address "Furniture," care Oregonian. 16otf

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 21-room house; all rooms rented to good tenants and is a paying house; price $2300 cash. BACON & REED, 310 First st. 19o2

FOR SALE—ONE 40-HORSE-POWER ENGINE and boiler, all complete; good as new; will be sold very cheap. Address J. L. Montgomery, Syracuse, Or. 5o1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT FOR RENT; furnished. Apply at office, St. Charles Hotel.

SALOON FOR SALE. INQUIRE OF H. VAR WIG, 131 Front st. 16o7

FOR SALE AT COST—A SMALL STOCK OF stationery and furnished dressmaking parlors back; good location; rent reasonable. Call at 313 First st. 18o7

FOR SALE—GEORGE T. REID'S SALOON, opposite the cold storage warehouse, cor. D and North Front sts., Portland, consisting of a stock of liquors and fixtures and a lease of the premises for three years, with privilege of two more years. For terms call on George T. Reid, at Washington House, next door to the premises. 19o4

THE RIGHT TO TO MAKE, USE AND SELL the Frazor Horse and Cattle Food in Oregon and Washington is for sale at a very low figure. The goods have been in the market for seventeen years, having been awarded diplomas and honors in all parts of the world. We will guarantee to a party of two or more men with a combined capital of less than $4000 a better return than any investment we have had. Full particulars to principals. 9 Yamhill st. cor. First. PLATO.

$3000 THE RIGHT TO STATE OF OREGON, only will be sold in an invention which has just been brought to successful operation. It has taken three years' study to complete the machine, but is now ready and offers a grand opportunity to any practical business man. 9 Yamhill, cor. First. PLATO.

$2500—A HALF-INTEREST IN ENTIRE United States (covered by a recent patent) in a successful hair restorer and invigorator. The patentee has sold over $1200 of goods to responsible users in Oregon, all of whom have written as to its value, and all can be seen. Owner has not enough capital to handle it alone. This is worth investigating. 9 Yamhill, cor. First. PLATO.

$350—CIGAR STAND, FINE LOcation for book store, two years' lease. PLATO, 9 Yamhill

$500—RESTAURANT, 6 YEARS' lease, to-day. PLATO, 9 Yamhill

$200—UP—BUSINESS CHANCES in every line. PLATO, 9 Yamhill

$3500—TERRITORY RIGHT TO make & sell valuable goods. PLATO, 9 Yamhill

$500—HOUSE FULL OF FURNIture on East; good bus. place. PLATO, 9 Yamhill

FOR SALE—STEAM FLYING HORSE NOW running cor. Seventh and Morrison sts; a chance for a good investment. Inquire A. Strebel. 17o1

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING general merchandise stores in Washington Territory; stock of about $7000; easy terms; good reason for selling. For further particulars call on or address J. Blumauer, Tenino, W. T. 10otf

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE STAR BREWERY of Albany, Or. An extra bargain for 30 days. For full particulars inquire of The Oregon Land Co., Albany, Or. 23-30

WANTED—PERSONS WITH SMALL MEANS can find excellent opportunities for business by applying to W. A. AIKEN, Linnton, Or. 24otf

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST in a good-paying saloon and restaurant, with 16 furnished rooms. GERMAN IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, 25 Stark st. 1607

WANTED—A MAN WITH $250 CAPITAL TO invest in established legitimate business; no previous experience necessary. Address Box 10, Leet & King, Dekum's building. 1602

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Thompson & Halloway, rooms 20 and 21, Labbe's bl. 1otf

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY.

MALARKEY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO C. A. MAlarkey), leading house, N. W. cor. Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SIDEHEAD PARAGRAPHS.

Movement of Troops—Work on the Cable Road.

Matters—Plenty of Beef Cattle—Wo- Sale—Dangerous Intersection—Advertising the State—Timely [illegible]

New Oklahoma."—The survey and ment of lands to the Indians on the reservation is progressing slowly and by this time next year it is the commission will have consummated the transfer of the surplus lands the Indians cannot use to the United and that the settlement thereof by men with families will have commenced in earnest. An enthusiastic journal in that neighborhood has that reservation "The New Oklahoma," and the title is quite appropriate, for on all hands to be the finest available tract of fertile land in country. When settled up it will wealthy, populous and productive as Spokane and Palouse countries and with an infinitely large area lands surrounding it to insure the a certain market for the products of their farms.

To Whom Honor."—A correspondent writing from Albina says: "Under items a few days ago the following article appeared in THE OREGONIAN, the Methodist Episcopal church in and in Stephens addition have under the fostering care of the M. E. church of East Portland. an elegant church has been and in Stephens addition another costing $3000, is in course of erection. The writer declares that the Methodists of Albina do not endorse the above and continues: "Only seven of the Albina church ever belonged Centenary church, and toward the church property in Albina only $70 contributed by the Centenary church, of the $7000 being contributed by and Albina. This is the only 'fostering care' the Albina Methodists are ceived."

Beef Cattle.—A gentleman country informs THE OREGONIAN that there is more beef cattle for sale territory this fall than ever before, so few buyers have visited that thus far that it seems as if they had the fact that Idaho was the principal of the beef supply of the great the Northwest. Nez Perce and counties alone have many thousand surplus beef steers which the owners gladly sell off, in order that the range can be kept exclusively for cattle. The recent rains in that country started a fine growth of new grass, the feed on hand the cattlemen are much better condition to carry their through the coming winter than in other localities where there is neither grass.

Mill Stock.—It will be remembered that the sale of the 625 shares of the capital stock of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, to the estate of Ben Holladay, postponed to the 19th day of October, o'clock A. M. of said day. The stock will accordingly take place at the late residence of said Ben Holladay, No. 153 Third street, Portland, Or., at 10 o'clock A. M. A payment per cent of amount bid at time of sale certified check, will be required balance on confirmation of said sale circuit court of the state of Oregon Multnomah county. The above shares over seven-eighths of all the shares of the stock of said company.

and the New Smelter.—The Smelting and Refining Company sold four blocks in their tract at fronting on the river, to Messrs. who will erect thereon dry stories for the manufacture of etc. The tract adjoins some time since by the Oregon Company. The machinery for works, the last batch of which expected, will soon be placed the excavations for the works and 200 feet of flue chamber. The smelting works, pottery extensive wood-working shops a fine nucleus for a town, and should grow and prosper.

the Cable Road.—The builders cable road are not letting the grass under their feet. The excavation for has reached Tenth and Jefferson and the men are closing up the gaps at street crossings along Fifth. At the curve at Fifth and Jefferson excavations are being made for the The power house will be pushed completion. The roof is to be It will rest upon a temporary the object being to shelter the from the inclemency of the weather making the excavations for the machinery. It is the intention of the company to put in electric lights and to work a

Homes at Mount Tabor.—The residence of J. H. Smith at Mount Tabor is nearing completion. Four attractive dwellings are now being near the motor line terminus, and Mount Tabor will soon be noted as the residence of many of Portland's well-to-do citizens. Rapid transit and first-class car service has greatly added to the many attractions of this charming locality. The auction the Tabor Heights and Mount Tabor on Tuesday and Wednesday of week under the management of Briggs, & Co., will afford an excellent opportunity to acquire some of this property to be fixed by the public. *_*

A Denial by Kelly.—"Bunko" Kelly at this office last night and made an general and specific denial of the made by James McDonald published in Thursday's issue of THE In the statement referred to, said: "I met Kelly last Saturday, and told him I wanted to ship." he took me all over town, but not find a ship that wanted a man. that night he locked me in a in a building on Second street, near E, to pace the floor all night to keep On Monday morning at 8 he let me out and gave me 15 cents something to eat with.

To Board An Electric Car.—Apropos the building of electric lines in Portland, question has arisen whether a person is to be shocked by contact with the charged tracks. If one goes about the right way he can get as many volts A few days ago a Seattle man, boarding a car, caught hold of the metal at the same time stepping on No one has counted the number he got, but from the way the shock out the spectators were satisfied it would not have taken many more to have made him the subject of an inquest.

Mining Reports.—Good reports continue to arrive of the wealth and permanency of the silver mines on Snake river above and there is no reasonable doubt important mining camp is in process of development there. The mines are situated only one-half mile from Snake river and the steamboats can run almost up to the camp. Several shipments of ore have already been made, and the results are encouraging to the owners, who are developing their properties as rapidly as their will permit.

Coat Thief.—An impecunious giving his name as John Kelly, was yesterday noon for stealing a coat front of A. Arfeld's clothing store First street, between B and C. As Mr. was in the store alone at the time, the having gone out to dinner, he could give chase to the thief, but a neighbor, business a few doors below him, took situation and caught the fleeing man he had run a block. Kelly will be in the police court this afternoon.

Absent-Minded People.—Some are born forgetful, some achieve forgetfulness and some have forgetfulness thrust upon them. Though the Western Union has been quartered at No. 70 First street for nearly a week, hundreds still go old office at No. 52 First street, and the workmen engaged in clearing up with questions. One of the men yesterday that about 100 absent-minded make this mistake every day.

SOMETHING WRONG.—A First street business man asserted yesterday that the fair actually hurt his business. He is sympathized with but there is no cure for that man. Every other store is crowded; 142 parcels were delivered from J. Sehling & Co.'s store yesterday. To-day they have an exhibit of 500 dozen gents' scarfs at 25, 50 and 75 cents each. Last day of free presentation of kid gloves with every cloak. Ladies embroidered linen handkerchiefs 9 cents. Fine seal plush caps for ladies $1. Men's handsome silk mixed dress suits $15. Extra large bleached Turkish towels 12½ cents.

HE WANTS TO KNOW. YOU KNOW!—A correspondent says: "The question has been asked why does not the blind man who stands around the corners on First street alluring stray nickels into his tin dish, apply for a position on the police force. He is strong, able-bodied, and a most totally blind, in fact, possesses every qualification of a Portland police officer, and the probability is that he could find Gibbs, the murderer of James McDevitt, as fast as any officer now on the force. He could no doubt get a position without any further references or recommendations."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Troop F, Second cavalry, U. S. A., left Vancouver barracks via the Southern Pacific railroad for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they will be stationed for some time. The troop was under command of Captain S. M. Swigert, First Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, Second Lieutenant R. B. Brynn, and accompanied by Captain H. B. Bellingham as assistant surgeon. There were fifty enlisted men, 50,000 pounds of baggage and fifty-five horses all of whom and which occupied eleven cars.

THE LADIES OF THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY promise to have a grand entertainment at Masonic hall, beginning Wednesday the 23d. Professor Sherman is busily engaged placing his scenery and apparatus in position. From the indorsement the professor has we will certainly get something wonderful and entirely new. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted here before. He will be assisted by about fifty ladies and gentlemen of this city. Secure your tickets, as there is certain to be a rush.

ADVERTISING OREGON IN THE EAST.—The Real Estate Exchange is doing considerable good work in advertising the state in the East. Numerous inquiries about Oregon and Washington have been answered lately. Yesterday many inquiries were received, among them one from the Texas Immigration Association. The exchange now has thirty-two active members. At yesterday's meeting of the directors, J. K. Romig, of La Grande, and Eugene D. White, of Portland, were elected members.

DEPARTURE OF TROOP F.—Troop F, Second cavalry, numbering sixty men, left in a special train yesterday for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., via Sacramento and Cheyenne, at which latter point they will stay five days. They will lay over every forty-eight hours to care for their horses. This is the third transfer of this troop this year. It was first ordered from Walla Walla to Lake Chelan, thence to Vancouver and now to Leavenworth.

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY BOOT AND SHOE SALE.—Ladies' A kid button shoes, sizes 2½ to 7, $1 40; ladies' grain button shoes, sizes 2½ to 7, $1 50; men's veal calf bals., sizes 6 to 10, $1 75; Fargo's calf shoes in all styles, 6 to 11, $2.50. We also are sole agents for the Little Red School House shoes. Also our regular Saturday sale in clothing. Remember we sell clothing cheaper than any other house in the Northwest. E. Meyer & Co.

WOMAN'S WORK.—The ladies of the various churches are invited to meet with Mr. Henry E. Brown, traveling secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the association parlors this afternoon at 2 o'clock to discuss woman's work in the association. Mrs. Van B. DeLashmutt is president of the auxiliary this year, and the meeting to-day promises to be largely attended.

PIONEER CHEESE MAKER.—Commenting upon the cheese furnished at the barbecue yesterday, Pioneer A. J. Dufur, now of Wasco county, took occasion to remark that he was the first cheese maker in Oregon, and that he took the first premium for cheese at the first county fair held in Multnomah county in 1860, and the same at the first state fair held near Oregon City in the following year.

MANAGER HOWE LEASES A THEATER.—Manager J. P. Howe, of the New Park theater, has returned from Victoria, B. C., with the lease of the theater there in his pocket. He now controls between twelve and fifteen Northwestern theaters. He says the Seattle people are pushing their new theater with the determination of making it superior to anything in Oregon or Washington.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.—There will be sold at absolute and peremptory sale, this day, by T. J. O'Connor, auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, noon, at 128 First street, ten lots in Foxchase addition to East Portland. These are choice lots and are worth at least $150 each. They will be sold, however, without reserve, to the highest bidder, separately. See ad. *_*

SATURDAY'S SALE.—Ladies' heavy ribbed winter hose, fast black, 25 cents a pair; children's ribbed wool hose, full finish, 25 cents a pair; ladies' black all wool Jerseys $1 each; ladies' striped winter skirts 50 cents each; ladies' Merino vests and drawers 50 cents each, ladies natural wool underskirts 75 cents each, at E. Meyer & Co.'s.

A DANGEROUS STREET INTERSECTION.—The intersection of Fifth and Washington streets, where the cable road crosses the Multnomah street car line, is in a dangerous condition. There is a network of tracks here, and the space between them is full of ruts, making it almost impassable.

BRIGGS, FERGUSSON & Co. have an agent at Mount Tabor. He will take pleasure in showing the Tabor Heights and Mount Tabor Villa tracts, which are to be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to all who wish to familiarize themselves with the property prior to the sale.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—To Mr. Herbert Bradley is due the credit of suggesting the barbecue which formed such an agreeable feature of the fat stock show yesterday. When a good thing is suggested there are always plenty ready to help carry it out.

THE FALL SILK and Derby hats issued by Knox, the world renowned hatter, is the most popular head gear worn this season and every well dressed man wears the Knox hat. Duplicate orders just arrived. Buffum & Pendleton, sole agents, 153 First street.

DON'T FORGET to order a jar of those delicious baked beans and a loaf of Boston brown bread of your grocer to-day, for Sunday morning's breakfast. Delivered to any part of the city piping hot, Sunday morning. Skiles & Wood, manufacturers.

THE PORTLAND CASH GROCERY, Nos. 45 and 235 First street, is selling 13 pounds granulated sugar for $1, 5-pound can Royal baking powder $2, best roller flour $1 10 per sack. Give us a trial order; you will find our prices the lowest in the city.

BLOODED STOCK AT AUCTION.—A. B. Richardson, auctioneer, will sell to-day at the Fat Stock show, at 2 o'clock P. M., three pure bred Hereford bulls and three Polled Angus bulls. All yearlings.

SURVEYORS HOMEWARD BOUND.—The government surveying party, which has been at work at Rock island and Cabinet rapids will finish work and return home about November 15.

CHILDREN AT THE FAIR.—This, Saturday afternoon, children may hear the phonograph for 10 cents each. New music, new talk.

SALE OF LADIES' CLOAKS and jackets today; also misses and children's cloaks at reduced prices at E. Meyer & Co.'s.

TO AVOID the afternoon rush call early today at A. B. Steinbach & Co.'s, the popular clothier and hatter.

IF YOU want a stylish fit go to A. B Steinbach & Co.'s.

STEINBACH'S clothing palace, 161-163 First corner Morrison.

CALL for your underwear at Steinbach's.

"THE PORTLAND," at Steinbach's.

For fine tailoring at popular prices—latest designs and perfect fit—go to Joe Poheim The Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near Fourth

THAT BIG ENGINE.

The Electric Lights at the Fair Being Run in the Most Satisfactory Manner.

It is the universal expression at the fair that the smoothest running engine ever set up in the Northwest is the one now in successful operation in the engine-room of the big building. It is worthy of more than passing note here that this really elegant piece of machinery was chosen by the fair directors after a most careful examination into the merits of the best Eastern make of engines, and it was this study of its merits that convinced them that this engine was the best for electric lighting in the world. It is a matter of the greatest surprise to everyone who visits the engine room of the exposition and notes the high speed of this magnificent piece of machinery that it runs at such great velocity with such a uniform rate of speed and without causing scarcely a tremor in either the building or the foundation on which it rests. This engine is the Russell high-speed automatic and is only a counterpart of all this style of engines manufactured by this firm. There is no engine made in the world to-day that stands higher among practical machine men than the Russell, a special feature of all their engines being the automatic cutoff. They are now in use all over the Northwest by many of the leading companies engaged in the conducting of electric light plants, sawmills, etc., and in no instance where one has been given a trial has it been found in the least deficient. The large engine of this company made in their display at the fair, and running at a specially low rate of speed, will give the seeker for information an excellent idea of its merits, and it is certainly worthy of the inspection of all practical machine men.

THE AGRAFFE BRIDGE.

The Greatest Invention and Improvement in Pianos of the Age.

All practical pianists who have examined the latest improved Hallet & Davis piano are willing to concede that the agraffe bridge, which all these magnificent instruments possess, is the greatest improvement in piano making in the world. There is no piano on the market to-day that stands higher than the Hallet & Davis, and it has now established a reputation that is world renowned. It can be stated in this connection that this piano is handled exclusively in Portland by the Chicago Music House, at No. 251 First street, who are the sole agents for the Pacific Northwest. They have just received a very large consignment of these instruments, including some of the finest cases ever before shown on the coast, and every intending purchaser of a piano should inspect their salesrooms before purchasing.

BRIEF MENTION.

Professor Cardinell's children's class meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock. New scholars should begin at once. Parents cordially invited.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

LOWER VEIN BUCODA COAL delivered at your house or place of business at $5 50 per ton. Telephone No. 614. Office 45 Washington street.

The winner of the grand prize on Monday, Mechanics' day, at the fair will be tendered a grand banquet in the evening at the New York.

Don't be a nuisance! Cure that cough with Kidd's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Season and *Delineator* for November at Ed Dekum's, Washington street.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

A. FELDENHEIMER.
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

—THE—
RELIABLE JEWELER,
68 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.

POSITIVELY
—No Goods Misrepresented.—

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.'S
Great Bargain Sale.

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.,
107 First Street.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

Lewis [illegible] Johnson & Co.

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Bank of British Columbia Building, Upstairs.

Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana; Royal Baking Powder Co., Kingsford's Oswego Starch, Babbitt's Soaps, Saleratus, Lye and Potash, Kinney Bros.' Cigarettes, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Shrewsberry Catsup, New York Condensed Milk Co., Eagle and Crown Brands, Burnett's Extracts, Cunningham & De Fourier's English Canned Meats.

CARBOLIZED
RUBBER HOSE

ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Folding Hose Reels, California Lawn Sprinklers.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.
91 and 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

DR. C. A. MACRUM. HOMŒOPATH, and surgeon. Multnomah [illegible] Fifth and Morrison
6stf

[illegible]
EXHIBIT
—OF—
FASHION

Where Style and Elegance Predominate.

A stock without an equal in the Northwest, peerless and matchless in every department, at prices that rule the market. An inspection will prove it.

DRESS SUITS.

Imported Clay, Crepe Cord, Narrow and Wide Wale Worsteds, etc., the pride of our stock. Everything in accordance with the highest authorities on correct dress.

NOVELTIES.

Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Worsteds. More new styles than any three houses in the city. Made to fit perfectly any shaped man; that will be a comfort to him. Standards and staples. We invite comparison and defy competition. We have what you want, so come and suit yourself.

TROUSERS.

You will be perfectly delighted in looking through this matchless stock. Our increasing sales prove that we have the correct things.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—We have made this department the "Center of Attraction" for the ladies of Portland in fitting out their "little ones." Bright and sparkling with all the new novelties. Everything new from the cheapest to the finest. No "dusty, musty, accumulations" to look over, but everything in desirable novelties that fashion demands and ingenuity can devise.

We claim supremacy over all by the verdict of the people in the expression constantly used. If you can't find what you want go to

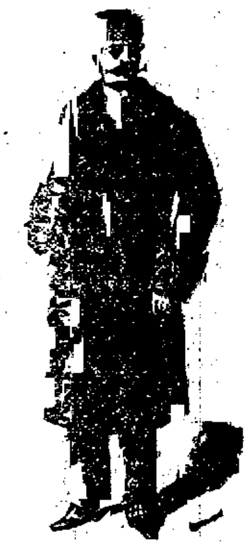
[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Hatter, and Merchant Tailor of the Northwest.

[illegible]

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters



OVER 1000

OVERCOATS

To suit the people from $5 to $45 apiece.

This means either a warm and comfortable outer garment for the working man or a nobby, stylish, finely finished, equal to tailor made Overcoat for the man of fastidious tastes; in fact, we,

The People's Clothiers,

Have such an immense stock of

OVERCOATS

That we undertake to guarantee we can suit the fancy and pocket book of every man and boy in the community. We have every style in English, French, German and Domestic fabric, and we can fit

THE FAT THE LEAN
THE TALL THE SHORT

With equal exactness. For this winter, as usual, we are headquarters for

Overcoats and Suits

Our stock is the largest in the city, our prices the lowest. Call and see for yourself.

[illegible]

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

A Great Silk Sale.

A most extraordinary offering of the following Colored Silks, all at the average price of

CENTS A YARD 39 CENTS A YARD

FANCY SURAHS—Stripes, checks and plaids in artistic combinations of new colors, in the best of quality.

FAILLE FRANCAISE—Will not slip or pull, new colors, lace weave, well worth $1 a yard.

RHADAMES—An extremely good style for service; thick as a board; compare it with what you find elsewhere for $1.25.

MOIRES—Extra wide satin and watered stripes, evening and cloth shades; have been sold freely at $1.25.

PERSIANS—23-inch, French make; you can find the same grade for $1.50 in the city.

No one who wishes to buy colored silks can afford to miss this opportunity. No such values ever before shown in this city.

OLDS & KING

First and Taylor Streets, Portland, Oregon.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers
63 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.
Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
Office, 18 Washington St.
Residence at the corner of Fifth and College Sts.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TOOTHACHE
Stopped instantly with Schwartz's Dentifix. It does not burn the mouth. Sold by all druggists.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.
Wholesale Druggists, Agents.

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist,
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.

F. W. PREHN, Dentist,
54 Union Block,
Entrance Stark Street.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.
Teeth, $8 to $12, warranted. Painless extracting and best work. Eight years' experience in Europe. No. 193 First st., G. A. R. building. 18dm

C. E. Geiger, M. D., *Homœopathist and Surgeon,* corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 531.

DR. B. E. MILLER Diseases of women Cor. First and Main

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

L. BLUMAUER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.,
PORTLAND, - - - - - OREGON.

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE.
Established 1873.
General Detective Business Transacted for Corporations and Individuals.
ST. LOUIS—700 and 703 Olive street.
NEW YORK—82 and 84 Nassau street.
ST. PAUL—German American Bank Building.
DENVER—Tabor Block.
PORTLAND—Office, rooms 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, Labbe Block. M. C. SULLIVAN, Manager.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands
Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks. Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company models of marine architecture, sail twice a month.
Special Excursion Tickets, good for three months, at reduced rates.
Apply to G. R. TAYLOR, Ticket Agent Union Ticket Office, First and Oak streets. a1 tf

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL Company, Portland, Or., Sept. 8 1889. For the purposes of the special meeting of the stockholders of this company, the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, to be held at the Company's office in Portland, Or., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1889, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 8, 1889, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 6, 1889. T. H. TYNDALE, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL the interest of Joseph Wood in and to the good will, stock, merchandise and fixtures and all property situated in the grocery store, No. 47 Pine st., and connected with the retail grocery store carried on at said store has been transferred to John W. Skiles, Jr. All claims due and all liabilities contracted by reason of the conduct of said business will be collected and paid by said John W. Skiles, who will continue to conduct the same business at the same place.
JOSEPH WOOD,
1889. JOHN W. SKILES, JR.

RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY over 500 cures referred to. Dr. J. B. Pilkington, at home office, Dekum building, N. W. cor. First and Washington sts., upstairs. Office hours, 10 to 4. eolm

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST.,
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

SOLE AGENCY FOR Mme. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Industrial Fair Sales

We have decided upon giving four great sales during the last two weeks of the Industrial Fair. We do this in order that our multitudes of patrons whose homes are outside of Portland may have this opportunity of visiting our establishment and see for themselves how we conduct these sales. We have another object in view, and that is to become personally acquainted with you, so that you may feel you are not dealing with strangers when in the future you may have occasion to favor us with mail orders.

FURS

SECOND GREAT SALE

[illegible]

THREE DAYS ONLY!

[illegible]

The Greatest Drive Ever Offered in the City of Portland.

500 Dozen Embroidered Back Kid Gloves

At 78c Per Pair.

Regular value at $1.50 per pair. We have a full line of sizes and all colors and black. As the rush will be great for these gloves we will not have time to try on gloves or fit you. You will be given the size you call for and no gloves sold during this sale will be exchanged.

QUANTITY LIMITED.

We can only allow three pair of gloves to each purchaser.

FURS

[illegible]

Our Own Importation.

100 Ladies' Japanese Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs

At 25c Each.

Plain White, White with Colored Borders, Colored with Fancy Borders.

FURS

[illegible]

Inspect Our Line, the Largest in Portland.

FURS

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST.,
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT 19

AN INTERESTING SCHOOL REPORT.

The sixteenth annual report of the Portland public schools, compiled by Miss Ella C Sabin, city superintendent has been published It furnishes an exhibit of the financial condition of the district, the number and general equipment of its school buildings, the expenses incurred in conducting the schools for the past year, estimates of the same for the current year and much other matter of interest to taxpayers In addition to the statistical information given, the city superintendent reviews the history of the school year carefully and intelligently, showing that if she is not an enthusiast in her profession she is what is far better, an earnest, capable, conscientious worker therein She notes a steady improvement from year to year in the general school system of Portland, and by comparison of the methods used and the results achieved in other cities she is led to believe that 'we are among those who are doing thorough work, in a spirit of progress which is ready to accept the enlivening influence of the 'new education' while persisting in the use of methods that experience has proved to be worthy of confidence " When a teacher, who is also a student a director who earnestly seeks direction from the best educational sources sees in the work of the Portland public schools evidences of a steady and healthful growth in the natural order of intellectual and educational development, the people who patronize, and those who support the schools have just cause for encouragement and congratulation

There are few people perhaps who have reached middle life who do not look back with wistful tenderness and a lurking belief in the superiority of the old methods over new to the old brown or red school house of their childhood As memory goes into detail it invests the place with a dreamy, half realistic atmosphere The air was vocal with droning voices, torturing the lessons in an old series of readers out of all semblance of their original meaning, the long row of pupils, with toes to a seam in the floor and their arms locked behind them, spelled from the sonorous pronunciation of the teacher the 'hard words" from Webster's spelling book, the excitement, not only of the class but of the whole school was intense as a word, the orthography of which bore no resemblance to its pronunciation traveled the length of the class Then there was the weary conning of the multiplication table and the mystifying 'sums" in the 'double rule of three," the geography lessons that taxed the memory with the names of capes and islands and towns and rivers and boundaries and made nothing clear except that these were in certain places 'on the map," the boisterous intermissions in which

> "The feet that creeping slow to school
> Went storming out to play,"

And finally the feruling and flogging that were a part of this system of education, all press upon memory with just enough of a halo from the past to render them in a sense sacred

These methods of education had their day and a busy, useful day it was but it has passed away with the primitive associations and narrow needs of its era The change which time and study and experience has wrought in educational methods is presented by the sharp contrast of this memory picture and the present system of instruction in our public schools as briefly outlined in the report noted

"Things before words ideas before expression ' says the modern educator and this method lifts teachers out of the old ruts and causes children to think, instead of taxing their memories to retain sounds, the significance of which they have not the slightest relative idea.

It is impossible to read this report without noting the conscientious and intelligent endeavor that is busy in planning and industrious in applying educational methods that are calculated not only to develop naturally and healthfully the understanding of children in the various lines that are collectively denominated "the course of study,' but to "exalt their minds toward honor, reputation and character and gradually lead them to self respect, self-control and fidelity to obligations "

PROHIBITION, EAST AND WEST

The rejection by the people of Connecticut of the principle of prohibition by a majority of 25 000, coming after the still more decided negative votes of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, is generally accepted in the East as the last word upon this question at present The older communities of the Atlantic coast, after a capricious ebb and flow of public sentiment upon the subject seem to have definitely settled down to the conclusion that statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic is impracticable and inexpedient even when the popular mind is incapable of grasping the larger and deeper truth that it is morally wrong This is a distinct gain, not only in that it clears the field of a troublesome issue and puts a definite end to an irritating and fruitless controversy but because it opens the way to a more enlightened and effective way of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic by statutory regulation The successful operation of high license laws in a dozen states, east and west, throws into strong relief the failure of prohibition in neighboring communities to accomplish even the reasonable restriction of the liquor traffic desired by all good citizens not to speak of its failure to realize the extravagant expectation of its peculiar patrons and advocates One of the most wholesome results of the rejection of prohibition in Pennsylvania Massachusetts and Connecticut should be the discouragement of the prohibition crusade in those and other states and the consequent removal of a grave stumbling block in the way of high license legislation High license can make its way against the liquor interest in most intelligent and orderly communities once the opposition of the prohibition liquor phobists is removed The Crosby high license bill in New York owed its defeat as much to the covert opposition and half hearted support of the prohibition cranks as to the hostility of Governor Hill's friends the saloon bummers The measure will probably start again next winter with new vitality and improved prospects of success Not only in New York but in all parts of the country the high license movement will take a new impetus from the events of the past summer This assurance is a hopeful guarantee that the positive and universally recognized evils of the liquor traffic in America will be better controlled and more successfully minimized in the future than in the past.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that two of the four states newly admitted in the Northwest should be so little in sympathy with the current drift of public sentiment throughout the country as deliberately to incorporate the discredited and rejected principle of prohibition in their virgin constitutions The people of the states of North and South Dakota, in adopting a principle rejected after thorough trial by the older states of the East reveal less capacity to read the lessons of history, less intelligent grasp of the facts of experience less susceptibility to the influence of modern thought than one would naturally look for in young and vigorous communities They have taken a step backward on this question when nearly every other state in the Union is going forward They have chosen to learn lessons of social and sumptuary science from Kansas and Iowa, rather than from Minnesota and Illinois, and they have read their lesson wrong end foremost. It is notorious that the liquor traffic is better controlled and regulated in the latter states under high license than in the former under prohibition, leaving out of account the public immorality of the latter principle. By their course in this matter the Dakota people have not only shut themselves out from sharing in the gains that come to other states from the prompt adoption of the most efficient means of regulating the liquor traffic but they have challenged the popular judgment of the country to place upon their intelligence and capacity for local administration the estimate which is frankly expressed as to Iowa and Kansas In all candor and good temper the people of Dakota are to be condoled with They are in bad company on this question The people of Washington on the other hand are to be congratulated They voted upon it with clearer heads and sounder judgment.

THE TURF IN THE UNITED STATES.

The racing season is about over for Portland and the rest of Oregon, for the autumn rains will soon set in and put an end to all sport of this sort for the year Trials of speed between horses are as ancient as the history of the horse owning peoples of the world but horse racing as practiced in England and France and the United States is comparatively of recent date There was no horse racing in America until 1665 when Governor Nicolls, of New York established a race course on Long Island and ordered that a plate should be run for every year Here for more than a century races were annually run under the patronage of the colonial governor, the council and gentry of the city A racing course was established at Charleston, S C, in 1754 and Philadelphia had a race course by 1760 The two great racing families of colonial New York were the De Lanceys and the Morrises Lewis Morris had a famous mare on which he bestowed the significant name of 'Strumpet " which implied that the animal was fast." As early as 1707 Northern and Southern horses were matched against each other on the New York course, and in 1769 there was a race course established at Annapolis, Md At this Maryland course De Lancey, of New York made a match for a half bushel of Spanish dollars and lost the race, and in 1773 the Marylanders refused to stake their money against the Virginia currency at the Leedstown course, on the Potomac, the Virginia currency having been 'counterfeited in a manner unparalleled "

The most celebrated race before the revolution was that between True Briton and Selim in 1765, when the feeling of hostility to England was at its height True Briton was English born while Selim was an American horse The track was the Philadelphia course, the stakes £1000, an unusual sum, and was won by the American horse Colonial racing was brought to an end by the continental congress of 1774 when the delegates agreed, for themselves and on behalf of their constituents, to encourage frugality economy and industry and to "discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting exhibitions of shows plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments " In response to this serious call the Jockey club of Annapolis immediately gave up their November races

In 1775 James De Lancey sold out his stud These American imported horses were of the best stock and traced their lineage back to the celebrated Godolphin Arabian For these facts concerning horse racing before the revolution we are indebted to a long and interesting article contributed to *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* by John Austin Stevens

During the revolution the majority of these fine blooded horses perished in battle or were ruined by the hardships of war Horse racing from 1810 to 1846 is reported to have 'enjoyed the patronage of the best and most influential people in the country Officials of state and nation, people of cultivation and clergymen attended the races and on race days throughout the states of the South courts were adjourned and schools and business places closed " Men of national repute rode their own horses the famous John Randolph of Roanoke riding his own horse and winning the race on the Charleston (S C) course over Sir John Nesbitt a dashing English nobleman who rode his own Scotch bred horse There was some great racing by splendid horses after the general revival of the sport in 1813 At the Union course, Long Island in May 1823 Eclipse, Northern bred carried off a $40 000 purse from Southern Henry and $400 000 changed hands that day In the same year on the same course, Colonel William Johnson of Petersburg, Va backed his horse for $20 000 against Eclipse and was beaten and in May 1842 the New Jersey mare Fashion beat Boston the sire of Lexington in a race for $20 000 a side best two out of three, four mile heats Fashion making one heat in 7 32½ great time for those days but Lexington in 1854 made four miles in 7 19¾ The pulpit in 1846 and the religious press brought the turf into disrepute among gentlemen and for a number of years the Northern turf fell into the hands of professional persons but the South held its own until the rebellion which destroyed the sport at the South while it encouraged it at the North

Before the war the race went to the horse of endurance but after the war speed became the chief element of racing and short races became the rule instead of the long four mile heats popular before the war, which needed horses of great endurance as well as speed The patrons of the turf after the war were wealthy men like the Jeromes Belmonts Lorillards Vanderbilts and W R Travers The racing record since the war has completely beaten the best record before the war, as follows Against Boston's 7 40 for four miles in 1842, and Lexington's 7 19¾ in 1854 we have Ten Broeck's 7 15¾ made at Louisville in 1876 Ten Broeck also holds the record in the mile race the favorite of modern lengths made in Louisville against time on May 24 1877 in 1 39¾ In shorter races now the style the records stand ⅞ mile Britannic at Sheepshead Bay September 5 1889 1 26 3 5 ¾ mile El Rio Rey at West Chester 1 11 ⅝ mile, Britannic at West Chester 0 [illegible] ½ mile Geraldine at West Chester 0 46

SILVER FOR GREENBACKS

Our dispatches yesterday announced that the executive council of the American Bankers Association after considering the proposition submitted to the recent convention of the association by President St John of the Mercantile National bank of New York for increase of silver coinage and a corresponding decrease of greenback adopted a resolution that the proposition could not be recommended to congress The proposition of St John as we recall it involved the increase of the [illegible] purchases of silver to coin up to $[illegible] 000 a month and the concurrent retirement of legal tender notes equal in amount to the dollars thus produced less the amount of national bank notes surrendered for cancellation during the same period For example assuming that the $48 000 000 of silver purchased during a year should produce 64 000 000 of dollars, and the surrender of bank notes in that year should amount to $36 000 000 then the amount of legal tenders to be cancelled would be only $28 000 000

This proposition for doubling the minimum of the monthly coinage of silver dollars is of course not welcomed by the banks and it does not look like sound or honest finance to propose to cancel United States legal tender notes and issue in their place legal tender silver certificates based upon silver coin worth only seventy two cents on the dollar at the present quotation of bullion The legal tenders are as good as coin for all business purposes Why substitute for them actual coins to no other purpose than to make an enlarged market for the silver mine owners It is no more the duty of the government to make a market for silver than it is for tin or lead or copper The owners of the Lake Superior copper mines might as well urge congress to renew the coinage of the big copper cent of our daddies as to increase our present glut of silver dollars

A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

The rejection of all Catholics from the Irish jury that is to try Father McFadden of Dublin seems to an American mind like an act of gross injustice If it be said that no Catholic in Ireland can be trusted to render a verdict in accordance with the law and the facts against an Irish Catholic priest it may be answered that no Protestant can be trusted to try an Irish Catholic priest without prejudice for it is a notorious fact that there is no more bigoted sectarian in the world than an Irish Protestant In America even at the South the juries are composed of both blacks and whites This was the composition of the Charleston S C jury that acquitted the white murderer of Editor Dawson In the Cronin murder case at Chicago a juror might be challenged if he belonged to the dynamite and dagger faction of the Clan na Gael but he would not be challenged simply on the ground that he was an Irishman or that he was a Roman Catholic Nothing more forcibly illustrates the frightful situation in Ireland than the fact that the government dare not select a jury out of the Roman Catholics who compose three-fifths of the whole population of Ireland but insist that a Roman Catholic priest shall be tried only by jurors who are opposed to him in faith, a faith that is professed by only two fifths of his countrymen

Suppose a Protestant clergyman should be tried in Ireland, would the government consent to try him by a jury composed exclusively of Catholics on the ground that a Protestant jury would never convict him or would they refuse to try him by a Catholic jury on the ground that a Catholic jury would be sure to convict a Protestant in violation of the law and against impregnable proof of innocence It looks very much as if the government was determined to 'fix" the jury to meet the desires of the government, that is the government desiring to convict a Catholic, would insist on a Protestant jury, and desiring to acquit a Protestant would still insist on a Protestant jury and only when willing to acquit a Catholic or convict a Protestant would the government select a Catholic jury This situation is shameful, it is as outrageous a burlesque of all legal justice and equity as that perpetrated by the Dutch justice who said "I dakes the papers home mit me for two or dree days, at the end of which time I vill decide for the plaintiff '

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE

The international marine conference now sitting in Washington D C, originated with the superintendent of the New York maritime exchange, who observed that disasters at sea were most frequently the result of fogs when one vessel could not know the course of another vessel in her vicinity, each being invisible to the other The international marine conference is mainly to secure the adoption of a course signal by which ships could indicate the course they were steering The president of the United States therefore invited the representatives of all marine nations to meet at Washington and agree upon some simple course-signal Concerning the signals to be adopted Captain Kennedy late commander of the Germanic, White Star Line says

Eight signals are all that are necessary, viz a signal for every fourth point of the compass—N, N E, E, S E, S, S W, W and N W In addition to these eight signals I would advise a separate signal for ships bound eastward and westward to be used when a fog is first encountered. In this way two ships sailing in opposite directions could tell by the first sound of the whistle which way each was bound Then the compass sound signal could be used to denote in which direction each ship's head was pointed By using such a code if the officers in charge acted promptly it would be next to impossible for two steamers to come into collision.

Captain Kennedy would also have the steam whistles on all vessels of great size and power so that they can be heard at a distance of eight miles At present the whistles are often so small that they can scarcely be heard at a distance of half a mile Captain Brooks of the Arizona Guion line strongly recommends the adoption of the same signal which has been used for many years by the New York ferry boats, namely

One short blast— My helm is to port "
Two short blasts— My helm is to starboard "

Thus if I hear a steamer's whistle ahead on my port bow I immediately put my helm hard a port and blow one blast If I hear the whistle on my starboard bow I put my helm hard a starboard and blow two blasts Now if these simple signals are properly understood and acted upon by steamers approaching each other it is certain they will pass without the slightest danger of collision

Captain Boyer of the French line steamer 'La Champagne ' makes an excellent recommendation when he says that steamships should be required to follow a specified route, changeable with the seasons Such routes could be deduced for example from the admirable American hydrographic pilot charts Assuredly with one route for going and one for returning sufficiently separated along the most frequented ocean highways the risks of collision between steamers would be reduced Although the danger of collision between steamers and sailing ships might continue as formidable as before yet on this point we may say that the number of sailing vessels is constantly decreasing, while the number of steamships is as steadily on the increase Finally our methods of construction may be so improved as to add to the safety of navigation by increasing the number of compartments to such a degree that a ship may continue to float even after many of her compartments are filled '

The late Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania entered the Union army as colonel of the Fifty first Pennsylvania regiment was made brigadier general for distinguished gallantry at Spottsylvania and was brevetted major general of volunteers for the superior energy and courage with which he led his division March 25 1865 when the Confederate General Gordon broke the lines of the Ninth army corps before Petersburg and captured Fort Stedman This was the last desperate effort to break [illegible] grip [illegible] attack [illegible] came dangerously near succeeding [illegible] back with great loss [illegible] command the country [illegible] Stedman and its [illegible] the enemy [illegible]

One of the most encouraging features of Portland's growth is found in the local railway lines with cheap fares that have brought the suburbs close to the business portion of the city within the past two years Quick transit and low fares enable working men to own their homes and householders are everywhere the most reliable of citizens The laboring man who owns or has the prospect of owning his own house and lot has something that diverts his earnings into a legitimate channel and promises contentment to himself and comfort to his family Anarchists and agitators do not secure their following from the ranks of the householder, since as soon as a man has property to represent his interests in the community he becomes anxious for the protection of property and frowns upon the suggestions of communism

Senator Frye touches the central point of the Behring sea question when he remarks that the interest of Great Britain is identical with that of the United States, and that she will not permit herself to be placed in a false position by Canadian aggression Great Britain is not accustomed to lose sight of her own interest nor to submit to be bullied by her own colonies The British Columbia seal pirates are certainly British subjects, but their interests in this dispute are minute in comparison with those of the British subjects in London and elsewhere whose capital is invested in the business of dressing and marketing sealskins, and whose business would be ruined by the destruction of the Behring sea seal fisheries This is the most effective guarantee that Great Britain will not seek a quarrel with the United States over the seal fisheries dispute She is as much interested in the suppression of the British Columbia pirates as we are Not that Great Britain has any deep rooted antipathy to piracy in the abstract but his concrete and particular piracy is aimed at British interests Whether the final settlement of the Behring sea dispute is made by an international agreement for the policing of the sea and the preservation of the seal nurseries to which the United States and Great Britain shall be parties or by a simple treaty between the United States and Great Britain alone for the settlement of existing causes of dispute between the two nations on both sides of the continent it may be taken for granted that the settlement will be such as thoroughly to protect the seal fisheries from depredations from all quarters When the question is once seriously taken up the United States and Great Britain will be found in perfect accord on this question whatever diplomatic coyness the latter may show in approaching it It is a question of pounds, shillings and pence and it is not difficult to forecast the British attitude where these are concerned

Mr Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier Journal* speaking at the meeting of the National Board of Trade at Louisville on Thursday in favor of the Southern democratic dogma of a 'white man's government exclaimed 'Cannot the people of the North feel that they may trust the 'intelligence, humanity and Christianity of the South on this subject?" Not by any means The 'intelligence" of the South as to the negro is to be measured by the fact that it supposed it could maintain the barbarism of slavery, its 'humanity ' is to be judged by its assertion that slavery was just and right, and the quality of its Christianity" is seen in its claim that slavery had Christianity for its corner stone No Mr Watterson, the South is not trusted on this subject.

The Hamilton scandal coming as it did at the season of mid summer dullness was a stroke of good luck to sensational news gatherers that was only equaled by the Sullivan Kilrain prize fight As a result of the notoriety acquired, one of its actors, "Nurse Donnelly" is now drawing handsome wages as the chief attraction in a dime museum and dazzling offers for 'Baby Beatrice " the ten dollar infant " are reported Everybody should if possible, seize the opportunity to view the dime features of a many hundred dollar scandal as it is too much to expect that it will be duplicated this year

Rapid apostasy of Scandinavians from Mormonism in Utah is reported The Scandinavian Methodists and Lutherans have been laboring zealously with these people for several years, and as they were brought over from their native land upon the false showing of Mormon elders and are a simple honest people who desire to live lives of decency and self-respect it is not a difficult matter to cause them to forsake the pernicious doctrines of the Mormon church They are in the main industrious sober people and make excellent citizens

A Clackamas county farmer exhibited in the *Enterprise* office a few days ago a sound apple of the variety known as the 'Virginia Greening ' that was picked from the tree on the first day of October 1888 Specimens of this variety do not amount to much as apples even when they are in their prime but orchardists will be encouraged by the above notice of the keeping qualities of this fruit to find that there is one variety of the apple that defies the insinuating efforts of the codling moth even if it is good for nothing else

A benefactor of the race appears in the person of an inventor of a 'piano muffler," which stifles the shrieks of the tortured instrument as the daughter of the house, mistaking her vocation bangs and hammers out her music lesson It is warranted to reduce the tone of the instrument to a minimum and at the risk of giving a free puff to a 'patent right ' we call the attention of everybody's nextdoor neighbor to the beneficent invention

The issue of the Oregon City *Enterprise* of the 17th inst contains three pages of notifications of filings on timber land in the land office at that place These timber claims will be valuable to the heirs of the present generation if not to those who are securing them and the effort to get them is a praiseworthy one signifying as it does a forehanded spirit that is a valuable auxiliary to thrift

Two patients a woman named Hoffman and a man named Henry made their escape from the insane asylum this week and are still at large The mystery of their successful hiding cannot be explained as so far as is known the Portland police force is not hunting them and it seems incredible that they should be able to elude ordinary search

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS.

A RAILROAD INTO OCHOCO VALLEY

Prineville *Review* Some of our enterprising citizens talk of taking steps to induce the O R & N Co to build a line of railroad from the Columbia into Ochoco valley Such a line would be a convenience to this country but is hardly a practical suggestion The more feasible method for Prineville to pursue is to endeavor to induce the O [illegible] to build a branch line from the crossing of the Deschutes here

NO [illegible] MADE YET

Dalles *Times Mountaineer* There is no [illegible] made for June yet and this is as it should be [illegible] principles and not of men that the members of the [illegible] are [illegible] patriotic [illegible] conventions to [illegible] a [illegible] It is not [illegible] men [illegible] principles are fully [illegible]

A PLAIN DUTY

Ledger The city officers of Tacoma have one plain duty to perform and that is the enforcement of the laws They may differ as to the wisdom of the law but they cannot honestly [illegible] to its [illegible] enforcement

THE COW IS ALL RIGHT

Oregon City *Enterprise* What's the matter with the Oregon City cow? Oh she's all right But how about the streets the shrubbery the sidewalk and the farmer's loads? Are they all right with the cow at large?

BUILD FURNACES.

Ellensburgh *Capital* The growth of Ellensburgh wonderful as it has been in the past year, would be nothing in comparison to its future growth, should its citizens take hold of the iron enterprises which are now being discussed With iron furnaces and mills once under successful operation it requires no prophet to predict a population of 40 000 or 50 000 for Ellensburgh within the next five years.

GUBERNATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Valley Record (dem) The Portland *World* is now sailing under the head of J A Newell It is rumored that Dr Hur[illegible] owns the plant and also that he has gubernatorial aspirations

THE WASHINGTON SENATORSHIPS.

WOULD WORTHILY WEAR THE HONOR.

Walla Walla *Union* Fully qualified in intelligent honest and patriotic with a favorable acquaintance with public life and among public men ex Governor Squire would grace the senatorial office, labor for the best interests of Washington and worthily wear the honor bestowed upon him by the republican party and through it by the people of this prosperous state We anticipate his selection by the legislature for this and many other reasons There is absolutely naught that can be truthfully charged against the business or political record of ex Governor Squire

THOMPSON, OF TACOMA

Pasco *Headlight* Now that the election is over and all is quiet the next thing will be to talk about who will be our next United States senators Of all the men spoken of there is none west of the mountains more justly deserving notice than Walter J Thompson of Tacoma He is not only an able man, but a noble man, generous affable and pleasant, and is one of the best business men mentioned for this position He is thoroughly familiar with the history of our new state, knowing full well all its wants and beyond all question will work zealously for good

YOUNG AND VIGOROUS.

Ritzville *Times* As John B Allen is thought to have a 'walk over' from this side and as Seattle has her share of office holders why not honor Tacoma, that progressive city and her esteemed citizen, Walter J Thompson with a seat in the United States senate? Who is he? A young, vigorous wide awake progressive man He is full of sympathy with all the great moral reforms that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people At the same time he is a man of keen foresight and rare business ability

MR HYDE'S CANDIDACY

Spokane *Review* The action of the Spokane legislative delegation as reported elsewhere in this number of the *Review* places Mr Hyde in the field as an active candidate for the United States senate It is announced that it will receive the hearty co-operation of the republicans of Eastern Washington

SQUIRE FOR SENATOR

Seattle *Press* Colonel Watson C Squire will be elected senator for the following reasons He is a well informed man He is a well-known man He is a safe man He is an honest man We believe he has the votes now to elect him on the first ballot

HE WILL DIGNIFY THE OFFICE

Seattle *Times* His selection will not alone be a compliment gratifying to King county It will secure for the new state the services of an upright capable and intellectual gentleman one who will dignify the office and honor his constituency

THE N P R R. AND PUGET SOUND.

THE UTMOST FAITH IN VILLARD

Post Intelligencer The people of Seattle have always had the utmost faith in Mr Villard and they can congratulate him with a good grace upon his complete return to power They realize the difficulties under which he has labored during the two years of divided control which have passed and they have full confidence that the management of the Northern Pacific will hereafter display more of the influence of the broad gauge and high minded views of railroading which Mr Villard is known to possess

CONSOLATION FOR SEATTLE

Tacoma *Globe* Just how anyone could expect the rate on wheat to be the same to Seattle as to this point or in fact why the tariff on any kind of freight should be equal to the different points when no equality exists so far as the service rendered is concerned is not obvious It is Seattle's misfortune to be located a number of miles further away, and Tacoma's particularly good fortune to be a number of miles nearer to the center of the great wheat fields and other points from which the westbound freight come

CANNOT BELIEVE THE WORST

Seattle *Times* The *Times* places little reliance in the suggestion that the Northern Pacific Railway Company intends to exclude grain flour and feed from the operation of its general and special tariffs, recently announced whereby Seattle is placed upon an equality with Portland and Tacoma with respect to transportation charges

SHOULD BE A MATTER OF COURSE.

Seattle *Journal* There is another fact connected with this showing of prosperity made by the railroad and that is that as much as the greater part of the road's increased income comes from the business given it by Seattle fair treatment of this city and its business men by the railroad should be given as a matter of course

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

Digby Bell, the actor was one of the heaviest winners by the victory of the New York Baseball Club It is said that he had $7000 staked on the result.

Governor Lee has invited General Lord Wolseley to help in the unveiling of the Lee statue at Richmond Jefferson Davis may also attend It is believed the monument will be ready by December.

Thomas A. Edison has grown fleshy of late His hair is much grayer than it was two years ago but his face is as youthful and his smile has the same cheerful character that it possessed of old

The wife of John P St John, jr son of the prohibition apostle has just sued for divorce at Santa Fe on the ground of her husband's habitual drunkenness Somebody should hire the Kansas ex governor at $50 per night to talk prohibition to his son

James Whitcomb Riley the Hoosier poet, is ill with nervous prostration He was to have lectured at Akron O but he was confined to his bed at his hotel and 3000 persons were disappointed His illness is of a serious character and he has been obliged to cancel his lectures indefinitely

The Duke of Edinburgh has practically expatriated himself, and will hereafter visit England only occasionally His disgust with the Prince of Wales for permitting the Princess Louise to marry the Duke of Fife is the cause He is a cantankerous person, and had never been popular in England

Governor Hill in his speech at the dedication of the Pulitzer building in New York relates a story of the late Samuel J Tilden The sage of Greystone ' said he 'appreciating the influence of the public press, once many years ago whispered into the ear of a young ambitious lawyer just upon entering an active political life this suggestive and admirable advice Young man get the newspapers to talk about you Get them to talk in your favor if you can—if not get them to talk against you Do not be ignored '

Mrs Kendal's family name that of Grimston has brought about many humorous contretemps In English society she is addressed as 'Mrs Grimston ' quite as often as she is called Kendal On one occasion a gentleman reminded 'Mrs Grimston' of how much she resembled the famous London actress On another occasion a new acquaintance who had been much pleased with her social qualities and good nature, invited her to come to a party to see Mrs Kendal the next night—a joke Mrs Kendal not only appreciated but carried to quite a length

THE TWO CHINESE CHILDREN

PORTLAND Oct 18 [illegible]

To the Editor of The Oregonian

Two little girls children born in the United States in a wealthy and cultured city are living in squalor and filth in a crowded city in the charge of a woman of the lowest class The father and mother are dead and the children are simply kept as cheaply as possible until they become of age to be tenderers to the vices of men when they will be put into the business help to destroy and debauch the community for a few short wretched years and then be cast into the charnel house

No one cares for them except the poor stepmother already far along upon the road they are destined to travel and even the American friends of the dead father pay no attention to them and their fate is certain A benevolent and charitable organization secular in its character, but largely supported by religious and other moral people who have an officious habit of supporting such institutions and of trying to induce other people to help them being, however, it must be confessed somewhat forced into this position by the fact that the gamblers and vile women of the town and the criminal classes will not build or keep up charitable institutions but content themselves with filling them invokes the strong arm of the law, takes the children away puts them in a comfortable home clothes and feeds them at its own expense and surrounds them with good moral teachings and influences For a few short months the poor little starved natures for the first time enjoy a home, tender motherly women high in wealth social position and the esteem of their neighbors and whose kind faces had been seen in every abode of poverty in the city care for them and minister to their wants physically and morally The society thinks that all is well and that little Ah Won and Ah Tie are being given a fair chance in the world

But little Ah Won and Ah Tie are worth to day in certain secret markets for the purposes for which they were originally destined from $200 to $500 apiece Every effort is made to wrest them out of the hands of this society A few days before a ship sails for China an application is made to send them there, a grandmother, it is said is yearning for her grandchildren It is true this yearning has not caused this grandmother to do a thing for these children for ten years past or even now to apply for them but somebody wants these children and this society believes and has good reason to believe that this original grandmother is a sort of Red Riding Hood grandmother and that the gaunt specters of slavery and want and crime are reaching across the ocean for little Ah Won and Ah Tie That this suppositious grandmother

The society refuses to give them up and in every court and legal way proposes to hold on to these children so committed to their charge Then arises a chorus of voices curiously enough all from people who have never experimentally engaged in charitable work

"Why don't you save your own poor? Why do you interfere with the sacred right of the Chinese to destroy their children physically and morally in their own way? What is the use of saving two worthless Chinese brats anyway?" Mistaken zeal Mistaken zeal proselytizing by force and so on *ad infinitum* It is idle to point out that there is an office in the center of this city whose business it is to find out needy and destitute people, and which has so far failed to find a meritorious case for which adequate relief could not promptly be obtained To point out that the Chinese have no more right than Americans, Germans, French or anybody else to make criminals and prostitutes of their sons and daughters, that these are American born children, although of Chinese parentage, that even a brute animal is entitled to merciful treatment and that the devoted followers of Confucius are as well come to teach their children any of their doctrines as are the Presbyterians or Unitarians or anybody else, that in San Francisco and other places where such Chinese girls have been so taken and brought up in large numbers, they have been eagerly sought in honest marriage by the best of Chinamen, so that girls are never left upon their hands unprovided for All this is in vain Little Ah Won and Ah Tie have been dragged out of the raging torrent, they have been dried and warmed and fed and fondled Take them again to the brink of the stream disregard their wishes, disregard their tears and cries their frenzied clinging to the kindly women who only have loved and cared for them and fling them in again, and then calmly await your next meeting with those children on the resurrection morn

This may be human law That is for the courts to say But is it true charity?"

THOMAS N STRONG

THAT BUGBEAR OF A CABLE ROAD

PORTLAND, Oct. 18

To the Editor of The Oregonian

Councils have properly rebuked that threatened calamity, the cable railway, by ignoring their application for a franchise down Alder street from Fifth to Front street. A large number of misguided business men along Alder street had petitioned the august body to allow the franchise but it is evident that these people do not appreciate the fact that cable cars loaded with people running to their store doors are apt to increase their business and cause a bustle and movement.

Now the councils see things more clearly and properly resent the threatened disturbance of the holy quiet that pervades the business district.

If the cable and electric railways keep on extending their lines, there is no telling what number of people in moderate circumstances may secure homes in the suburbs The direct result of this would be a most calamitous increase in the population of the city There are too many people here now and thousands of houses are vacant. Rents are only nominal—$50 a month and upwards and no one can help but admire that rare conservative spirit which justly punishes any person who desires to add to the wealth of a district

By all means, noble senators, jump on these disturbers of the public calm, these ruthless destroyers of the rich fertility of our streets and if you should, in your generosity conclude to give them a chance, by all means "cinch them well" A million dollars or so would only be a fair figure for the inestimable privilege of being allowed to make investments in Portland and if you can manage to present the boys in your 'ring" with a franchise to a few hundred miles of spare streets so that they can make all future foreigners from other states pay roundly for any future franchise that they may ask for by all means give the franchise to the boys " What are we here for—our health? I seed some gurls totin' dawl buggies up Mawisen street yisterday and makin' noise with the weals and wearen out the bran noo paymets I ess' pass a audience to have all dawl buggies arrested Whodver say?

⁂

CATTLE THIEVES CAPTURED

A Large Gang of Robbers Operating in Eastern Oregon and Idaho Broken Up

Idaho Free Press.

Some two weeks since warrants were issued for the arrest of parties who had been stealing cattle from the range between Salmon and Snake rivers Armed with the warrants some of the cattlemen of Camas prairie and Salmon river started on the trail and on September 30 came up with their men in Wallowa county, Or They not only found their men but also found forty five head of cattle with them Putting their papers into the hands of the sheriff of Wallowa county they soon had three men, H S Pierce C C Day and J A Blevans under arrest and started with them for this county Pierce watched for an opportunity and on the second day after his arrest suddenly took French leave of the deputy who had him in charge and quickly disappeared in the brush notwithstanding two shots that were fired at him by the officer The other two men were brought by deputy sheriffs of Wallowa county and turned over to Sheriff R W White on Saturday afternoon The prisoners made no attempt to deny their guilt and confessed not only to the theft of the cattle found at the time of their capture but Day also confessed to have driven out a bunch in July [illegible] head of which were left in Wallowa county the remainder thirty three head being driven to Walla Walla and sold for beef The preliminary examination was held before C B Sanders [illegible] Saturday afternoon when the facts as above set forth were elicited

A reward of $[illegible]00 has been offered for the capture of Pierce and there is scarcely a doubt of his ultimate apprehension He is [illegible] years old about five feet eleven inches in height weighs about 160 pounds dark hair light moustache brownish eyes When talking his eyes wink and blink His [illegible] and two brothers live near Salem Oregon

This will no doubt break up the gang of thieves who have been [illegible] in this county for years [illegible] our stock men annually of thousands of dollars worth of property

[illegible] other members of this gang have been [illegible] but a good long [illegible] the penitentiary for those apprehended will doubtless have salutary effect upon those similarly inclined who are still at large

Through Pullman vestibuled sleepers and dining cars, also latest improved tourist sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific railroad Office No 121 First street corner Washington

JAMES M

After Great Suffering Gibbs's Victims Passed

A VERY MYSTERIOUS

An East Portlander Has a Narrow Escape From Cremation.

THE ALBINA TERMINAL

What the Courts Did—Telegraph Lines—Salmon Hatchery—Low Water—River Bars—Frye's Committee

A black crape hangs from [illegible] McDevitt residence, No. [illegible] street. James, the [illegible] Thomas B. McDevitt, [illegible] days of patient suffering [illegible] wound inflicted by H. [illegible] Pullman car porter, [illegible] evitable at twenty-[illegible] yesterday afternoon, [illegible] by the grief-stricken [illegible] physicians, and [illegible]

The death of this [illegible] liarly sad one. A [illegible] in the flush of health [illegible] ing his father at the [illegible] the latter is employed [illegible] ticket agent. A [illegible] ardly murderer, [illegible] (a standing rebuke to [illegible] po ice force), pierced [illegible] removed to his home [illegible] attention was bestowed.

The first night his condition [illegible] ical. The dangerous [illegible] wound, and the shock [illegible] immediately resulting [illegible] combined to make his case [illegible] physicians could well [illegible] through constant care, [illegible] tion of stimulants in [illegible] he was kept alive through [illegible] day following, through a [illegible] excitement of the night [illegible] tion was more favorable. [illegible] the fever was very high. [illegible] the third day, and the fourth [illegible] an extremely high point [illegible] was again almost despair[illegible] fifth day there was a change [illegible] and on the sixth (Thursday) [illegible] a marked improvement [illegible] hope again began to revive in [illegible] his anxious attendants. His [illegible] piration were nearer normal [illegible] time since the shooting, [illegible] so much revived [illegible] the chances of life [illegible] decidedly in favor [illegible] He remained in this condition [illegible] yesterday morning, when [illegible] restless, and the physician [illegible] a final relapse, which would [illegible] had taken place. At 3 o'clock [illegible] was 24. After that his breath [illegible] and quicker, until at 9 o'clock [illegible] reached 50. After 9 o'clock [illegible] slower, but his respiration [illegible] low. Each sinking spell [illegible] and his breath came harder [illegible] til he passed away at 25 minutes [illegible]

The death scene was a [illegible] The mother was almost frantic [illegible] while two aunts and an aged [illegible] stood about weeping, too much [illegible] with emotion to utter a word of consolation. The father, himself in [illegible] condition, arose from his bed [illegible] and bent over the form of his dying [illegible] to clutch him from the jaws of [illegible] was unconsolable, and no persuasion [illegible] tear him away from the only [illegible] slowly sinking away. Even after the [illegible] thread of life was severed he could [illegible] prevailed upon to return to his [illegible] sat there, plunged in a grief [illegible] deep for utterance, as if waiting [illegible] sign of returning life. Even [illegible] were very much affected by [illegible]

Young McDevitt bore up [illegible] ble fortitude. He realized that [illegible] near, and begged those about [illegible] weep. He recognized a few [illegible] called during the last half hour [illegible] few pleasant words to say to [illegible] last words he uttered were, [illegible] don't cry, you have tried to [illegible] me, but it is too late—too late."

James was an only son. He [illegible] strongly attached to his [illegible] duty at the O. R. & N. [illegible] greatly liked by his [illegible] mates whose esteem [illegible] many bouquets [illegible] ing illness. Everything [illegible] skill, and watchful care [illegible]

An inquest will be held [illegible] 10 o'clock this morning [illegible] take place from the family residence [illegible] past 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

IS GIBBS A [illegible]

Yesterday H. E. Gibbs [illegible] in East [illegible] his unerring pistol [illegible] Though the police are still working [illegible] case, they are unable to [illegible] is as completely lost [illegible] were a myth. Not a day [illegible] one sees Gibbs in his mind's [illegible] the report is sifted down [illegible] there is nothing in it.

Thursday night a raid was made [illegible] colored expressman's house [illegible] land, where Gibbs was supposed [illegible] been concealed, but the [illegible] less. Among the expressman's [illegible] an impression exists that [illegible] there two or three days ago [illegible] the suspicious actions of the [illegible] house.

The police are working on [illegible] but their movements are [illegible] guarded, for they do not [illegible] fugitive any inkling of what [illegible] pending they are on the right [illegible] his capture is probable.

OFFER A REWARD.

George Wright Post, G. A. R., [illegible] Matter of Contributions [illegible]

At a meeting of George Wright Post, G. A. R., last evening, the adjutant was instructed to forward a resolution to Comrades [illegible] mutt and Showers, [illegible] the city council, [illegible] suitable reward, if the [illegible] for the apprehension of [illegible] Comrades DeLashmutt, Showers [illegible] Jordan were appointed a [illegible] rect contributions from [illegible] to the reward offered [illegible] reward be offered by Sheriff Kelly [illegible] the $500 offered by [illegible] The appended has [illegible]

WHO WAS IT?

Mrs. C. P. Willis, of [illegible] Escapes Death by a [illegible]

Mrs. C. F. Willis [illegible] life in a very mysterious [illegible] took place at Mount Tabor [illegible] Thursday evening [illegible] is told by the lady's [illegible] words: "I am an expressman, [illegible] last evening [illegible] Hawthorne avenue [illegible] on, my wife came out [illegible] left the cottage door [illegible] bed, which is directly in front of my [illegible] and, thinking something was wrong [illegible] walked toward the shed door, and [illegible] she reached the corner, where the [illegible] the windows of a neighbor's [illegible] fell upon her, I heard a gun shot, and [illegible] to where she was, found her lying [illegible] upon the ground almost in a dead [illegible]

"An examination revealed the fact that no wound had been inflicted, but the hat which she wore at the time had been perforated through the rim by a ball, which had carried enough burnt powder with it to badly discolor the straw."

The origin of the shot is an unfathomable mystery, but the circumstances are such that one would naturally be led to think it was fired intentionally with a desire to injure the lady. At the time of its occurrence it was about dark, so that it might be difficult to distinguish a man from a woman at a short distance without an artificial light. As the bullet entered the left side of the [illegible] of the hat and ranged upward, just [illegible] the top of the crown, and also grazing the straw, it is almost positive that the perpetrator of the deed stood very close to Mrs. Willis, and such being the case, it is highly probable that the shot was fired by a tramp who was exploring the premises, and, seeing the lady approach, waited till the neighbor's light fell upon her face and fired, supposing it to be a party seeking to discover him.

Mr. Willis and his wife are at a loss to [illegible] way they were selected as victims, [illegible] aver that they have no enemies. They [illegible] lived on this side of the river, [illegible] and Washington streets. The matter has been reported to the police and an effort will be made to unearth the mystery of the affair.

IN A BURNING BUILDING.

An East Portland Man's Narrow Escape From Death—Badly Injured About the Head and Face.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock a small cottage occupied by Frank Thompson, one block east from Margaretta avenue, in East Portland, on Russell street, caught fire, and in a very short time was burned to the ground with nearly its entire contents.

The fire was discovered after Mr. Thompson had left for his work, by the Lassley brothers, who live a short distance away, at which time the flames were pouring from different parts of the roof in such volumes as to indicate at a glance that it would be impossible to save the building. However, with the assistance of the neighbors, they began making an effort to save a part of the furniture. The Lassley boys and William Heath succeeded in removing a few articles, when they were compelled to desist by the heat and smoke.

One of the Lassleys had a narrow escape from a horrible death. He was inside endeavoring to remove a bedstead that was wedged tightly against the wall. While thus engaged the partition gave way, and the flames and smoke enveloped him, rendering him almost blind and helpless. He groped about the room trying to make his way out, but was unable to find the door. Failing in this he endeavored to crush the window and make his way out through it. He likewise failed in this. In the meantime he had called for help until he could speak no more, and overcome with the smoke and great heat with which he was surrounded, he began falling. His brother rushed into the building as the fainting man slowly fell to the floor. He put his hands out and by mere accident the brother who came from the outside caught hold of the extended hand and dragged the half dead man out of the burning building. Ten seconds more the man would have been burned to death. As it was he was badly burned about the head and face, and one hand was scorched. His wounds were dressed, and as he did not inhale the fire he will soon recover. He will be somewhat marked, as his hair was nearly all burned off.

It is stated that there was some insurance on the dwelling. As it was some distance from other buildings none of them were endangered. There is small protection in case of fire in that neighborhood, and this affair will likely result in an effort to secure some protection.

THE ALBINA TERMINAL SHOPS.

After Laying Idle a Year and a Half They Again Start Up—150 Men Employed.

The Albina terminal works, after having been lain idle a year and a half, again resound with the whir of wheels, the clanking of heavy irons and the stir and bustle of 150 workmen at their various posts throughout the large buildings.

The shops started up about three weeks ago and all of the departments with the exception of the foundry are in operation. A reporter visited the works several days since, and through the kindness of General Foreman D. H. McLauchlan, who also holds the position of master mechanic, was shown through the large establishment.

Upon entering the machine shop, where at present about sixty men find employment, an animated scene presented itself. The shop is 240x120 feet, the north half of it being used for jacking up engines, while the south half is the machine shop proper. Here is done all kind of repair work and general overhauling required in the operation of railways. There are so many machines in this shop, of all sizes and descriptions and used for all purposes, that no one other than an expert mechanic could begin to understand them without explanation from some one who does.

The first machine to attract the reporter's attention was a large wheel lathe used for turning steel tires that have shrunk on a cast iron center through continued use. The tire wears out in the center like a groove, and the inner rim or flange gets sharp. While in this condition the wheel is liable to ride the rail and throw the engine off the track. This machine, the wheels being placed on a revolving shaft, smooths off the tire with the hardest steel chisels that are capable of cutting to a depth of nearly quarter of an inch at a time.

Two wheel presses used for pressing wheels onto axles were next examined. They are run by hydraulic power, the large one having a capacity of 200 tons (pressure on wheel), and the small one a pressure of 800 to the square inch. The large one, which is used exclusively for pressing on drive wheels, runs with a double plunger to regulate the pressure. When the pressure is too great, one is cut off and the other alone does the work. The small press is used in putting car wheels on axles.

A large planer, capable of taking work fifty-four inches square and eighteen feet long, is used principally in smoothing off cylinders and engine frames. There are also four small ones, used for general work. The cylinder bore used is of the most improved pattern, having the attachments for facing the ends, while it bores the hole. The slotting machine, used for slotting out side boxes, cranks and other parts of machinery, will cut wrought iron, cast iron, or steel. It is at present used in cutting slots for the new connecting rods for the steamer Mountain Queen.

A horizontal boring machine is used for boring out car brasses and axle boxes. The work is placed on a table or platform and a horizontal spindle, at the end of which different sizes of drills are fastened, does the work.

Whenever machinery to be drilled is so heavy that it cannot be readily moved about, the company have a large radial drill, that is fastened on a horizontal arm, which swings on an upright shaft, and this fills the bill. This is used for drilling heavy cylinders, engine frames and other ponderous machinery. The head holding the drill is run back and forth by a crank at the end of the swinging arm. A small radial drill is used for lighter work. A short distance from these radial drills are two axle lathes used for turning axles. A boring mill for boring out car wheels also is an ingenious piece of mechanism that works so easily that a boy is generally assigned to that work. The wheels are placed on a revolving table and the drill works automatically. By a small lever attachment the wheels are lifted on and off from the revolving table.

The nut tapper, for cutting threads in nuts has seven spindles, so that seven nuts are threaded at one and the same time. The nuts are placed on a tap, a little pressure starts them, and then they work themselves down until cut through, when they drop off the tap. A continual stream of oil is kept running on each tap to lessen the heat caused by friction. A smaller tapper has three spindles, and works on the same principle.

Three double-headed bolt cutters each cut two bolts at a time. The bolts are fastened to horizontal cylinders, a lever throws the die in and out of gear, and the bolts are automatically thrown out. Seven drill presses of different sizes are used for drilling holes in any kind of wood. They all have automatic feeding attachments.

Perhaps the most wonderful piece of machinery in this department is the large lathe for turning steel-fired wheels, such as are found on coaches. It will turn two wheels without taking them off the axles in three hours. The work consists in smoothing off the outer rim, after it has become grooved by constant wear. This machine weighs about eight tons, and is the only one of the kind west of St. Paul. Some of the other machinery in this department is a seven-foot boring mill, used for boring out wheels or pulleys (any size from four inches to seven feet), boring and facing at the same time; two Fox brass lathes, especially adapted for brass work, and nine lathes with a capacity from twelve to thirty inches (the number designating the swing of the faceplate).

In a small enclosed room near the south entrance to the machine shop is the tool room, where are made, taps, dies, punches, reamers, and in fact all tools used in the work. The room contains drilling machines, shapers, vices, and other such machines used in the manufacture and finishing of steel tools.

CAR DEPARTMENT.

The wood working shop or car department occupies the east half of the building and consequently is also 240x120 feet. Here is got out all the timbers used in building the cars. Some thirty men are employed in this department. (Among the machinery found in this room is one large band saw, two mortising machines, one combination planer) capable of planing a timber twenty-four inches square and fifty-one feet long, three tenoning machines, for cutting tenons at the ends of car sills or other timbers, one surface planer; a notching machine for cutting tongues and grooves, several horizontal and vertical boring machines, a car sill planer, planing four sides at once, and a number of ordinary saws.

A convenient arrangement in this room is the exhaust fans distributed among the different machines for carrying the sawdust and shavings up an escape pipe to the shaving towers. The shavings fly up the spouts by suction that is produced by a vacuum in the shavings towers. From the shavings towers the material is carried into the fireroom, where it is used for fuel in feeding the engines.

ENGINE AND BOILERS.

The engine is the largest in the city, having a capacity equal to 500 horse-power. The drive-wheel is eighteen feet in diameter, has a 52-inch face, and the belt that communicates the power to the large shaft that turns every wheel in the two shops, is twenty-four inches wide and about ninety feet long. There are six boilers, three batteries of two each, having a combined horse-power of 1000.

PAINT SHOP AND ROUNDHOUSE.

The paint shop is a building 80x200 feet, and, at present, but a small force of men is employed in this department. Several coaches are receiving new coats of paint, but, beyond this, no work is on hand just for the present.

The round house contains twenty stalls, and is a well-built structure. The storeroom is also a brick building 40x70 feet. In this are kept all the supplies needed by the shops.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The blacksmith shop is a structure 80x150 feet located a short distance southeast from the other buildings. About twenty-five men are employed here and ten fires are kept running for the work on hand. The shop contains two large steam hammers, a flue-welder, a number of forges and anvils, a machine for making bolts, a bolt-cutter and a large combination machine having a punch at one end and heavy shears at the other. This machine is similar to those used in boiler shops.

Adjoining the blacksmith shop on the east end is the tin and sheet iron shop. This is a department 30x60 feet. The foundry room, the same dimensions as the blacksmith shop, is lying idle, as the work in this department has never yet been started up.

The men work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The force will be gradually increased as the demands of work on hand make it necessary.

GRIST FROM THE LEGAL MILLS.

Charged With Trespass—Ferguson's Second Trial—Judge Shattuck's Answer.

The case of the United States vs. Julius Poole, charged with trespassing on public land, was on trial in the United States circuit court yesterday. Defendant waived arraignment, entered a plea of not guilty, and was put on trial at once. He had located a claim in Hood river valley, and, as was shown by the testimony, built a neat log cabin, cleared and fenced over an acre of ground, and made a garden, etc., in accordance with the requirements of the law.

In making his clearing whenever he came across a chittim wood tree he peeled the bark and dried it for sale, and at one time had some 600 or 700 pounds of chittim bark in store. Afterward, as is claimed, he found that the claim he was on had been located by someone before he had taken it, and so he was obliged to leave it. The government seemed to have an idea that Mr. Poole went on the land for the purpose of collecting the chittim bark, and not with any intention of settling there permanently, and that he cut and peeled chittim wood trees promiscuously, and having obtained all the bark possible had abandoned the claim. Just what the jury will think about it remains to be seen.

FERGUSON'S SECOND TRIAL.

The jury in the case of Henry Ferguson, tried Thursday on a charge of selling liquor to an Indian named Liberty, failed to agree. As the case is of considerable importance, owing to the fact that Liberty gave some of the whisky to another Indian, who killed a woman, the district attorney applied for a new trial, and a new jury was empaneled and a second trial held yesterday. Liberty testified that he got the whisky from Ferguson and also that he had done so a hundred times before. He acknowledged that it was customary with him to intimidate saloonkeepers with threats to inform on them unless they gave him whisky, but denied doing so in this case. He went, he says, with Ferguson to a saloon, where that man bought the liquor and, turning about, gave it to him.

JUDGE SHATTUCK'S ANSWER.

Circuit Judge Shattuck yesterday filed his answer to the mandamus of the supreme court directing him to retain the Chinese children, Ah Won and Ah Tai, in his jurisdiction, pending the appeal of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society from his decision. Judge Shattuck states that he is assured that the children's grandmother, who lives in Hong Kong, is in competent circumstances and will care for the youngsters; that it was the wish of their father, now dead, that they be taken home; that he refused the stay of execution, because the matter was discretionary with him and not appealable.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Robert Faulkner has sued Emmine Faulkner for a divorce. They were married on July 4, 1888, and Faulkner charges that Emmine deserted him on August 1, following.

Judge Stearns yesterday granted Lillie J. Parker a divorce from E. M. Parker, jr. Desertion was the ground.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

Bruce Creighton, indicted for robbing young Clairmont, pleaded not guilty in the criminal court yesterday. His trial was set for November 20.

John Byrne was convicted of burglary and sentenced to two years in prison.

James McGuire, convicted of same offense was sent up for two years.

"PRISONER, STAND UP."

In the police court yesterday Judge Tanner disposed of the following cases: Fred Stoldt, Harry Roberts, Murry Madison, and Thomas Ford, charged with drunkenness, were fined $10 each; Larry Kavannaugh and James Quigley, same offense, $5 each; Harry Lewis, who was released on promise of going to work only two days before, was also up on a charge of imbibing too freely of the patent "bug juice," and the court gave him ten days in the city jail.

Pat Crow was fined $10 for sleeping on the Pine-street dock, and James Forbes, M. Stevens and W. H. Alder were each fined a similar amount for roaming the streets after midnight. Charles Sherman, a young man 19 years of age, who ran away from his home in Seattle to run errands for variety actresses in this city, was fined $30 on a charge of vagrancy.

L. F. Kelly forfeited $20 bail on a charge of sending enticing letters to a respectable young lady, and T. H. Cain was fined $10 on a technical charge of using abusive language to G. C. Love.

R. M. Reed had an examination on a charge of robbing Harry G. Carter of $60 several nights since. Reed proved an alibi and there was absolutely no evidence to substantiate the charge. Carter, who at first was positive that Reed was the guilty party, yesterday refused to swear to his identy. This case is clearly one of mistaken identity, and an injustice was done Reed, who is a hard working laborer, in that he was arrested even on suspicion.

The case of Ernest Tessler, who is charged with stealing an overcoat from John Dean, was continued until this afternoon.

FINED $5 FOR CHOKING.

Joseph King was fined $5 in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday for assaulting a small boy named Morris Gumbert. Young Gumbert claimed that King caught him by the coat collar and made an attempt to choke him. This statement was denied by King, who said that he merely cuffed the boy for calling him hard names.

THE PRICE OF A SUIT.

Marks Rybke, a tailor doing business on Morrison street, between Front and First, yesterday commenced suit in Justice Tuttle's court against Frank Dowling to recover $61 50, the price of a suit (including interest) made for the defendant July 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Steamer City of Salem, A. F. Reed, libellant; motion to remit to district court allowed.

P. F. Brady & Co. vs. Searle & Brown; motion for judgment against garnishees.

United States vs. Henry Ferguson; jury retired at 2 o'clock.

United States vs. Julius L. Pool; information for trespass on public land; plea of not guilty; trial.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

Frank P. Holt vs. Jennings Bros.; verdict for plaintiff for $35; plaintiff and defendant allowed five days to move for a new trial.

T. K. Williams vs. Cary Chapman; judgment on the findings.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

Elizabeth Bruce vs. James A. Bruce; dismissed.

Joseph Pacquet et al. vs. Charles Gardner et al.; Borthwick and Watson, commissioners heretofore appointed, released from further duty, and R. S. Greenleaf and H. C. Gradon substituted.

State vs. Dr. W. E. Morand; allowed until Monday to plead.

State vs. V. R. Hyde; same.

NEW WESTERN UNION LINES.

A Wire Being Strung From Umatilla to Huntington—The Astoria Line.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has just completed its new line along the O. R. & N. road from Rockford to Spokane Falls, and its men are stringing a line from Umatilla to Huntington, a distance of 218 miles. Manager Thomas, of the local office, thinks the work will be finished in a month.

The Portland-Astoria line is being propped up to stand the winter's storms. The work will be completed in two or three weeks. It is quite likely that another wire will be built from Portland to Hunters, connecting with the present Astoria line at Kalama. When this is done that portion of the Astoria line which follows the old wagon road between Vancouver and Kalama, will be abandoned.

A SALMON HATCHERY AT WARRENDALE.

It Is Expected to Turn Out 1,000,000 Young Fish Annually.

President Reed, of the fish commission, will leave to-day for Warrendale, on the Columbia, to establish a branch salmon hatchery at Warren's cannery. Superintendent Stone, of the Clackamas hatchery, is preparing to ship a number of trays of eggs to the new place, which will be operated as an auxiliary to the Clackamas station. Hatching will begin at Warrendale in about ten days. President Reed expects the new hatchery to turn out 1,000,000 fry annually.

EVEN THE FISH RAISED THE DUST.

The Water in the Snake River Phenomenally Low This Season.

An up-country journalist claims the rivers in his neighborhood to have been so low this summer that the salmon actually kicked up a great deal of dust climbing over the sandbars on their way up stream. It has been a year of phenomenal drouth, and there is a general complaint of scarcity of water throughout. For the first time in the settlement of the country, the Snake river fleet of steamboats have been compelled to quit running because of lack of water in that noble stream. This suspension has been very detrimental to every interest in that section, because the steamboats are their sole means of transportation and communication with the outside world, and in the interior freight had to be hauled in wagons from the nearest railroad points, which involved great additional expense. The recent rains, however, have raised the rivers to such an extent that the boats are again running between Lewiston and Riparia, and will continue so to do until the frosts of winter reduce the rivers below a safe boating stage.

DREDGING THE RIVER BARS.

Soundings Show an Average Depth of Twenty-Two Feet at St. Helens.

Soundings made on St. Helens bar the other day showed an average depth of 22 feet at high tide. In 27 soundings made on the light range the lowest depth was 20 feet, highest 30; on center range No. 1, lowest 21 feet, highest 27 feet; on center range No. 2, lowest 19 feet, highest 26 feet; on the lower range, lowest 17 feet, highest 24 feet. On the line which the government dredge cut there was only 16 feet of water at high tide when dredging began, but there was a deeper channel in another place, used by heavy draught vessels. The dredger will be sent to Walker's island bar in about ten days.

The city dredger is still at work on Postoffice bar. It will finish in a week, and will be sent to Martin's island.

SENATORS TO VIEW THE BIG JETTY.

The Board of Trade Will Take Senator Frye's Committee to the Mouth of the River.

Telegraphic advices say the senate committee on the funded indebtedness of the Union and Southern Pacific will leave San Francisco for Portland to-day. The Southern Pacific officers in this city have not been apprised of their coming. The Board of Trade has arranged to take the senators to the mouth of the Columbia to view the big jetty. An O. R. & N. boat will be used. President Macleay, not knowing when the senators will be in Portland, is unable to tell when the excursion will start.

"WHY?" IS THE QUESTION ASKED.

A Chinaman, Who Believes That Ah Won and Ah Tie Should Not Be Detained.

"Why," asked an intelligent Chinaman yesterday, "don't the women so deeply interested in the welfare of the two little Chinese girls, Ah Won and Ah Tie, turn their attention to the more needy Chinese boys in the city? There are a hundred or more Chinese boys in this city whose parents are unable to educate them, or even feed and clothe them properly. They would only be too glad to receive some assistance from the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, or the Women's Board of Missions. As for the two little girls, their friends are well able to care for them. Their mother is willing to send them to China where she has well-to-do relatives. The intimation that if allowed to sail on the Coloma they would be taken off at San Francisco and there sold for immoral purposes, is preposterous. In the first place, none of the Chinese who sail from Portland will be allowed to land in San Francisco, and, in the second place, there are enough respectable and well-to-do Chinamen in this city who would willingly become responsible for the safe delivery of the children to their grandmother in China.

"It is my opinion that the people have gone altogether too far in this case, and that they could turn their attention to more important matters with more propriety. This is not much of a country for liberty, if parents or friends cannot send their children to their fatherland.

"If women and attorneys working on the case could prove that the intention of the mother was to sell her children for immoral purposes, it would be different, and we could not dispute their right to interfere. But there is absolutely no proof to show this. All of their figured Christian endeavor is based on assumptions."

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

List of the Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office Yesterday.

Yesterday thirteen deeds, aggregating $22,501, an average of $1731, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month, 257; value of the transactions, $178,408 56.

Since January 1st to date there have been filed 4488 deeds, aggregating $11,213,973 24.

DEEDS RECORDED OCTOBER 18.

C. F. Bunker et al to F. C. Hawkes, lot 14, blk 53, Linnton, Oct. 8; $125

J. Anderson to C. W. Stinger, lot 3, blk 6, Paradise Spring tract, Oct. 7; $775.

Peninsular R. E. Co. to M. E. Lacy, lots 26, 27, 28 and 29, blk 9, Willamette addition, Oct. 15; $400.

J. J. Fraley to William Borsch, parcel of land at Fourteenth and Mill streets, Oct. 14; $2250.

O. J. Ainsworth and wife to A. S. Nichols et al, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, blk 49, Carter's addition, Oct. 12; $1.

C. Niebur to L. and T. Nicolai, 3½ acres, sec. 29, 1S, 1E, Oct. 17; $750

C. R. and K. A. Woodworth to C. B. Frissell, lots 1 and 2, blk 1, Woodworth's addition, Oct. 18; $2750.

W. S. Ladd (trustee) to C. B. Frissell, lots 1 and 2, blk 1, Woodworth's addition, Oct. 18; $2750.

C. J. Reed et al to Harriet J. Parsons, 459-1000 acre, sec. 6, 1S, 2E, Oct. 17; $1800.

C. R. Templeton and wife to S. A. Shattuck, lot 1, blk 158, Oct. 18; $7000.

T. N. Reed and wife to Mrs. E. D. Fellows, lots 2 and 3, blk 8, subdivision Proebstel's addition, Dec. 24, 1888; $2100.

C. F. Bunker et al to Mrs. E. N. Crane, part of lot 10, blk 31, Linnton, Oct. 8; $1200.

S. L. Woodward to R. Hunter, lots 4, 5 and 6, subdivisions 1 and 4 Fernwood, Oct. 17; $600.

BOND FOR DEED.

Louis Fries et al to A. F. Krupke et al, lot 50x100, blk 36, Oct. 10.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TRANSFERS, OCTOBER 18.

[From the abstract office of L. L. Porter, Oregon City.]

T. Beebe and wife to M. E. Willoughby, 20 acres, sec 10, T 2 S, R 2 E	$1000
G. J. Burchette and wife to J. A. Thayer, lots 6, 7 and 8, blk 1, East Oregon City	1
C. D. Labourette and wife to S. Erickson, S ½ of SW ¼ sec 30, T 1 S, R 3 E	250
Sarah J. Anderson and husband to E. S. Engle, N ½ of E ½ of NW ¼, sec 1, T 4 S, R 4 E; also 6 acres in same sec	550
J. T. Apperson and wife to E. B. Clements, blk E. Park Place	900
W. R. Wade and wife to John Baker, 19 acres in S. D. Francis D. L. C., T 3 S, R 2 E	2000
John Baker and wife to W. R. Wade, 2.40 acres, sec 5, T 3 S, R 2 E	3000
Or. I. & S. Co. to H. Weinhard, lot 6, blk 49, Or. I. & S. Co. addition to Oswego	300
Or. I. & S. Co. to George McBain, lots 12, 13 and 14, blk 34, Or. I. & S. Co. add to Oswego	165
C. R. Hougham and wife to J. T. Hougham, 104 acres, sec 35, T 3 S, R 1 E, and E ½ of NW ¼, sec 11, T 4 S, R 1 W	500
M L Driggs and husband to C. D. Labourette, N ½ of NW ¼ sec 8, T 2 S, R 4 E, and S ½ of SW ¼ sec 30, T 1 S, R 3 E, and E ½ of NE ¼, sec 1, T 3 S, R 2 E, and W ½ of NW ¼, sec 6, T 3 S, R 3 E	1
N. B. Burtch and wife to Dady M. Andrew, S ½ of SE ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼, sec 30, T 1 S, R 6 E	600
Total	$9267

A CLOCK FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The District Has $18,000 on Hand, and Why Not Put One in the Tower.

"Why don't the school board put a clock in the Twelfth street tower of the High school?" everybody asks.

The dial with its painted hands, pointing incessantly, like a finger board by a roadside, in the same direction—in this case in the direction of the hour of 9—has become an eyesore. It is also attaining notoriety as a delusion. Farmers driving past the school in the morning compare their time with the school time, and instances are many where they have adjusted their watches to correspond with the hour denoted by the painted hands upon the painted dial.

It is not so very long since that some one talked of putting a clock in the tower as a gift to the school district, but nothing has been heard of it lately. The reason a clock was not put in when the school was built is that the district was heavily in debt and there was no money to spare. Since then the bonded indebtedness has been reduced from $100,000 to $70,000, and there is now $18,000 in the treasury. A good clock would cost about $1500.

"UNCLE NEB." SPEAKS HIS MIND.

What He Thinks of "The Mill in the Forest," and of Liberati's Band."

Uncle Neb. is the autocrat of Simmons's Corners, and when he returned from the fair at Portland an admiring crowd gathered around him as he held forth at the grocery store in the village, last Saturday night.

"Yes, boys," said he, "that air music jist natchelly snatched the pie, as the city fellers say. I ketched on ter a young dude at the cider counter long 'bout 9 er clock, en he kinder described the meanin' of the different pieces the band was a-playin'. We became as thick as could be.

"Laws! how that air band did toot out 'Yankee Doodle.' The fellers down to our lyceem kin play some, in course, but Simmons ain't nuthin' on ther cornet 'long side of this here Liberati. He's a daisy, you betcher. One piece they played jist made me nearly die laffin'. It was called, on the bill of fare, 'The Mill in the Forest,' and the cider dude 'splained that it was writ by a down-East feller so es to describe in music the mill between Sullivan and Kilrain last spring; and I tell ye it did jist hit their fight off to a bean.

"It begins thisaway (whistling) showin' how the rosy roarer rises. All the fellers in the band took a hand in imitatin' the chickens, ducks and other critters about the farm a gittin' ready for bisness. Laws! I snickered right out when Liberati took off a rooster. It was jist nacheral as life. Well, biemby, these fellers near the wall begin to rub sandpaper boards together, showin' the shufflin' of feet of the gang comin' to see the mill, and then the sluggers started in. My, but they did go it. The man with the big drum had to imitate Sullivan and Kilrain, both, so he was pooty nigh fagged out before they quit. Bang! went one biff for Sully, and Bang! went another for the Mick. All the time some of the other players kept up a rattlin' with sticks and things, showin', as the dude told me, what a rattlin' good fight it was. The band played two nice tunes while the mill was a goin' on—the first time for Kilrain, and the second for Sullivan when the feller with the big horn got his second wind.

"I tell you, boys, I got fearful excited at the scrap, and 'magined I saw the gore a spillin' all over the grass. When Sullivan got in his big lick on the big drum and knocked the Irishman out, the people jist roared, and I banged my best gingham umbreller on the floor till I had like smash it. Me and the dude shook hands, and I asked him up stairs again to the cider exhibition and bought two glasses more—one for me and another for him.

"You boys ought to git our band to go down ter Portland and take Simmons to hear these fellers play. You know none of us are so letter perfect but what we can't learn somethen' noo. It's fearful expensive, though, down there to the city. What between the cider and other things I bought, I got away with over thirty cents the two days I wuz there, but I don't begrudge it, seein' as how I was amoozed."

NEWS ITEMS FROM ASTORIA.

Demand for Skilled Labor—An Embryo Metropolis—More Residences—Shipping—Etc.

Pioneer and Astorian.

Josiah West, of Clatsop city, the embryo metropolis of Clatsop plains, the junction of the Astoria & South Coast railway, after many years of toil and privation, but all that time steadily accumulating soil that "nobody else would have," so to speak, as he has purchased many claims abandoned by others, is now disposing of some of his lands. A tract which he sold to Mr. McDougall is the site of the future city of Clatsop plains, including the finest stretch of beach for a summer resort in the world.

The publication of a list of those who don't pay any taxes, and whose names do not appear on the assessment roll, for a variety of reasons, would form interesting reading.

There is a greater demand than supply of all skilled labor in the building line in this city incident to the late commencement of work of all kinds. Every painter, paper hanger, carpenter and plumber in Astoria has his hands more than full of work.

D. K. Warren is having fifty acres of his place at Skipanon laid off into lots and will call it Warrensburg. Harry Bell went down yesterday to undertake the surveying and platting. Mr. Warren has some valuable property and as the depot will be built upon the land it will make it quite sought after.

The British bark Star of Denmark cleared Thursday for Queenstown with 55,722 bushels wheat, worth $41,800. The British ship Selene cleared with 16,571 barrels of flour, worth $66,184, and the American bark Coloma for Hong Kong with lumber, worth $3200. The Coloma has 192 Chinese passengers and seven cabin passengers.

Hon. F. J. Taylor and three others are planning for the construction of four fine residences, all upon one block in the Taylor tract, to be so constructed that one central stable can be arranged for the accommodation of family teams for four families, all to be cared for by one person engaged jointly by the owners of the block, with his headquarters provided for on the premises. The pleasure of keeping a carriage team, or a single horse, is greatly marred by the nuisance of caring for the animals, which are more often uncared for by the system in vogue, but by such means as are suggested by this plan, it may not only be a luxury to have your horses, but it will show mercy to the beast which mankind is too prone to forget, and at the same time provide constant employment to a steady man.

Judge Page (county judge) has received the following from Hon George W. McBride, secretary of state: "I regret to say that I cannot send you a statement of the total taxable property of the several counties of this state, for the reason that but few of the transcripts of assessment rolls have been received. It is difficult to estimate the state tax levy until all the assessment rolls shall have been received. I am told that the total taxable property in Marion county shows an increase of about $2,000,000, and if other counties report a proportionate increase, the state levy would be less than six mills. On the basis of the valuation of 1888 the levy would probably be about seven mills; but, with the gains reported in Marion, Umatilla and Clatsop, and the gain expected in Multnomah and some other counties, the levy should be less than the rate last mentioned."

DANGEROUS CHARACTER CAPTURED.

Supposed to Be the Man Who Shot at Mrs. Willis Thursday Evening.

About dark last evening several shots were fired into a building a short distance east of Mount Tabor, in which a postoffice is kept, and a moment after a man came rushing in and said he had been shot at. He was armed with a Winchester rifle. A young farmer, who was in the place, took the rifle away from the fellow, who told a cock and bull story about a Swede who had been with him and who was trying to rob him, and who, just as they were opposite the postoffice shot at him. A messenger was sent in to inform Marshal Morgan, of East Portland of the affair, and he, accompanied by Sheriff Kelly and Policeman Wood, went out to the scene of the shooting. They found the man at a farm house near, where he was held a prisoner, and brought him in and placed him in the East Portland jail. It is considered quite certain that he is the fellow who shot at Mrs. Willis Thursday night and it is supposed that his object in shooting into the postoffice was to scare out those therein order that he might rob the place. He gave his name as Jack Rugg. Mr. Wood recognized him as a fellow who was in the county jail for some time when Doherty was jailer, and who was brought down from Pendleton for some offense. It is thought he had a man with him last evening who ran off after the shooting. Rugg told the officers that he and another person used to be the two greatest horse thieves in Montana. He will have an examination to-day at which some reliable information concerning him may be elicited.

AT THE THEATERS.

Second Performance of Herrmann at New Park—"Nobody's Daughter" at Cordray's.

Another packed house greeted the magician Herrmann in his wonderful feats of legerdemain at the New Park, last evening, and his marvelous facility in deceiving the eye, by his many clever tricks, delighted the audience. The illusion "Cremation" evoked great applause, and the exposure of so-called spiritualism caused great amusement.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

At the matinee this afternoon there will be a special programme for ladies and children, in which Mr. Hermann will introduce his marvelous art views. Saturday night the last production of cremation and "exposing of spiritualism" will be given. Sunday will positively be the last appearance of Hermann, on which occasion he will present to the public a grand double bill. Mrs. Hermann will appear in her wonderful "new black art" assisted by the Oriental illusionist, Abdul Kahn.

CORDRAY'S MUSEE-THEATER.

"Nobody's Daughter" has drawn large houses thus far this week, and will have its final productions to-day and to-morrow. Matinee this afternoon. As this is children's day there will no doubt be a large attendance. "Nobody's Daughter" will be given at the matinee, and the Musee performance will be as attractive as usual.

SALES REACH 80 ACRES PER DAY.

And the Most Conservative and Wealthy Men Are Buyers.

Two good sales of acre property in Port Townsend occurred yesterday; one was a forty acre purchase by a gentleman in this city, who buys as a safe and sure investment, and who will hold his forty acres for some time. The other was through a syndicate of eight gentlemen who pool on forty acres of very choice property, which adjoins the last platted property in Port Townsend. There are other pending sales, which may have been consummated ere this article is in type. There is also a syndicate of twenty-two Portland gentlemen and ladies, who are heavy buyers of high priced property there. Ere the maximum growth of this most promising city is reached, there will have been $2,000,000, represented as the money value of sales of Port Townsend property as owned by Portland people. With the multitude of good outside acre property now offered, it is a risk to declare a choice, yet it is safe to say yes, absolutely safe, that Port Townsend property, to-day, at its present prices, and great increase, is the very best property to buy on the Pacific Coast. Recent buyers will attest to this in three months' time.

THE GRAND RONDE EXTENSION.

The Conditions Presented by Manager Hunt to Insure the Building of the Road.

There is yet a probability that the "Hunt system" of railroads will be extended to the Grand Ronde valley, in Union county, with Union as the terminus of the same. Some weeks ago the residents of the Grand Ronde valley raised a subsidy of $160,000 to secure the construction of the road, conditioned that the same would be constructed and in operation in time for the movement of the grain crop of 1890. Owing to numerous delays, it will be impossible to do this, and Manager Hunt has submitted to the subscribers of the subsidy the following proposition, asking that the time of completion be extended:

"The Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad Company agrees to commence work in Grand Ronde valley on or before March 1, 1890, and build at least twenty (20) miles of its railroad grade between Union and Indian valley on or before August 1, 1890, and further agrees to complete said line from some point on the Oregon & Washington Territory railroad to Union, Or., on or before December 1, 1890, provided a subsidy of $160,000 is raised and the time changed to conform to this proposition, and right of way and depot grounds are to be secured from Union to the summit of the Blue mountains on the permanent location of the said line of the Oregon & Washington Territory railroad."

Mr. G. W. Hunt, on behalf of the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad Company, further agrees to have the line of this proposed extension of the Oregon & Washington Territory railroad permanently located between Union and Indian valley by way of Summerville some time in November, 1889, and to attend a mass meeting at Union, Summerville and Elgin on Thursday, the 31st day of October, and on Friday and Saturday, the first and second days of November, and explain his proposition to the people in person

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Elliston October 18: C. C. Jones and wife, A. J. Miller and son, J. F. Jackson, Mrs. Lamie, G. M. Mitshimer and wife, John Pickard, M. N. Sargent, L. C. Grant and wife, C. L. Smith, C. Warren and wife, M. Cavanaugh, James Bielenberg, Miss Dawing, J. C. Dillon, J. M. Cummings, G. N. Prescott and wife, George Welly, George Gregg and son and twenty-one second class passengers.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Shoshone October 18: [illegible] B. Roe and wife, B. F. Windfeld, Mary Hough, Fanny A. Ladd, Miss S. Armstrong, A. H. Goodie, W. M. Cottonwood and wife, Mrs. L. W. Cotton, Mrs. W. W. Cotton, C. Wann, N. T. Lowe, Rev. L. S. Vinegar, Mrs. C. F. Apt, Tom Johnson, Miss J. Mason and 103 second class.

STEAMER.

Per steamer Mexico, sailing hence October 18th: Arthur Carter, J. H. Carter, S. Levy, M. G. Scheitzler, D. Greenhood, R. S. Howard, Captain Humphrey, Miss Humphrey, Miss Louisa Gosh, E. C. Pearson and wife, Miss A. W. Bunton, George W. Bonbright, wife and daughter, Mrs. A. Wasson, Miss Wasson, E. Wasson, John Sweet, J. W. Robinson, Henry Muller and wife, T. P. Southerland, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. T. B. Barnes, Mrs. I. W. Eill, Ella McCarty, Mrs. M. M. Down, J. A. Kelgore, J. W. Nixon and wife and thirty steerage.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jule Stine, OREGONIAN agent at Walla Walla, is registered at the Gilman.

Mr. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, of Olympia, and Allen C. Mason and family, of Tacoma, are at the Esmond.

Mrs. J. N. Dolph arrived Thursday from Washington, and will spend a few days in the city visiting old friends. She is at present the guest of Mrs. C. A. Dolph, Fifth and Jefferson streets.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 18, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 12 hours	Temp.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	29.98	06	66	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Olympia	29.98	08	64	W	.00	Cloudl'ss
Roseburg	29.98	.00	66	NW	T	Cloudl'ss
Red Bluff	30.02	02	62	SE	.26	Pt'y Cldy
Sacramento	30.00	04	64	SW	.14	Cloudl'ss
Eureka	29.98	06	58	W	.00	Cloudy
Spokane	29.96	.....	52	S	.00	Pt'y Cldy
Walla Walla	29.96	.....	64	W	.00	Pt'y Cldy
Canby	29.98	12	60	Calm	.00	Cloudl'ss

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Relative Hum.	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M.	29.92	52	94	0	0	00	Cldls
5 P. M.	29.97	66	57	NW	2	00	Cldls

Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 49; hight of river at 11 A. M., 1.0 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.0 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	55	60	5	87	748
Precipitation	.15	00	—.15	.37	—13.59

Total precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 5.51; average precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 5.78; deficiency in precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 0.27.

FOR FAIR VISITORS.

Information That May Prove of Value to Strangers in the City.

It may be well for all who are desirous of catering specially to the many strangers now in the city to remember that L. Zimmerman, the people's butcher, at 92 First street, carries the best meats of all kinds in the city. These meats, which are sold fresh from his refrigerators, are sold from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than by any other butcher in the city, and it is the boast of Zimmerman that none but the primest meats ever leave his stalls. He kills only the fattest animals in all cases.

Absolutely the finest stock of suitings of all kinds on the coast is carried by Gordan, the leading tailor, located at No. 167 First street in this city. While the patron of this reliable house has the best imported cloths to select from, he in all cases effects a saving on every suit he has made at this house of from 25 to 50 per cent. on the amount he would pay any other first-class tailor for the same fit. Gordan Bros. have all their work done in this city and employ the best hands.

Take a trip to Vancouver on the Portland & Vancouver motor line, 50 cents the round trip. Visitors at the Exposition should not fail to take this delightful ride. Comfortable Pullman cars. Fine view of Mount Hood and Columbia river scenery. Don't fail to visit the garrison while at Vancouver and see the soldiers. Trains run from 7 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. Buy your tickets on Stark street ferry or at the L street depot, East Portland.

NOTICE TO PLEASURE SEEKERS.—A. J. Comstock's livery stables, No. 124 Sixth, near Washington, has the largest and best stock of livery carriages. In addition to which we have just received the finest line of hacks and coupes in the city. All orders promptly filled. Telephone No. 372.

For fine livery and hacks, at reasonable rates, do not fail to call on Stuart & Bennett, corner of Second and L streets, East Portland. Telephone 1001. Particular attention given to boarding and to transient horses.

Those delicious pan roasts at the Musee Oyster House, opposite Cordray's theatre, cannot be excelled; fresh Eastern oysters always on hand and served on short notice in every style; private boxes for ladies.

Get shaved at the O. K. shaving parlors, 124 First street, next to First National bank. None but the best of workmen employed. Clean towels and sharp razors. Frank Harrington, proprietor.

To the visitors in Portland.—If in need of any trunks or valises, call on R. Abraham & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 147 Front street, opposite the Esmond.

The Kalich's cash market, 38 B street, between Fourth and Fifth. All kinds of fish, oysters, poultry and game. The best and cheapest in the city.

ATTENTION, FAIR VISITORS.—Telephone 1057, the Club stables for first-class rigs at lowest rates, N street, between Second and Third, East Portland.

For fresh fruits, candies and fine cigars, call at C. M. Zerbes, corner of Washington and Ninth.

For employment, call at Carman's office, room 51, the old school building, 143½ Sixth street.

The I. X. L. windmill has proven itself to be the best, most serviceable and cheapest of all mills. John Poole, agent, foot of Morrison street.

For the finest cigars, tobacco and smokers' articles, call at Sichel & Mayer's, importers, 75 First street, and at the Exposition building.

Take a trip to Albina to-day, and while there call at the office of J. P. Menefee. He can show you bargains in real estate.

FOR FIRST CLASS HACKS AND LIVERY, go to the Fashion stables, corner of Sixth and Oak streets. H. D. Jones, proprietor.

For fine candies, Allisky's restaurant, 145 First street, for first-class meals and services. Baum & Brandes, proprietors.

For fine tailoring, visitors at the fair can do no better than call at Charles H. Lane's, 27 Morrison street.

While attending the fair dine at the Portland restaurant, 71 First street, between Oak and Pine.

See the baby buffalo at the Dime Menagerie, 169 Third street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

For extra bargains in real estate, call on Creitz & Babcock, 1163 Fourth street, East Portland.

See those beautiful souvenirs of Oregon scenery at Mrs. Barchus's studio, 145½ Third street.

City Stables, corner Second and Stark. Livery, sale and feed stables. J. M. Shearer.

Merchant Hotel—The largest in the city. Corner Third and D streets.

For painting call on C. F. Pearson, 7 First street

VISITORS ATTENTION!

An elegant breakfast at Freimann's; a magnificent lunch at Freimann's annex and a supper at Freimann's cafe that would do credit to Delmonico's of New York. Remember that Freimann is the best and most successful caterer on the coast. He has the finest restaurant west of Chicago.

O. H. WILCOX & CO. 150 FIRST

Have received *Young Ladies' Journal*, New York *Clipper*, *Scientific American* and supplement, *Courier Des Etats Unis*, and Paris *Illustri*.

Baseball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The first game in the world's championship series was played here to-day. Score—New York 10, Brooklyn 12.

For constipation, biliousness and kidney affections, remember Simmons Liver Regulator.

Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace and free family sleeping cars run through on express trains to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas City via Oregon Short Line. Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak.

Coughs, colds and sore throat cured by Kidd's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

FROM PORTLAND'S SUBU

East Side News Notes, Including Albina Council.

Activity at the Willamette Ship-Building Y —Three-Round Prize Fight—Mass M ing of Christians To-Morrow.

The Willamette shipyard, just now is the scene of general activity. The hull of the new steamer Wonder is nearly comp All the machinery of the old Wonder has been placed on the first deck of the new boat, and will soon be housed in. The steamer William Hoag has been taken out on the ways, and will receive a thorough overhauling. It certainly needs it very much, as the bottom is badly decayed. The Stark street ferryboat, that has been moored so long at the foot of M street, has been pulled up on the ways where it will be either repaired or rebuilt as the condition of the timbers may determine. This craft has two hulls which are held together by immense timbers. The bottom planking is decayed, but if the interior timbers are found sufficiently sound the boat will be repaired, but if not a new boat will be built. This boat was built about nine years ago and has carried many thousands between the east and west sides.

OUTGROWING THE PARENT.

The statement that the Albina and Adams street M. E. churches had grown up under the "fostering" care of Centenary church was not intended as a reflection, but was intended to show that the two children are rapidly outgrowing the parent. The Methodist Church Society in Albina was organized by Rev. S. P. Wilson, pastor of Centenary M. E. church, about six years ago in a small building. He and other ministers continued to preach there until Rev. I. D. Driver came, who preached there also. Adams street church was maintained as a mission, under the immediate control of the Centenary church. Both the Albina and Adams street churches were finally placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Peirce, and as the result of his unflagging energies, both are flourishing, independent societies, which bid fair to outstrip the parent unless the church wakes up.

EAST PORTLAND TO THE FRONT.

The passage of the ordinance to suppress the Salvation bands and its success has attracted no little attention from abroad. The following letter will explain itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1889.

J. T. Stewart, Mayor of East Portland—*Dear Sir*: The enclosed card will give reference. I desire to obtain a copy of ordinance made by your council against the Salvation Army. We are worried to death by them. Have had them arrested twice with no result other than more noise and more nuisance. You will confer great favor if you will give me all needed information. Yours truly,

[Direct] R. A. GRAY, M. D., Colusa, Colusa Co., Cal.

MASS MEETING.

In place of the regular Sunday evening services at the different churches of East Portland, one union mass meeting will be held at the Centenary Methodist church, at which the representative of the Young Men's Christian Association International committee, Mr. A. E. Brown, of New York, and State Secretary Noel Jacks will deliver addresses in reference to the association work for and by young men. A united choir will lead the singing. Also Mr. Noel Jacks, state secretary, will address men's meeting at 4 in the afternoon.

A BAD ROADWAY.

The roadway between Fifth street bridge and Holladay avenue is in a bad condition and if possible some measures should be taken to have it put in a passable condition. Fourth street from the bridge to the avenue is in fair condition. The railroad company has put gravel on their track bed and has spread out until about two-thirds of the street is graveled, making a very good roadway.

MET IN THEIR NEW HALL.

Pioneer Engine company met in the hall last night which has just been papered and otherwise improved. The boys have one of the pleasantest meeting rooms in the city. One thing more is required, that is more light. The one electric light in the hall is not sufficient.

WILL HOLD SERVICES.

Elder R. M. Messick, the new minister of the Christian church, who arrived from the East last week, was unable to hold services last Sunday on account of illness. He has recovered and will hold his first services tomorrow morning and evening.

GETTING IT IN SHAPE.

The contractors are rapidly getting the Fifth street bridge in shape, and are doing a good job in the way of putting a foundation under the bents that will not settle very rapidly at least.

TO REPAIR CLAY STREET BRIDGE.

The Portland & Vancouver Railroad Company will soon commence strengthening Clay street bridge. It should be widened to the width of the street.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

There was a prize fight at or near the works Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock. The parties were from Portland. The rounds were fought.

CITY FATHERS OF ALBINA.

A Regular Meeting, and Business of Some Importance Transacted.

At a regular meeting of the council of Albina the following business was transacted:

A communication was read from Lou Shroeder, stating that in her opinion she had been over-assessed on lot 2, block 53, for the improvement of Abernethy avenue; placed on file.

REPORTS.

Of the committee on streets and public property making the estimate and assessment for the improvement of Kerby street; read and adopted.

Of the same committee, making the assessment and tax list for the improvement of Rodney avenue from Grant to Morris street; read and adopted.

Of the same committee, making the assessment and tax list of Morris street from Helm street to Thompson avenue; read and adopted.

ORDINANCES.

Prohibiting minors from roaming the streets after 9 o'clock at night; read first time and referred to the committee on health and police.

In relation to the duties of the city treasurer and fixing his compensation; read first time and referred to finance committee.

Relating to the time and manner of improving Borthwick street; laid over until next meeting.

A warrant was ordered drawn on the city treasurer in favor of L. N. Tomlinson for the sum of $700, payable out of the fund collected for the improvement of Abernethy avenue.

On motion, the police judge was instructed to procure the necessary block and assessment book and make an assessment of the city, preparatory to ordering a tax levy.

The police judge was instructed to put a crosswalk on Margaretta avenue and north side of Russel street.

The committee on street and public property were instructed to enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the improvement of Sellwood street.

The city surveyor was instructed to make the necessary survey and report with a view of widening Sellwood street the full width between Kerby and Prescott streets.

The police judge was instructed to issue the necessary warrants for the collection of the delinquent assessment on Williams avenue improvement.

The police judge was instructed to draw an ordinance fixing the compensation of the [illegible] at $200 per year and the councilmen [illegible] per annum payable quarterly.

The council then adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

THIS IS "CHILDREN'S DAY."

The Old Pioneers' Gathering Yesterday At the Exposition.

A Royal Feast on Barbecued Beef and Cider—The Music Last Night—Large Attendance Big Gathering of Little People

In one of his magnificent orations made on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker hill monument, the great Webster, fixing his gaze upon the few survivors of the war of independence, apostrophized them as venerable men.

No more fitting term could be employed to address the pioneers of Oregon who mustered in force at the exhibition building yesterday. Not only venerable men but venerable women as well, gracious and kindly and saintly mothers in Israel, whose mild eyes had looked motherly love on three generations of descendants. Eager to register their names among those who, through the perils of early days had borne their part in the trials and hardships of those heroic epochs, pleased almost beyond the power of expression at meeting their old companions in the struggles and sacrifices inseparable from frontier life, exchanging merry grips over the chances of "winning a prize," bearing their three score, and in several instances, more than four score years as jauntily as "boys and girls of fifty," it was simply delightful to be privileged to be to a slight extent even, as your reporter was, a participant in the work of the reception committee.

Pioneers were present from all parts of the state, Eastern, Southern, Middle and Western Oregon. The response to the invitation extended to them to be in attendance on Pioneer day was taken as a high compliment by the president and directors of the N P I A and is appreciated accordingly. These "old citizens," one and all were lavish in their praises of the Exposition, and more than one said that it did their "souls good" to see their beloved Oregon making such giant strides and so far advanced in the work of developing her practically boundless resources. The work of registering the names of these thrice welcome and honored visitors was concluded at 9 P M, when 113 names were on the book.

The prizes were awarded as follows: The $50 worth of dry goods offered by Olds & King to the oldest pioneer couple present and registered, was awarded to Mr and Mrs B S White of No 348 Fourth street, city, who are 78 years old each, were married in 1831 and came to Oregon in 1845. The second prize, an elegant silver plated ice pitcher, offered by Olds & Summers, was awarded to Mrs Susannah Porter, of Cornelius, Or, who is 87 years of age, came to Oregon in 1847. The third prize, a J I Case plow, offered by Staver & Walker to the oldest unmarried pioneer farmer, was awarded to James Keller, of Washington county, who is 75 years old and came to Oregon in 1846.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME—AFTERNOON

March	Pastore
Overture—Martha	Flotow
Waltz—Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Contralto solo	
Selection—Mascotte	Audran
Mme Cesati	
Part II	
Overture—Semiramide	Rossini
Descriptive Fantasie—Mill in the Forest	Eilenberg
Serenade	Moskowski
Cornet solo—Alice Where Art Thou	
Sig Liberati	
Selection—"The Bat"	Strauss
EVENING	
March—Our Flag to the Front	Liberati
Overture—Egmont	Beethoven
Quartette from Rigoletto	Verdi
Mmes. Romani, Cesati, Sigs Pesci, Boili	
Waltz—Blue Danube	Strauss
Grand Fantasie—In English, Irish, Scotch and Welch airs	Baetens
Part II.	
Overture—Raymond	Thomas
Monastery Bells	Wely
Reminiscences of Gounod	Godfrey
Gavotte Carrie	Liberati
Orpheus aux Enfer	Offenbach
Cornet solo	
Sig Liberati	
Anvil chorus from Trovatore	Verdi

THE SACRED CONCERT

Another of Liberati's sacred concerts is underlined for to-morrow, Sunday, from 3 to 5 P M. A programme of rare excellence has been arranged as will be seen by reference to the same as published to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

To-day is Children's day at the Exposition. To a certain extent the lord of misrule will be potentate paramount of the occasion. Everything reasonable in the way of honest fun, of quips and cranks and wreathed smiles should be allowed as the unquestioned prerogative of young America "for this occasion only." Let it be so understood. There are plenty of people who will "go bail" that the boys and girls will not overstep the bounds of strict propriety.

Children under 12 years of age will be admitted for 10 cents until 6 P M, after which hour the usual prices will prevail. These prices are good only for children actually entering in the afternoon. No tickets in blocks will be sold.

Among the welcome and delighted visitors at the Exposition yesterday were the professors and 133 pupils and the band numbering fourteen pieces of the State Normal school located at Monmouth, Polk county. To say that the young folks were pleased is to state the case very mildly, and the same remark applies with equal force to the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them.

STOCK SHOW AND BARBECUE

About four years ago the writer was looking at the annual parade of stable horses as it passed along the streets of Salem, when Hon John Minto remarked to some one standing near, "This is a proud day for Oregon." Mr Minto has a keen and observant eye for the good points of live stock and is an enthusiast in all that pertains to the welfare and glory of the state he has done so much to build up, and if the worthy old pioneer had been present at the parade yesterday at the grounds of the Domestic and Fat Stock show he might well have repeated his remark with added emphasis. Beyond all question the day is a proud one for Oregon when such horses and mares and bulls and cows can be paraded before such an assembly as was gathered together yesterday to take a note of their good points.

A fair count would not have fallen much short of 2,000 souls; indeed there were not more than that number present. And loud and long were the exclamations of pleased surprise, as the fine horses showed their pace, the fine steers their huge proportions. Superintendent Scott was in a state of pleased exaltation of mind, conscious that to his industrious and intelligent supervision the success of the parade was largely due. Some gentleman from the East, and evidently from one of those sections in that region where raising fine horses and cattle is a specialty, remarked to his companion in the hearing of the writer: "Well, Tom, we have not got much the best of these wild and wooly westerners in the way of a stock show, have we?" His companion agreed with a most emphatic [illegible]. It would be pleasant to particularize, but a general verdict of unqualified praise must be entered for lack of space for detail.

After the parade came the barbecue. The bill of fare has already been published in extenso. Suffice it to say that Mr A H Johnson's prize beef was cooked to a turn by Mr [illegible], the 500 loaves of bread furnished by Mayor DeLashmutt were all taken, [illegible] Jeffrey's cheese and [illegible] pickle [illegible] relishes in the shape of mustard, horse radish and tomato catsup made up the menu, while all along the barrel of cider furnished by the [illegible] Cider Company, and [illegible] thirst quencher, to quote a favorite descriptive phrase of [illegible] Charles H [illegible]. The good people [illegible] which would seem to [illegible] such case [illegible] would want an appetite [illegible] "crambling." Mr [illegible] few moments from the time the first steer was handed out everything was as smooth as clock work and the hungry [illegible] and [illegible] could have borne them without difficulty [illegible] expressions [illegible] [illegible] best [illegible] fat and plenty of it was furnished to all and Superintendent Scott's good right arm [illegible] the last hungry guest cried "Hold, enough!"

In short the impromptu barbecue banquet, feast or whatever anybody chooses to call it was a pronounced success. Such was the fame achieved by the promoters of the barbecue that it was unanimously resolved by the partakers that the affair should be repeated next year and preparations may therefore be made for a feast in 1890. One thing is certain: there is not a man or woman, or boy or girl, who was a partaker of the feast of 1889 who has anything but pleasant memories thereof.

The D and F S show for 1889 will be a thing of the past to-day, Saturday, at 5 P M. Those who have not seen the brave show of Oregon live stock will do well to drop in to-day. The committee work was finished to-day by awarding one more premium as follows:

For the best poultry exhibit at the fat stock show a prize being a [illegible] bath tub contributed by Z T Wright was awarded to Geo O [illegible] of Forest Grove.

At a public sale of blooded stock made at the grounds yesterday a number of sales were made at good prices.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

Saturday—Children's day—The Sunday school children of the city will give a concert in the afternoon, assisted by Liberati's band and the four vocalists of his combination. Children appearing at the exposition between the ages of 1 and [illegible] on this day will be given appropriate prizes. A Webster unabridged and a handsome suit of clothes will be given to the heaviest boy of [illegible] years of age in attendance.

Sunday—Sacred concert at [illegible] P M.

CLOSING DAY OF THE DOMESTIC AND FAT STOCK SHOW

The interest and attendance at the domestic and fat stock show this season has been greater than ever before, which speaks highly for the efficient manner in which it has been conducted. The display of stock has been very fine and clearly indicates that Oregon is destined to be one of the finest stock countries in the world. A feature of great interest in connection with the fat stock show was the display made by Staver & Walker of the New Market block, Portland, Or (the largest dealers of machinery and vehicles on the Pacific coast) of one of their celebrated Ross feed and ensilage cutters which has been in operation during the week cutting feed for the stock. These cutters are guaranteed by Staver & Walker to do double the work, size for size, of any other cutter made.

Another interesting display made by this firm was one of their J I Case traction engines and Agitator separators, of which machines there are more in use to-day throughout the Northwest than any other style, and they are conceded by all the leading farmers and threshermen in the Northwest to be the fastest threshing and best grain saving machines in the world. It is to the credit of Staver & Walker that they take sufficient interest in the development of the country to help along every fair or exposition that takes place, by the display of their machinery and vehicles and by substantial aid that tends largely to the success of such enterprises.

PORTLAND CARRIAGE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Portland Carriage and Manufacturing Company, whose exhibit at the fair is attracting such general attention, carry absolutely the largest stock and the finest line of vehicles to be found anywhere in the Northwest. The best vehicle on exhibition at the fair is the unpainted buggy exhibited by this company. The training cart also manufactured by this company is a marvel of perfection. It is so constructed that it may be used as a road cart, having a double spring which by the simple process of detaching the foot rest and adjusting the seat may be readily converted into a training cart having a [illegible] tail. Another feature of the display of this manufacturing company is the exhibit of the very lightest buggy to be seen at the fair. But a visitor in order to fully understand and appreciate the superior facilities of this company for turning out the highest grade of work should call at the warerooms at 290 and 292 Front street. Here may be found the most complete stock of first class vehicles of all sizes and descriptions to be seen in the city. Mr A P Nelson, the manager of the company, enjoys the reputation of being the finest workman and the best judge of carriage work on the Pacific coast.

WISDOM'S ROBERTINE

It has long been the effort of W M Wisdom, whose drug store at the corner of First and Stark streets in this city is the most elegantly fitted and appointed in the West, to cater specially to the tastes of the ladies. In this effort he has been preeminently successful, and he has to-day the credit for manufacturing the greatest beautifier and preserver of the skin known to the world. Wisdom's Robertine is at the present time sold all over the United States, and its merits are attested to by the testimonials of many of the leading ladies of the country. The great central feature of the east wing of the exposition building is the Temple of Beauty, which has already been dwelt on at considerable length in these columns. [illegible] that all visitors note with considerable interest the [illegible] of the famous Robertine, and every lady who is in the least interested in the purity of face preparations should note [illegible] the care taken by Mr Wisdom in the [illegible] and mixing of the ingredients of this most valuable preparation.

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL SKINS

E I Bilow, the furrier, with headquarters at No 20 Washington street in this city, has now on exhibition at the fair a bundle of genuine Alaska seal skins [illegible] that is a great novelty to all visitors. These are the finest skins ever brought to the coast. Mr Bilow also shows in the same exhibit some very fine silver fox, trimmed with ermine and sable, and otter [illegible] with cardinal [illegible]. This gentleman has the very finest collection of furs and dressed skins of all kinds ever before [illegible] on the coast. He now regularly makes up large numbers of seal skin garments which, owing to their [illegible] popularity, are ordered from all parts of the United States. A very [illegible] of the [illegible] the natural colors into the [illegible] dyed seal as shown in Mr Bilow's [illegible] the fair is calling forth [illegible] of every lady who visits the building.

[illegible]

There is no exhibit at the fair that is worthy of more careful attention than that of Povey Bros [illegible] of art stained glass decorative work. The headquarters of this firm at No [illegible] Second street should be visited by every one from the interior towns the city as it is one of the industries of Portland that is [illegible] of becoming one of the [illegible] of the coast. These gentlemen do all kinds of art glass decorative work and their work [illegible] many of the best houses in their line in the United States. They are just [illegible] engaged in a very large piece of work [illegible] Portland [illegible] the United States. Their work [illegible] guarantee [illegible] are to be doing [illegible] than that [illegible] the Northwest.

[illegible]

It is surprising how soon some men come to the front. It is now barely six months since Mr Louis [illegible] Akin opened his painting establishment in this city, and he is to-day doing a business that is second to no other in his line in the Northwest. Mr Akin couples with his knowledge [illegible] as an artist [illegible] a degree of pluck and energy that has already forced him to the front rank in his calling. He has now two large shops in the city, located respectively at Nos 106 and [illegible] Second street, and he is constantly crowded for his fullest capacity. His display of work at the fair has [illegible] of every one who has entered the building. It is certainly [illegible] in the Exposition building and is worthy of the attention of all visitors.

[illegible]

The exhibit of [illegible] for the [illegible] from all visitors who pass through the [illegible] hall. This [illegible] piece of [illegible] was manufactured for the [illegible] and theater [illegible] this city and will be used [illegible] front [illegible] the theatre was [illegible] centennial [illegible].

[illegible]

The exhibit of Lewis [illegible] proves to be [illegible] for [illegible] visitors. The elegantly [illegible] [illegible] arranged and [illegible] this firm here continue to [illegible] effect.

[illegible]

The exhibit of Lenter & Lugs is particularly noticeable on account of the great variety of [illegible] articles which are shown. This firm deal exclusively in rubber goods of every description. They have in stock at present a complete line of [illegible] Mackintosh goods [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] quarter of Porter & [illegible] when in search [illegible] a sortment [illegible] price from seventy-five cents to twenty dollars.

FAIL NOT

There is no dealer in any part of Oregon, Washington or Idaho who is better known among the great masses of the people than H T Hudson, the well known gun and [illegible] dealer, whose store is located at No [illegible] First street in this city. Mr Hudson today carries the largest and best line of [illegible] sporting goods [illegible] the Northwest. He has [illegible] the fair this year [illegible] with his usual spirit [illegible]. In addition to his showing of guns and sporting goods [illegible] incredible enterprise he has added several novelties to his exhibit [illegible] of the greatest interest to all visitors. It is desired here to call special attention to the famous Winchester rifle with fancy stock, fancy barrel [illegible] and [illegible] carried [illegible] time by Mr Hudson [illegible] one of the greatest of [illegible] in the world. [illegible] needs no extended notice [illegible] best rifle made.

Particular attention is called here to the Alphabet [illegible] Great Eastern Tea Company with two [illegible] stores in this city located respectively at Nos 2 [illegible] First and [illegible] Washington streets. It is not only the extra high quality of this tea that appeals directly to the public but the fact that with every five pound box sold there is given away by this enterprising company a magnificent tea or chamber set, absolutely the largest prize ever [illegible] any tea company in the United States. This company are also sole agents on this coast for the [illegible] tea, more of which is sold than of any other tea in the market. Don't forget when you call on the Great Eastern Tea Company to ask for their [illegible] baking powder, of which they are also the sole agent.

The elegant line of brass goods shown by Dekum Bros at the fair is one of the most showy things in the entire building. Specially worthy of attention from every visitor however is the line of superior stoves [illegible] here by this firm. These are by far the best stoves made to-day and for the information of all strangers now in the city it is perhaps necessary to state that Dekum Bros are the sole agents for the Superior. In addition to the latter stove they carry constantly in stock the [illegible] heater, a heater of world wide reputation. Their store and salesroom, located at Nos 107 and 111 Second and 4 [illegible] Washington street in this city, are the most complete in their line in the Northwest.

The great display of fine books and fancy stationery made this year at the fair is that of J K Gill & Co. This firm is to-day the oldest in this line in the Northwest and from their long standing and the great volume of their business at the present writing they are now able to complete with any of the largest jobbers in their line either east or west. They call particular attention at the present time to their Christmas cards and photograph albums, and their general complete stock which comprises everything in the line of books and stationery and dealers' supplies.

Portland has never seen such a display before, says every visitor to the fair who has given the display of the C W Povnton Saw Company in the west wing of the building the least attention. It [illegible] company is to-day the only company in the Northwest dealing exclusively in saws and [illegible] goods, and all the goods they sell are of the highest quality. Their famous Wonder saw is in itself a wonder, and whether it is a crosscut, a buck or hand saw, no one who ever uses one of [illegible] saws once will ever be persuaded to try another.

A Holdenheimer, whose display of precious stones at the exposition has been the subject of such unusual comment from [illegible] visitors [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the Northwest. [illegible] of Mr [illegible] own selection and they include some of the rarest gems ever shown on this coast. The establishment of this gentleman, located at the corner of [illegible] is one of the most attractive stores in Portland, and should be seen by all visitors before returning home.

Chown & Curtis has [illegible] been frequently mentioned in these columns [illegible] make a most creditable showing of stoves at the exposition. [illegible] here however to call special attention to the very [illegible] complete line of stoves [illegible] carried in stock by this firm. Their store located at Nos [illegible] First [illegible] is one of the largest in their line in the Northwest, and it [illegible] that all the goods they carry are of the best standard makes. [illegible] to visit them while in the city.

Messrs Olds & Summers, who gave the prize of an elegant silver [illegible] pitcher to the pioneer [illegible] in the [illegible] are among the leading crockery dealers of the Northwest. They show at the fair this year one of the finest [illegible] ever before opened on the coast. [illegible] features of this exhibit is the lighting of the [illegible] lamps which [illegible] the [illegible] merit of coal oil as an illuminating agent when properly used.

[illegible]

[illegible] the corner of First and Yamhill streets, have just [illegible] Brussels carpets [illegible] In addition to the [illegible] they have [illegible] carpets in the market.

[illegible]

J W [illegible] the photographer of the city [illegible] gallery [illegible] all [illegible].

[illegible]

Right from [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] from Portland [illegible] hours quicker [illegible] than any other can [illegible] [illegible] Union ticket office, [illegible] and Oak streets.

It is the little things that make a stylish cut that give a gentleman a good appearance. You can rely safely upon a perfect fit and a stylish cut at Joe Loheim's, The Tailor, 75 Morrison street, near Fourth.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

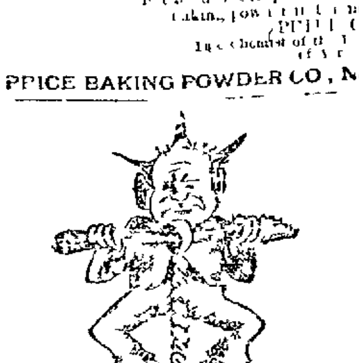
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D C

By an analysis of Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder, I find it carefully compounded and free from [illegible] is the best baking powder in the market [illegible] respect.

PETER COLLIER

The Chemist of the [illegible] Department of Agriculture.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO, New York, Chicago, San Francisco



KOHN SQUEEZES THEM DOWN.

The enormous quantity of clothing we use enables us to purchase at much lower prices than [illegible] of our competitors. Our [illegible] greater [illegible]

THE LARGEST

Clothing Store west of Chicago is crammed full of all kinds of Clothing for men and boys.

Our Prices Are The Lowest

And our goods the very best in the market. We can surely please you.

To-Day's Sale Includes---

50 Children's All-Wool suits at $2 35
75 Children's Fancy Plaited Suits at $3 50
150 Children's Fancy, All Wool Suits at $4 00.
50 Children's Corduroy Plaited Suits at $3 25
400 Pairs Men's Cassimere Pants from $3 50 to $4 5
Fancy Woolen Overshirts, Men's, from $1 25 to $2 00 each
Men's Jersey Coats and Cardigan Jacket
Men's Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery

GREAT BARGAINS IN MEN'S OVERCOATS.

KOHN CLOTHIER AND HATTER COR. 2d & MORRISON ST

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER Cor. 2d & Morrison St.

New Goods! New Goods!

We Have Just Received the Latest Styles of Boys and Youth's

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, ETC.,

Bargains in Men's Suits and Overcoats

Sam Rosenblatt, 240 First Street,

Between Main and Madison

Gordan Bros.,

LEADING TAILORS,

167 First Street, - PORTLAND, OR.

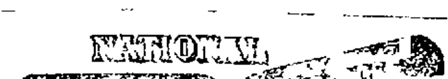
BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Make the Best Fitting Clothes to Order at San Francisco Prices.

MONOGRAM CIGAR STORE!

J. D. MEYER, 112 First Street, under Grand [illegible] House, Portland, Oregon

THE [illegible] Importer of Cigars, Wholesale and Retail



For Steam, Gas and Water Pipes, Drums, Heaters, Boilers, Etc

[illegible] can be applied by any person [illegible] stock or made to order at short notice. Call and examine.

JOHNSTON & LAWRENCE, SOLE AGENTS

143 FRONT STREET.

SEE OUR CLOAK DISPLAY IN DRY GOODS WINDOW.

Just Received, per express, NEW NOVELTIES in

PLUSH GARMENTS.

[illegible] Plush Jackets, Jackets, Paletots, Sacques, Modeskas, Wraps and Newmarkets

LATEST FALL NOVELTIES.

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VOL. VIII.—NO

A THREAT CARRIED

[illegible] Upon the Ex[illegible]

[illegible]

Upon entering I found that the empire had come westward and was a regular Western county time of it. [illegible] which require all such [illegible] attached. But fearing this I [illegible] permit [illegible] farmers' day was a combined [illegible] the largest herd of children on [illegible] what a farmer with seventeen [illegible] tried to find the committee to [illegible] without success. Another [illegible] farmer having the best poultry exhibit [illegible] the farmer's personal [illegible] [illegible] lock of my watch and [illegible]

TO-DAY
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New Roquefort Cheese
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MILLS, MACHINE SHOPS,
G, PULVERIZING

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 47. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THREAT CARRIED OUT.

Eso L, Without Notice, Swoops Down Upon the Exposition.

What Struck Him With Such Force as to Make an Impression Which Cannot Be Overcome.

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

For some time and divers reasons I have tended to visit the Industrial Exposition Wednesday being Farmers' day I the threat out under my vest, and one of the lightning horse cars occasionally plow our principal and act as agents for the morgue I the driver to go slow We got along very well, although we had some words his driving so fast that the houses the route of possession seemed to still. We reached the high browed building on the afternoon of the we arrived and I disembarked Farmers day because I felt that yeomen from the lowlands of the fancy stock raisers from the uplands and the wielders of plow Stark would be there in force, best clothes The music, I observed, had been carefully sorted over, so as too classic or severe on the nerves fraught with such gems of strain and of harmony as, "Wait for the Wagon," in the Corn, Over Her Head" Take the Horshoe from the Door," in the Barn" "Jolly Robbers," is a Farmer Lad," and as a sop German farmer De Hydropaten" being expounded means "The Mill Grind With the Water that Has This is the music, and these are the which fill the farm homes with their known fragrance and swish through farmers lives with an air that kills mi With such music you can lure them load them with the latest com thresher and reaper patent churns, will produce sixty pounds of butter half-gallon cow, double-barrel organs front room, and a dozen fifty gallon of sheep dip while the tuba and trom are being swabbed out.

The first thing that struck me much, was the blue uniform politeness which the young man at the dead head It was so different you know, that I enjoyed the encounter and allowed it to again and anon At a single glance recognized the representative of the press the same urbanity that he did the com exhibitor and representative of a cushion, in the fancy work de partment.

Upon entering I found that the star of empire had come westward and was having regular Waterbury time of it. As I did exhibit, I didn't come under 2, which requires all such to get into be receipted for and have an entry attached. But fearing this, I changed my position as often as the surging mass permit. Among the prizes offered for Farmers day, was a combined hand and force pump to the farmer bringing largest herd of children on that day, a farmer with seventeen children with a force pump bothered me and to find the committee to have the changed to a wind colic, or stomach without success Another prize of a self heating bath tub to the the best poultry exhibit The of this prize made me as mad as Yet, if the tub was intended for personal use, and not for wet I commend it. A man en having chickens out of eggs and under hen roosts ought to every facility for bathing himself I believe in race distinction, but think men and natives of Africa should been barred out of this competition other prizes named for Farmers' day the axe and a cross-cut saw, to the making the best exhibit of a dozen eggs. I didn't know that chicken were so much harder than hen eggs but the prize was intended to cover the boarding house chickens

the machinery and mechanical and many really meritorious A tiger mower, for instance, something we have long was glad to see it Bucking has not been a success, and speak card I say that if this new ma mow him down I shall, on behalf of our prominent citizens, hail its with loud acclaim

When I was a farmer's boy I would have given anything which didn't belong to me a plow that would furrow up the face of straight and permit me to stay in until the morning sun had kissed my So you must excuse me if I sigh into the vortex of the past and a prayer into the maw of the future my eyes beheld the combined head- and sulky plow Here is a plow that used in the late P M, when the har is in the womb of time, as Judge would say With this headlight but plow the young farmer of to-day and can take his girl for a ride, attend to every night in the week, and keep day wholly for fishing purposes, a crop of rich ripe bots out of his productive horse or trading a light wagon for a heavy winter overcoat.

I saw an assortment of costly chilled These are a valuable adjunct to the They are conducive to health in and ague regions They are so thor chilled that they are used to it. handled they will outlast the lives of six hired men every season Hen always uses a chilled plow or a quit in turning over his swamp land When he resorts to chilled plows he puts in a boat so as to steady the wagon, when he has driven over a few sections he dusts the plows off with a soaks them in the irrigating ditch to bring moisture to the swamp and the plows in as exhibits in the case the government

Another good thing I noticed was a star Whilst I don't think we should anything to do with the star so long as keeps her place behind the footlights are times when she puts on so many the number should be reduced and should be ventilated The public too have been dust pointed in a star who means of too much champagne supper night before comes upon the stage and the ingredients of successful effort

here is a good place to mention article I saw at the fair It was a screen If conductors wore heads—heads that would not hide would be all right. Or, if the of wearing their back hair was so as not to draw attention away the ballet I would not object but as it I think all theaters should have a con screen.

I diverge

I encountered in some very fine brands of sheep dip I saw at the Exposition The dated away back It was extra dry, entirely free from that headiness so common in domestic rams and billy goats partake of inferior brands From the I believe a sitz bath of this would heal the wounds of the very war and tend to reduce the swelling which renders our pension list so abnormal I cure almost anything except a ham in advanced stages of ill cattle insects, sheep dogs goats foot rot ostriches parasites, ticks with varying results Everything below the size of an Hawaiian flea taken internally It has the same effect Paris green has upon potato bugs like it, thinking they know what's good for them. Potato bugs and American dudes will go to Paris green The man had it for sale by simply holding me the collar and not letting me go at the time conversing with me, paralyzed the tick of my watch, and caused me to miss a train of thought I intended to take If you have a valuable dog and he misbehaves him or gives the laws of morality a shock and you feel like licking him all you have to do is to give the dog a bath in the sheep dip, and he can lick himself with ease and perfect safety thus saving you the trouble and preventing profanity

I was much interested in the up building of the pottery industry As I gazed at the man who was pottering, I thought how like clay in the hands of the potter we are First there's the lump of clay which he slaps with a thud and a squirt of water on the disc Then he leads the child of his hand up in the way he should go until he is a big lump of a boy Then he shapes him up gradually getting that long seltzer bottle slope out of his shoulders and distributing it about his person Then he puts him in the oven of red hot experience gives him his baptism of fire and adds the heat of disappointment Then he decorates him either with the marks of manliness or the wide parts and nice wee head of a dude, then I moved away from there

The young lady weigher and gauger got on to me and wanted me to get on to her machine but a big hulk of a coarse man got on to my foot and I couldn't If you wish to tell anyone how tall you are, what you weigh in your stocking feet with your boots on and how many volts of wind your lungs can breathe you act as fireman and fire a nickel in the slot and the pretty young lady will do the engineering while the hands on the dial go around to see just what you are doing She then hands you a card and you see that you can blow more than your own weight. The day I was there the machine was out of sorts A man from Yamhill in testing his lungs blew the roof off his mouth and filled the tube with the mansard and major portion of a set of false teeth A dentist was called in and he extracted them without pain

My eye got dead set on the chair General Phil Sheridan used when he was drawing a lieutenant's pay and rations up in Yamhill. He cut a very small figure then and judging from the present size of the chair, it must have grown with Sheridan's fame I was introduced to the bright young lady who when an infant used the chair as a cradle She must have had a rocky time of it, but when she told me that she was twenty years away—from that time I took off my hat and told her I'd keep my eye on history However, I now understand where Sheridan was before the war He was hidden in the Yamhill chair

Another antique thing was the automatic school desk. The young man who had diagnosed it, told me it had an anti friction seat hinge, and folded noiselessly, without the use of the hands The under part was corrugated so that a wad of chewing gum would adhere, with the tenacity of a book agent Just abaft the ink well there is a little depression which can be used for spit balls When one of these sodden balls is fired at a red headed girl, clean across the school room, the advantage of the anti friction seat hinge comes forth to be admired Occupying one of these desks, you can reach over and with both hands pull the girl's hair in front of you When the teacher calls you up the desk has closed without giving you away, and marked you absent on account of your aunt's illness.

I stopped at the type-writer's long enough to see a young blonde lady expert spell balance with two l's and eyther and neyther without whacking the lower case y once She then started in to write the Lord's prayer nine times in one consecutive minute and succeeded very well with the exception of getting one of the requests transposed, and said—

"I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I sleep"

The ladies' fancy work department filled me with mixed feelings The great variety in tidies gave me a fair idea of the difference in taste exercised by our ladies It stretches all the way from a full dose of quinine without any chaperone to intermittent sorghum drips and back again I counted twenty-four tidies with several missing It took me longer to find the shirts displayed than it did to count them There was one of them It was so lonesome that I thought its bosom heaved a sigh of welcome as I drew near Oh I'm always stuck on tidies sometimes they return the compliment. For the back I hardly think they come up to a porus plaster It depends upon their position, of course, but I have been acquainted with tidies which stuck until I got four blocks away from the young lady's house on several occasions, and the most populous thoroughfare in the city The absence of slippers marked the continuous decline of the church and the presence of eleven fat pin cushions convinced me that the time for hugging the opposite sex with the right arm and safety has not yet arrived

I was much taken with the cow in the corner that gives forty gallons of milk every day in the week and rests on Sunday I might say this is a bully cow if it did not belong to the udder sex With this cow it is give and take from the word go The cow is not arrayed in as much hair as I would like, but her great capacity in giving pure milk without even straining it overcomes the defect I noticed I didn't get the manufacturer's brand but am inclined to believe she is a Jersey from the smoothness of the scutcheon and certain mosquito scars The brother of this cow must be proud of his sister, but I didn't get acquainted with him She was raised in this county But little is known of her early calfhood and not much more of the period she reached a heifer's estate. In fact, I am informed that she displayed no remarkable powers until placed in her present position All she asked was a fair chance, and she has it.

As I passed along several very handsome young ladies offered their cards to me, but my calling list is so long now that I can only dash at it alphabetically and occasionally For two years I have been trying to go around and finish the calling of the roll in the hope of reaching the letter W and the pretty Weatherwax girls the same evening The first thing I know I'll be entirely baldheaded and can't make any interior calls where I'll have to take my hat off and sit down under an arc light. As it is, I have to shorten the time of my bow when I meet a lady on the street The ladies at the Exposition will have to accept this statement in lieu of a more abject apology

RABELAIS

P S—The Industrial Exposition is a grand success Liberati works hard and plays well He has made overtures to me of such a character that I have refrained from criticising him because of certain considerations not necessary to name R

Mr Hayes in New England

Boston Transcript

Ex President Hayes has been in Northampton with his daughter visiting the scenes of his youth for he was a student at the Historian Bancroft's school on Round Hill forty five years ago The party came Saturday night stopping at the Norwood and leaving for Williamstown Sunday afternoon The ex president came unheralded and would have left town without his presence being known had not a few recognized his features as he sauntered about over the grounds where he spent some of his early years. Mr Hayes arrived at Brattleborough, Vt, yesterday afternoon and immediately proceeded to the home of the Bigelows at West Brattleborough, where he spent the night Mrs Bigelow is a cousin of Mrs Hayes and the place is known as the old Hayes mansion having been occupied by the grandparents of the ex president He will visit relatives at Newfane, Vt today

Commodore Walker

Commodore John G Walker, who has for several years been the real head of the navy department has been ordered to assume command of the European squadron The commodore is every inch a sailor and looks it He is about five feet ten solidly built and his gait shows that he has trod the deck for years He pays little attention to dress but devotes more care to his whiskers and wavy brown hair He is considered a martinet by the drones in the service but he is nothing more than conscientiously faithful to his duty

Through Pullman vestibuled sleepers and dining cars to Chicago tourist sleepers through via the Northern Pacific railroad Office No 121 First street, corner Washington

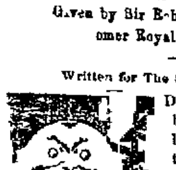
For perfect fitting and stylish cut pants made to order $8 go to Joe Poheim The Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near Fourth.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE SKY.

This Art Now Essential to Astronomical Progress

A Description of This Most Interesting Process Given by Sir Robert S. Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.


NOW LOOK PLEASANT!

I DARE say that a number of my readers will be surprised to learn that the heavens contain multitudes of invisible stars There are, of course a few thousand stars that can be seen by the unaided eye, there are many millions of stars that can be seen with the aid of a great telescope but over and above all these there are a myriad of stars that not even the keenest of eyes applied to the biggest and most powerful of telescopes will show a trace of Does not this seem rather a puzzle? If we cannot see the stars under any circumstances, how do we know that they are there? Most assuredly we cannot feel their warmth and as the stars are always silent they can make no impression on our sense of hearing, while our two remaining senses of taste and of smell are obviously not of the slightest assistance in the study of the heavens Yet, notwithstanding that we fail to perceive these stars directly we have the most undoubted evidence of their existence

A star may be so faint that the beam of light it emits is too feeble to render it visible even with all the aid that great telescopes can give The instrument collects together the rays and concentrates them so that they are all brought to a point on the sensitive retina at the back of the eye If the rays happen to be sufficiently powerful to act on the very delicate nerves of the eye a message is sent from the eye to the brain and the star is seen If however, the rays are too weak to excite the retina, then the star is of course not perceived Under these circumstances, the only hope of discovering the star is to substitute for the retina something that shall be more sensitive to light. It has been found that the rays from one of these very faint stars when concentrated on a point of a good photographic plate will succeed in making an impression provided that sufficient exposure has been given The image on this plate can be developed and then the star revealed It can therefore be readily imagined that the use of photography is now essential to astronomical progress It affords us the means of depicting the magnitudes and the places of the stars which must otherwise have been quite unknown to us

Some one may feel desirous to ask the same question as was put to me by an intelligent lad when I was describing to him the way we proceeded How can you take photographs of the stars" he said "for you can only see them at night when it is quite dark, and yet everybody knows that photographs can only be obtained when there is plenty of light" To explain this difficulty you must understand what goes on inside the camera when the operation is in progress The glass lenses produce on the plate an image or picture of the object to be represented In bright daylight it is the reflected sunlight which illuminates the object and enables it to form the picture If the object has light of its own, as a star has, then this light will form the necessary image on the plate and a photograph may be obtained It is, however essential that all light from every source, except that coming directly from the object itself shall be carefully excluded, for this would act on the plate and obliterate the image Indeed, when taking photographs of the stars we have to take special precaution to exclude stray light. I have heard of a plate having been spoiled by the fact that while it was being removed from the telescope after the stars had recorded their impression, a carriage drove up the avenue and a flash from the carriage lamp chanced to fall on the plate and completely destroyed the faint images of the stars Of course when once the plate has been developed it is then as permanent as a photograph taken in the ordinary way

Every photographer knows the great importance of giving to his picture the proper length of exposure He can now use plates of such sensibility that a single second, or even much less than a second, will suffice for the most exquisite portrait or landscape The brighter the light the shorter the exposure On the other hand, when the available light is very weak, a proportionately longer time is necessary The light from some of the stars is so faint that the exposure is continued for a period which would astonish most photographers Even though the plates be the most sensitive that can be manufactured, it is often advantageous to expose for a period not of seconds or of minutes, but actually of hours On some of the wonderful pictures which Mr Isaac Roberts has obtained stars will be seen that have taken not less than four hours to engrave their little marks on the plate. Indeed with every increased minute of exposure more and more stars apparently without end, succeed in leaving their impressions

I have now before me a photograph taken by the astronomer just mentioned It represents a small part of the constellation of the swan The picture is about as large as the page of a copy book and it is so crowded with stars that it would puzzle you to count them, but they have been counted by a patient person and the number is found to be about 16 000 Many of these stars are too faint to be ever seen in the greatest of telescopes

An attempt is now being made to obtain a number of photographs which shall cover the whole extent of the heavens The task is indeed an immense one If the plates to be used were the same size as those of which I have just been speaking it would require about 10 000 of them to represent the entire sky The great survey has therefore to be divided among a number of observatories some of which are to be in the Southern hemisphere for we must include pictures of the Southern Cross and the other constellations of the South which we can never see from this part of the world Some splendid telescopes have been specially constructed for the purpose and in a few years we may expect to see the survey in a fair way towards completion I may mention that the great difficulty encountered in taking the photographs is that of keeping the star always at the same point of the plate for the hour or more that the exposure is to last The telescope is moved smoothly under electrical guidance from a clock so as to follow the star the attendant astronomer must at the same time patiently watch the movement with the aid of another telescope and incessantly guard against the slight irregularities from which no purely mechanical contrivance can be entirely free

When the great survey has been finished we shall be in possession of a chart of the whole sky embracing millions of stars each accurately depicted in its exact place It will be natural to ask what gain to knowledge may be expected from so elaborate an undertaking? Why should we go to great trouble and to great expense for the purpose of charting millions of stars many of which we can see nothing more than that they are mere points of light I will mention one interesting branch of astronomy on which such a work as this great photographic survey seems destined to throw light

It is a magnificent fact that our sun bearing with him his whole train of planets of which our earth is one is sweeping on through space with a majestic motion There is only one way in which we can learn the particulars of this motion or discover the direction in which he sails journeying or the speed with which his motion is performed Our only knowledge on these points must be obtained from looking at the stars

A mariner when drawing near port at night is guided by the two entrance lights of the harbor As he approaches he sees these two lights separate while when he leaves the harbor at night the farther he gets away the closer do the two lights appear to draw together In a similar manner the astronomer observes the lights of the universe to learn whither the great solar system is tending His beacons are the stars, and in that region towards which the sun is approaching the stars seem to spread away from each other while in that opposite region from which the sun is retreating the stars seem to draw in more closely together Indeed, it is only by observing these changes in the apparent places of the stars that we learn the fact of the sun's motion, To investigate the subject properly we must employ a large number of stars and we must wait a very long time in order to measure their displacements with precision This is exactly the kind of work in which the photographs may be expected to help us Every plate will be carefully treasured up to be compared with the plates taken in subsequent years, and from the changes in the apparent places of the stars we shall learn with more accuracy than we have hitherto been able to acquire the true facts with regard to that mighty voyage through space on which our sun and all his system is journeying But there are many other aids which photography renders to us in our efforts to learn more of the skies. One of the most difficult problems is that of determining the distance of a star This depends upon very careful measurements made between a star and other stars in its neighborhood It often takes an hour to measure the apparent distance between two stars in the ordinary way but in that hour the telescope might much more profitably be employed in taking a photograph on which a hundred stars or perhaps more would be found and the distance between every pair of which would admit of being determined with accuracy

Still other and more marvelous applications of photography to the heavens have been made The greatest telescopes are often directed to the observation of the nebulæ or stains and patches of light situated at incredible depths in space There are thousands of these objects known to those astronomers who assiduously cultivate this branch of their science, and the nebulæ are all so faint that with a single exception they are invisible to the unaided eye The exception is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, which appears like a dull spot of light just visible as a glimmer on the darkest night. For ages this object has attracted the attention of astronomers and numerous drawings have been made of it. But the nature of the Great Nebula was never understood until a few months ago when Mr Isaac Roberts obtained a marvelous photographic picture of the nebula after an exposure of four hours. It was then seen to be composed of a number of rings of gaseous material apparently in a highly heated state and doubtless going through some great process of transformation Hardly less wonderful is the photographic picture of the Pleiades This well known group of little stars exhibits no nebulosity in the telescope, but after a long exposure a nebula is depicted on the plate Here photography has been the means of telling us of the existence of a mighty nebula surrounding the Pleiades, but which was quite unknown till the photograph showed it Even now it has never been actually seen in the telescope

But I must conclude this very brief sketch and merely add that there are enormous developments of photographic work in the heavens which I have not even been able to mention

ROBERT S. BALL.

(Copyrighted 1889.)

GETTYSBURG

Brothers is this the spot?
Let the drums cease to beat,
Let the tread of marching feet,
With the clash and clang of steel
And the trumpet's long appeal,
Cry of joy and sob of pain
In its passionate refrain
Cease awhile,
Nor beguile
Thoughts that would rehearse the story
Of the past's remembered glory,—
Thoughts that would revive to-day
Stern war's rude imperious way,—
Waken battle's fiery glow
With its ardor and its woe,
With its wild exulting thrills,
With the rush of mighty wills,
And the strength to do and dare;—
Born of passion and of prayer!

Let the present fade away
And the splendors of to-day;
For our hearts within us burn
As our glances backward turn,
What rare memories awaken
As the tree of life is shaken,
And its storied branches blow
In the winds of long ago!
Do ye not remember brothers
Ere the war-days how 'twas said
Grand heroic days were over
And proud chivalry was dead?
Still we saw the glittering lances
Gleaming through the old romances,
Still beheld the watch fires burning
On the cloudy hights of time,
And from the fields that they had won,
When the stormy fight was done
Saw victorious knights returning
Flushed with triumph's joy sublime!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Was the nation dull and sodden,
Buried in material things?
'Twas the chrysalis awaiting
The sure stirring of its wings!
For when rang the thrilling war-cry
Over all the startled land,
And the fiery cross of battle
Flaming sped from hand to hand,
Then how fared it O my brothers?
Were men false or craven then?
Did they falter?
Did they palter?
Did they question why or when?
Oh the story shall be told
Until earth itself is old
How from mountain and from glen,
More than three ten thousand men
Heard the challenge of the foe,
Heard the nation's cry of woe,
Heard the summoning to arms,
And the battle's loud alarms
In tumultuous surprise
Lo their answer rent the skies
And its quick and strong heart thrills
Rocked the everlasting hills!
Forth from blossoming fields they sped
To the fields with carnage red
Left the plowshare standing still!
Left the bench the forge the mill,
Left the quiet walks of trade
And the quarry's marble shade,
Left the pulpit and the court,
Careless ease and idle sport
Left the student's cloistered halls
In the old gray college walls
Left young love dreams dear and sweet,
With stern front unblenched to meet!
Oh, the strange and sad amaze
Of those forgotten days,
When the boys whom we had guided
Nursed and loved caressed and chided,
Suddenly, as in a night
Sprang to manhood's proudest hight,
And with calmly smiling lips
As who life's rarest goblet sips
Dauntless with unhurried breath,
Marched to danger and to death!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Alas alas! They speak not!
The silence deep they break not!
Heaven keeps its martyrs' bones,
Beyond our moans or sighs
And Valhalla keeps her staves —
Leaving to us their graves all
Then let these graves speak for them
As long as the wind sweeps o'er them!
As long as the sentinel ridges
Keep guard on either hand
As long as the hills they fought for
Like silent watch towers stand!

Yet not of them alone
Round each memorial stone
Shall the proud breeze whisper as they pass,
Rustling the faded leaves
On chilly autumn eves
And laying tenderly the sheltering grass!
Ye who on this field
Knew not the joy to yield
Your young glad lives in glorious conflict up!
Ye who as bravely fought,
Ye who as grandly wrought
Drinking with them war's dark bitter cup,
As long as stars endure
And God and truth are sure,
While love still claims its own,
While honor holds its throne
And valor hath a name
Still shall these story pages
Repeat to all the ages
The story of your fame!

O beautiful one my country!
The fairest daughter of time
To day are thine eyes unclouded
In the light of a faith sublime
No thunder of battle appals thee
From thy woe hast thou found release
From the graves of thy sons souls on thy
This one soft whisper — Peace!

—*Julia C R Dorr.*

Dress Parade at the Fort.

Judge

She—Lieutenant Gray for what purpose is that little square box back of your belt?

Lieutenant Gray—Oh it is to carry blank cartridges and powder don't you know

She (who had seen the lieutenant loading the german)—I thought it was to hold a powder rag.

TALK WITH EDWIN ARNOLD.

A Few Words About the Erotic Literature of America.

He Furnishes Our Correspondent With a Little "Poem" Which Shows a Surprising Acquaintance With Yankee Idioms

Special to The Oregonian

SAN FRANCISCO Oct 19—Sir Edwin Arnold and daughter sailed for Japan this week on the Pacific Mail steamship Belgic A large delegation from the Century Club of this city and many personal friends bade farewell at the steamship wharf to the gifted poet and his charming daughter. As a parting word Sir Edwin said that he left America with much reluctance, This his first visit to the United States, will form the subject of a series of graphic essays in the London *Telegraph* of which newspaper the author of "The Light of Asia is chief editor To THE OREGONIAN correspondent Sir Edwin, a few hours before his departure, expressed himself as charmed with America and the American people He pronounced New York as grand in its great men, Boston a welcome home for the traveler and student Washington the most beautiful city on the continent Philadelphia as charmingly picturesque Chicago as phenomenal Denver as an oak of steady, substantial growth, Omaha a modern mart and San Francisco most attractive to the tourist.

Upon the morning of his departure Sir Edwin smoked an after breakfast cigar in his rooms at the Palace hotel, and chatted pleasantly with an OREGONIAN correspondent upon timely literary topics. As a moralist, as a poet of sweet purity as a man of fine sensibilities there is scarcely an Englishman to-day better qualified to speak in terms ill or good of recent American literature and more especially of erratic fiction and poems of passion than the well known student of ancient Asiatic literature

"I have read Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Amelia Rives," said Sir Edwin knocking the ashes from his cigar "The others I have not read You speak of Mrs Atherton, Edgar Saltus Abby Jackman and other writers of whom I know nothing and of whom I have never heard. The Quick or the Dead,' I read with a vast deal of interest. I do not regard this recent American literature as a new school, and most certainly such a school should not be established I do not think there exists to day a separate distinct school of this kind There are certain writers, headed by our own Swinburne and the gifted men of France men whom I know I do not admit that these men constitute a school in literature characterized as fleshliness. Their work is the old eternal classic revolt against Puritanism and the narrower forms of Christianity. The first of them all was the Emperor Julian one of the finest fellows that ever lived In his heart there was a revolt against Christ and His teachings, for in his heart was the old grace of Greece and the glory of Rome This new religion of Christ draped in gray seemed odious. Look round about and see the clergy damn the babes to everlasting hell and say 'tis wicked for a man to look at women's ankles Do not misunderstand me I should never excuse immorality or forgive offenders against public decorum Let us remember Swinburne's verses, and believe that the poets of the present make but a natural and even useful protest against the extravagances of Puritanism I agree with him who writes 'Dost thou believe because thou art virtuous there should be no more cakes and ale?' I I was sitting with Walt Whitman the other day and I repeated to him some of his own verses and explained their philosophy and their beauty He said to me You are the first man to explain my own lines' At this I said to him 'I am no more ashamed of body than of soul I look largely, broadly at men at literature at the affairs of life' Walt Whitman was right I swear I am no more ashamed of body than of soul Read those lines of Robert Browning, in which he says Nor soul helps body more than body once helped soul!' Ah, me, it is a sad spectacle a disgusting thing for the world to be ashamed of beauty This does not apply to bawdy books There is no excuse for their birth or their existence There is no enemy to the beauty of the world the Greek of life, like the obscene man He is the gorilla that defaces mars the shape and form of nature If such books are written to sell, to pander the man who writes them is a villain and should be cast headlong into the broad Pacific and the woman—yea she is worse than the man There is Rider Haggard I know him well and meet him frequently on the under ground His work is clever his 'She' even better than Cleopatra' I think. There are beautiful things in his books yet people will not read But then you cannot judge Cleopatra by the young women of Boston You Americans are very moral except on Dupont street There is more propriety here than across the sea. You must read the carpenter's story in Chaucer Read the things those dear old men so blandly printed"

One day last winter Edwin Arnold was walking along Piccadilly Soon it was raining hard He took refuge in a museum of Egyptian antiquities There he saw the slippers of an Egyptian mummy He took them up and his quick perception saw the maiden of the Nile, who wore them standing before him as a living reality He drew an envelope from his pocket, took hurried notes, and some time since completed a poem of great beauty THE OREGONIAN correspondent has secured these verses, for exclusive publication in America, and they are printed to day for the first time in this country

TO A PAIR OF SLIPPERS IN THE EGYPTIAN EXHIBITION PICCADILLY.

I

Tiny slippers of gold and green
Tied with a mouldering golden cord!
What pretty feet they must have been,
When Cæsar Augustus was Egypt's Lord!
Somebody graceful and fair you were!
Not many girls could dance in these!
When did the shoemaker make you dear
Such a fair pair of Egyptian threes?

II

Where were you measured? In Sais or On?
Memphis or Thebes or Pelusium?
Fitting them featly your brown toes upon,
Lacing them deftly with finger and thumb,
I seem to see you! So long ago!
Twenty centuries—less or more!
And here are the sandals, yet none of us know
What name or fortune, or face you bore!

III

Your lips would have laughed with a rosy scorn,
If the merchant or slave had mockingly said,
The feet will pass, but the shoes they have worn
Two thousand years onward Time's road shall tread,
And still be footgear as good as new!
To think that calf skin gilded and stitched,
Should Rome and her Cæsars outlive and you
Be gone like a dream from the world you bewitched

IV

Not that we mourn you, 'twere too absurd
You have been such a very long while away,
Your dry spiced dust would not value a word
Of the soft regrets that a verse could say,
Sorrow and joy and love and hate
If you ever felt them are vaporised hence
To this odor—subtle and delicate—
Of cassia, and myrrh, and frankincense.

V

Of course they embalmed you! But not so sweet
Were aloes and nard as your youthful glow
Which Amenti took, when the small, dark feet
Wearied of treading our earth below
Look It was flood time in valley of Nile,
Or a very wet day in the delta dear!
When your gilded shoes tripped their latest mile,
The mud on the soles renders that fact clear.

VI

You knew Cleopatra, no doubt! You saw
Antony's galleys from Actium come!
But there! If questions could answers draw
From lips so many a long age dumb—
I would not tease you for history,
Nor vex your heart with the men which were,
The one point to know which would fascinate me
Is, where and what are you to-day, my dear!

VII

You died believing in Horus and Pasht,
Isis Osiris, and priestly lore
And found of course such theories smashed
By actual fact on the heavenly shore!
What next did you do? Did you transmigrate?
Have we seen you since all modern and fresh?
Your charming soul—as I calculate—
Mislaid its mummy, and sought new flesh.

VIII

Were you she whom I met at dinner last week,
With eyes and hair of Ptolemy black,
Who still of this "find" in the Fayown would speak,
And to scarabs and Pharaohs would carry us back?
A scent of lotus around her hung,
She had such a far-away wistful air
As of somebody born when the earth was young
And wore of gilt slippers a lovely pair!

IX

Perchance you were married? These might have been
Part of your trousseau—the wedding shoes,
And you laid them aside with the lote-leaves green,
And painted clay gods which a bride did use
And, maybe, to-day by Nile's bright waters
Damsels of Egypt, in gowns of blue—
Great great, great very great grand daughters—
Owe their shapely insteps to you!

X

But vainly I knock at the bars of the Past,
Little green slippers with golden strings!
For all you can tell is that leather will last
When loves and delights and beautiful things
Have vanished—forgotten? Nay! Not quite that!
I catch some light of the grace you wore
When you finished with Life's daily pit a pat,
And left your shoes at Time's bedroom door.

XI

You were born in the Old World, which did not doubt,
You were never sad with our new fashioned sorrow
You were always sure when your gladsome days ran out,
Of daytimes to come, as we of to-morrow!
Oh, dear little Maid of the Delta, I lay
Your shoes on your mummy-chest back again,
And wish that one game we might merrily play
A "Hunt-the-slipper"—to see it all plain!
Schooner Yacht Hadassah.

—*Edwin Arnold.*

A QUAKER MEETING.

The Spirit Moved a Couple of Young Lovers to Wed.

Detroit Free Press.

"Thee may have the horse to take friend Richard to meeting, Dorothy," said my father "but I will not have thee junketing about the roads on the Lord's day for naught but thy own pleasure"

"I have always wanted to go to a Quaker meeting," said Dick, giving me a tender look "it must be a very interesting place of worship"

Dick Howells was of the world's people while I was a Quaker's daughter, but oh! how I did long to wear the lovely bright colors I saw on other girls, and go into the pleasures of the world about which my brother's friend Dick, had told me so much My mother not being very well, my father would not leave her to attend meeting that first day, and my brother had gone to a distant meeting where a pretty Quaker lass had attraction

"Whoa there Jenny," said my father to the old mare in exactly the same tone he had used to her when I was a baby "Climb in, Dorothy Friend Richard, thee will drive her gently an thee please"

She shall have her own way, sir," answered Dick, gallantly, as he took up the stiff leather reins in his gloved fingers.

I hope thee will have a good meeting" said my father, and went into the house, his long, white hair floating over his coat collar —that coat whose skirt nearly touched his heels and which made him look like a patriarch Dear coat and dear wearer! It was a marriage garment he was not ashamed to wear

Get up!' said Dick flickering the whip over old Jenny who laid one ear back in remonstrance Now where is that wonderful meeting Dolly?"

He called me Dolly No one else ever did

Over there in the hollow where the willows grow You can see the people going in now And O Dick! the men all sit on one side and the women on the other, and they worship in silence"

"I don't doubt it," said Dick flippantly Now if I go with you Dolly I shall sit with you; that is part of my religion"

Oh, no no!" I cried in alarm that would never do That would be like the world's people"

"It is too early," said Dick ignoring my speech "we will drive along that shady road where the trees meet overhead"

"That is lover's lane" I said, and then at the look he gave me I wished I had held my peace

We drove along and somehow the air was so sweet and the birds sang so blithely, and there was such a heavenly ecstasy in our hearts that we forgot all about first day and meeting and when we turned and reached the gray old building Dick looked at his watch and said it was too late We could hear the voice of the prophetess who, at intervals cried out

Harken and hear! Harken and hear'"

They are having a good meeting,' I said reverently

So are we" Dick's voice fell, and there was a tremor in it

How did you like the meeting, friend?' asked my father at dinner

"Very much, indeed," answered Dick "What a quaint picturesque method of worship, so much simpler and better than ours Almost thou persuadest me to be a Quaker It was a service of love"

That afternoon I sat with our guest in the front room when we saw a neighbor come in, and soon I heard my father's voice raised in anger He called me to him My mother had risen from her chair and was looking white and distressed

"Did thee go to meeting this day Dorothy? asked my father with an angry intonation of voice. Answer me yea or nay"

Hardly had my lips formed a trembling nay when my lover's arm was around my waist and his voice rang out

Father! Mother! I told you that it was a service of love In the presence of the ministers of earth and all God's holy angels Dorothy and I were betrothed this morning. She has promised to be my wedded wife, and so we were too late for meeting"

There was a storm but it blew over We have been very, very happy, but Dick always says he was defrauded out of the only chance he ever had to attend a Quaker meeting

The Bull That Met the Engine.

Philadelphia Inquirer

The republican party won a substantial victory last fall, and if Mr Mills or any one else supposes for a moment that it is going to surrender the fruits of that contest it will take but a brief time to remove the impression The republican party is not going to undertake revolutionary legislation but the majority will carry out the wishes of its constituents without the slightest fear of the minority

The South American Has Eyes.

Baltimore American

The delegates to the Pan American congress expressed great surprise at the thrift and industry of the New Englanders By the time they have concluded their investigations they will understand the benefits of protection

Elegant new dining cars Pullman palace and free family sleeping cars run through on express train to Denver Omaha Council Bluffs and Kansas City via Oregon Short Line Union ticket office 31 First street, corner Oak.

THE LEGENDS OF HAWAII.

King Kalakaua's Interesting Collection of Polynesian Stories.

Fables and Folk Lore of a Strange People With an Intelligent Sketch of the Ancient Government and Social Usages

A new book from the press of Charles L. Webster & Co, is entitled The Legends and Myths of Hawaii,' and purports to have been written by his majesty, Kalakaua king of the Sandwich Islands. It is edited with an introduction, by Hon R M Daggett, late United States minister to Hawaii. King Kalakaua is a writer of good and fluent English He is quite competent as far as literary handling is implied to produce this interesting collection of Polynesian stories. But Mr Daggett's collaboration has been of much service, and his introduction gives a summary of the geography, the history, the leading and the princely genealogies of Hawaiian islands from the earliest date

The definite history of the group does not extend beyond the middle of the Eighteenth century when the reign of Kalaniopuu began The remote ancestors of the Polynesians are supposed by some theorists to have moved from some point upon the Aryan plateau. However this may be they diffused through the Central Pacific by the way of the Samoan and Society groups reaching the Hawaiian group about the middle of the Sixth century Fornander thinks that the one point of dispersal was Samoa. During the Tenth century a second immigration from these islands reached the Hawaii "continuing for more than a century and a half, and completely changing the political, and to some extent the condition of the people." Here tradition takes up the history of the group and from the Eleventh century to the present time a conspectus is given of the ruling families as far as tradition has preserved them Interesting portraits of the leading members of the present ruling house are added, of the king and his queen of his elder sister, the heir apparent and of the little Princess Kaiulani her own direct heir Another list has been prepared with unusual care—that of the "elemental industries tutelar deities" of Hawaii Of this former group Kane was the organizer Ku the architect and builder, Lono the executor while Kanaloa was the Lucifer or fallen angel—odd suggestion of the personages in the popular religious system The names of these same deities have about them a certain native poetry Among them are *Lonoholani* the Heaven-dwelling Cloud holder, *Hiiaka-kaalawamaka* the Quick glancing Cloud holder, *Aapahoikahoia*, the God of Explosions in the Palace of Life

A very intelligent sketch of the ancient government and social usages is given which one of the most interesting passages is the following "In the royal families to subserve purposes of state, father and daughter, sister and brother, uncle and niece, frequently united as man and wife The children of such unions were esteemed of the highest rank and strange to say no mental or physical deterioration seems to result from these incestuous relations There seems to be no doubt of the accuracy of the facts here stated The magnificent physical development the clear and active minds and the noble manners of the high chiefs are matters well within the memory of the present writer and of other foreign residents of the group How far these were due to breeding and how far to favoring conditions of life is not a simple question and the inquiry is one for which sufficient numerous and accurate data have hardly been gathered, in C S Stewart's Journal of a Residence in the Sandwich Islands 1830 p 129 some particulars may be found It is the usual function of foreign civilization to despise aboriginal usages and to destroy aboriginal culture wherever it is found and it is much to be regretted that the most interesting of data—those which relate to the physical continuance of the species —have been in the main neglected in the record of the undoing of the Polynesian

Turning now to the body of the work we find twenty one titles, they are partly pure legends and partly history intermingled. The author acknowledges especial indebtedness to Judge Fornander whose account of the Polynesian Race has heretofore been reviewed in these columns, and though open to much objection upon the scientific side has yet brought together a large amount of new record in the matter of traditions and history We cannot outline these stories, which give a fair representation of the sentiment and the poetry the warlike the barbarous and the kindly usages alike of this most interesting people The alien wildness of the Polynesian imagination will not always hold the reader of our own race, for it takes him into regions too remote from his sympathies and training Yet in it, frequently there are touches which though they are strange to our own imaginative genius still have a wild beauty that we cannot fail to recognize Such is the concluding story, that of Kahi the Princess of Manoa This beautiful creature is slain by a jealous lover named Kauhi who fells her to the earth with a cone of *hala* nuts and after burying the girl's body, he starts down the valley toward Waikiki.

"He had scarcely left before a large owl— a god in that guise who was related to Kaha and had followed her—unearthed the body rubbed his head against the bruised cheek and restored the girl to life Overtaking Kauhi Kaha sang behind him a lament at his unkindness, Turning in amazement he observed the owl flying above her head and recognized the power that had restored her to life

"Again ordering Kaha to follow him they ascended the ridge dividing the valleys of Manoa and Nuuanu The way was beset with sharp rocks and tangled undergrowth and when Kaha reached the summit her tender feet were bleeding and her pau was in tatters Seating herself on a stone to regain her breath with tears in her eyes she implored Kauhi to tell whither he was leading her and why he had sought to kill her His only reply was a blow with the hala cone which again felled her dead to the earth Burying the body as before he resumed his way towards Waikiki

Again flying to the rescue of his beautiful and sinless relative the owl god scratched away the earth above her and restored her once more to life Following Kauhi she again chanted a song of lament behind him and begged him to be merciful to one who had never wronged him even in thought Hearing her voice he turned and without answer conducted her across the valley of Nuuanu to the ridge of Waolani, where he killed and buried her as he had done twice before and the owl god a third time moved the earth from the body and gave life"

It is only after the fifth immolation that the Princess of Manoa is delivered from her assailant and united to his royal, her parents, The Wind and Rain of Manoa approving the marriage

In this we have a note distinctly alien to that of the Northern imagination, on reminds us strongly of the legends of the Mahabharata yet it is not so remote as to be lacking in charm Another noteworthy and beautiful story is that of the Sacred Spear Point. The story of Ka of the Hawaiian knight, was told years by the late James Jackson Jarvis the historian of the islands at greater length Among other recitals that of the destruction of the Temples gives the history of the year 1819 when the Hawaiian gods spontaneously abandoned by the themselves, so that when the first missionaries arrived in 1820 they found the claim so to speak was entirely cleared to occupied underbrush

King Kalakaua has long taken a praiseworthy interest in the history of his country and his part in the execution of the present work is considerable and creditable Of these Legends and Myths" is a new work a real contribution to the growing literature of the subject.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad the best equipped line for all points East Office No 121 First street, corner Washington.

OUR :: YOUTH'S :: DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

For the Sunday Oregonian.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.

Her soul has fled, but I may not follow
  Whither the angels led;
For me the years of loneliness,
  For her, instead,
The new life, with its strange surprises,
The joy that in the soul arises,
When danger's past,
A blessed haven is reached at last.

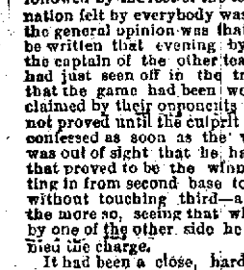
For her, the land of brightness and of flowers,
  And songs such as the angels sing;
And words of welcome, that will only bring
An added sweetness to the perfect hours,
And, better still, the hope of helping those
  Who, climbing the dark mountains to the light,
Hear her strong words of courage singing out
  Into the blackness of their night.

Will she forget me, in this fair, bright land?
  Forget how well I loved her, and how long,
My little pilgrim? I would rather be
  One of the sad and suffering throng,
In the strange darkness, if for me
She watched and waited, stretching out her hand,
With love's close pressure, and with love's content,
When, old and worn, I reached her side at length,
Then enter heaven through jasper gates and find
  her waiting not.
And all our old, glad life on earth, in this new
  life forgot.

—*Katherine S. Mason.*

JIM CLINCH.

BY ROBERT GRANT, AUTHOR OF "JACK HALL," ETC.



"YOU'RE a confounded little sneak, and that's the last time you shall ever play on the Sagamore nine while I'm captain."

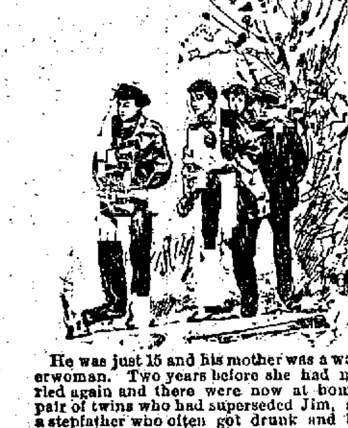
It was a terrible judgment, especially so, proceeding from Roger Gardiner, the most popular and manliest-looking boy in Linford. "That's so," exclaimed a chorus of half a dozen others. Then Harry Crane, the intimate friend of Roger, added scornfully: "You see what comes of letting a mucker play."

Whereupon the pair turned away with contempt and left Jim Clinch. They were followed by the rest of the team. The indignation felt by everybody was righteous, and the general opinion was that a letter should be written that evening by the captain to the captain of the other team, whom they had just seen off in the train, explaining that the game had been won by perfidy—claimed by their opponents at the time—but not proved until the culprit had deliberately confessed as soon as the vanquished nine was out of sight that he had made the run that proved to be the winning run by cutting in from second base to the home plate without touching third—a dirty trick; all the more so, seeing that when accused of it by one of the other side he had stoutly denied the charge.

It had been a close, hard-fought match, and at the time Roger Gardiner, quivering with excitement, had claimed that the run should be counted; and the umpire, who had failed to detect the dodge, had allowed it to be counted, to the intense satisfaction of every member of the Sagamores, who were keenly anxious to defeat their old enemies the Norborough.

But just after the train started Jim Clinch had suddenly burst out laughing and disclosed the truth. For a moment the announcement was received with silence; then one or two boys chuckled, as though they regarded it as a fine jake; but fierce denunciation from Roger and several others had plainly expressed the almost universal verdict of disapproval, and presently the captain had dismissed the offender with that overwhelming sentence.

Jim retorted by sticking out his tongue at his censors and indulging in a variety of uncomplimentary epithets so long as they were in hearing. He even stooped to pick up a stone with the idea of having a shot at them, but prudence counseled him that he was one against many and that the many were nerved by the consciousness of a just cause. He contented himself by watching them without stirring until they were far up the road, and then, rather to his own surprise, burst into tears. He had been biting his lip unbeknown to himself ever since Roger's anathema in order to keep the tears from flowing, and now, as they trickled down, he perceived that it was bleeding. He walked round the corner of the station, still trying to move with a defiant air, and when he was screened from observation sat down on the steps, and, taking out his grimy little handkerchief, began to blubber miserably.



He was just 15 and his mother was a washerwoman. Two years before she had married again and there were now at home a pair of twins who had superseded Jim, and a stepfather who often got drunk and beat him. Jim did not enjoy these whippings, which were not always deserved; neither did he enjoy the whippings, which were deserved, bestowed upon him from time to time by the schoolmaster, but no chastisement had ever cut him half so badly as these words of Roger's. "You're a confounded little sneak, and that's the last time you shall ever play on the Sagamore nine while I'm captain."

Not play on the Sagamores again! Not ever again! The sentence was terrible, and at the thought of it his tears flowed afresh. It had been the proudest moment of his life when, a fortnight ago, he had been asked to play short stop on the redoubtable Sagamores, to fill the place of Bob Thornton, who had sprained his ankle. To excel at baseball was his absorbing and only ambition. Before his parents moved to Linford six months previous, he had been short stop and change pitcher of the North Stars, of Fayville, a nine which had been handsomely beaten several times by the Sagamores, and it had tickled his vanity that his powers as a player should be so quickly recognized in another community, although he was only a washerwoman's son and almost ragged in appearance.

Harry Crane's epithet of "mucker" now brought his humble circumstances vividly before him and served to fortify still more strongly the wall that had raised itself in a single moment to shut out from his reach all that seemed worth having in existence. He was despised as a sneak, and the explanation of his being a sneak was that he was a mucker. And yet all he had done was to steal home from second without touching third while the umpire was looking another way. Was that such a terrible deed? He had done the same in matches on the North Stars, and been applauded for his smartness and he had supposed that he was doing something decidedly creditable, which, if successful, would make him a hero of the moment in the eyes of the team. Instead, although his was the winning run, he had been cast out as a confounded sneak and mucker.

The future looked very blank. To be cut off forever from playing on the Sagamores deprived life of all its interest. What was he to do? What was to become of him? He felt that he did not care very much what became of him unless he could obtain a reversal of the sentence. But was that possible? How could he accomplish it? The idea absorbed him, and, filled with a sudden hope, he paused in his sobbing. The next moment he had determined that he would never desist from endeavor until he had reinstated himself in the good graces of Roger Gardiner and been taken back on the team.

He felt that he could not bring this to pass at once. Clearly he must turn over a new leaf if he was to have any chance of success. Some lines which he had once heard at Sunday school as to becoming a new man came into his mind, and he said to himself that he would become a new man and make a fresh start.

As he was thus communing with himself he spied Sparrow's grocery wagon in the act of passing the station on its way to Linford, and as he was on friendly terms with Joe Fisk, Sparrow's driver, Jim swallowed his tears in a gulp, whistled shrilly through his fingers to attract attention, and a moment later he had clambered over the tail board and established himself among the baskets and bundles.

"Did you whip 'em?" asked Joe.

"Yes," Jim answered, a little sadly, looking at the bottom of the wagon.

"What score?"

"Six to five." This was spoken faintly.

But Joe did not seem to notice his dejected tone. He said: "Whew! Close shave, wasn't it?" and, turning, chirruped to his nag.

On the seat beside Joe was Mr. Cole, of Fayville, the adjoining town, where Jim had formerly lived. He was a grocer, and on his way to Linford to parley with Sparrow. He gave a nod and a sort of grunt by way of recognition, and resumed conversation concerning a new brand of pickles, which Jim's incursion had interrupted.

Jim curled himself up under the lee of a bag of meal and remained very quiet. In spite of his resolute determination not to despair he could not prevent the tears from stealing into his eyes, for the outlook seemed to him pretty hopeless. In front Mr. Cole and Joe were keeping up an animated discussion, and presently the Fayville grocer, in order to emphasize what he was saying, slapped his thigh energetically, and as he did so a silver dollar that had somehow worked its way up to the mouth of one of his trousers pockets slipped out and dropped noiselessly onto an empty sack below the seat. There it lay glittering, close beside Jim, who instinctively raised his head to see if Mr. Cole had noticed what had happened. No, he was sitting perfectly unconcerned, talking volubly and earnestly as ever.

Jim had never owned even a half dollar in his life and to him the cart-wheel of a coin seemed wealth. Stealthily he reached out and picked it up. How heavy it was! Of course it must be real. In order to make sure as to this he bit it, as he had seen Sparrow and others do when confronted with silver change. It merely tasted cold and hard. However, he said to himself that Mr. Cole would not be likely to carry counterfeit coin on his person. Keeping his eye on the pair in front he dawdled the dollar on his palm and reflected. If it had been yesterday he knew that he would have put it into his pocket to keep, but now the remembrance of Roger Gardiner's words came back to him vividly and he thought of his resolution. Would there not be ground for some one else to say that he was a confounded sneak and mucker if he took the money? And would he not be one whether he were found out or not? For a moment he hesitated, then he replaced the silver dollar where it had fallen and touched its owner on the shoulder. "I think that dropped out of your pocket, sir, when you slapped your leg just now."

"Eh?" said Mr. Cole "Oh!" and he gave another grunt as he received the money which Jim picked up and proffered him. "Thanks. I guess I ought to have a guardian appointed if I'm going to be that careless." So saying he scrutinized the boy for a moment rather attentively and then resumed his conversation with Joe, who, before he faced about, again, gave a glance which seemed to Jim to say, "If you aren't a flat I never saw one."

But Jim didn't mind the glance; he was too happy; he knew that he had made progress towards getting back on the 'Sagamore' nine, and he felt, oh! so thankful that he had not taken the money. While he was thus lost in his own reflections Mr. Cole suddenly veered round and said;

"You're Widow Clinch's son, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"His mother married Hugh Fogarty, the farm hand, two years ago," interpolated Joe. "Hugh's no good."

"Do you want a job?"

Mr. Cole was a burly, broad-shouldered man and he spoke in a bluff and rather a gruff voice. Jim was taken aback by the question. "Eh?" said Mr. Cole with a grunt.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, be at my store in Fayville to-morrow at 10 sharp. There's a man who wants a boy to do chores, and maybe you'll suit."

Jim's heart gave a bound. Fayville was only two miles distant, not too far to shut him out from trying to get back on the "Sagamores," and yet he would be beyond reach of persecution and getting a living at the same time. He was tired of school and more than once the thought of running away to sea or out West occurred to him, but his devotion to baseball had kept him at home. His mother had tried to get him a place, but without success. Only last week she had implored Sparrow to try him and had been answered sourly:

"Yes, and have my dried apples and my figs and my beans disappear as though there was an etarnal hole in the bottom of the barrels. I guess not, ma'am, thank you kindly."

As it was now, Joe, amused at the idea that anybody should be willing to try Jim Clinch, gave a grin. But evidently also he was impressed by the speedy results of his junior's honesty, for he observed, with conviction:

"You're in luck to-day, Jim."

Whatever Jim's feeling were on that score he presented himself at Mr. Cole's store next day at the appointed hour, and he was fortunate enough to get the place. Mr. Cole had obviously said a good word for him to Mr. Lampkin his neighbor, who was in need of a boy, for he was engaged on the spot without ado. Mr. Lampkin's business was a little of everything. He was a lawyer, and a notary and a real estate agent and an insurance broker, all in a small way, as was necessarily the case in a small town like Fayville. He was, however, a bustling, active little man and moreover kindly. His house was next door to his office and Jim had not only to keep the office clean and to run errands for his employer and to be on hand to answer questions when Mr. Lampkin was out, but he was expected to split kindling wood and draw water and dig in the garden and look after the cow at the beck and call of Mrs. Lampkin. He was given a little bit of a room next to the kitchen, and as soon as the cocks in the neighborhood began to crow he knew that it was time for him to be up in the morning. He had plenty to eat, however, and Mrs. Lampkin, moved to pity by the ragged state of his garments, soon presented him with a suit and some shirts and stockings that her own son had outgrown.

It was a very new sort of life for Jim Clinch, and the part that was the strangest of all to him was that he did not mind the hard work, and that he felt so much less disposition to cut up, what Mr. Cole in some words of friendly counsel had termed monkey shines. Not that he was able always to resist that propensity, but at such times as he was tempted to indulge in pranks the inquiry as to whether he was not acting like a confounded sneak and a mucker invariably haunted him. He was determined that no one should ever be able justly so to stigmatize him again, and every day he lived he felt more strongly the desire to reinstate himself in the ball team. Although he had so little time to himself, he managed to keep posted as to the smallest doings of the "Sagamores;" he knew the exact standing of every player, the number of base hits and runs and errors made and who were the promising recruits; and he spent his Saturday afternoons, which were his to do with as he liked, in going to Linford or wherever the nine was to play, and watching the game from behind some hedge or by lying flat on the grass, so that he might see without being seen. Once, while trudging along the road on the way to watch a match between the "Sagamores" and a rival team, Roger Gardiner and two others of the nine came out of a side lane, so that he passed them face to face. He felt the blood rise to his cheeks, and he saw the trio nudge one another and whisper. Jim did not try to catch Roger's eye, and they passed without recognition on either side.

This was about a year after his dismissal from the nine. By this time, he was well broken in to his work, and so industrious had he been that Mr. Lampkin, whose business was increasing, had come to depend on him in more ways than one. As it happened, Jim could write a good hand. Writing was the only study that had interested him at school, and that only because he had become envious of the skill of some of his fellow-pupils in preparing ornamental score-cards, and he had wished to be able to rival them. His penmanship now stood him in good stead. Mr. Lampkin gave him copying to do, and presently the idea came to Jim that he would like to learn bookkeeping. With the aid of an old clerk who kept Mr. Cole's books, he accomplished this. Thereafter he took charge of his employer's accounts, and presently he learned how to draw deeds and other papers necessary to Mr. Lampkin's business. At the end of three years he was a proficient office clerk. Fayville was growing. Mr. Lampkin had sold his house and plot at a handsome profit to make room for a business block, and moved his residence to another part of the town. Jim no longer did chores or took care of the cow, and there was another boy in the office who addressed him as "Mr. Clinch."

There had been changes, too, in Linford, chief among which for Jim was the disbanding of the "Sagamores." The boys who had belonged to them had become young men and scattered; Roger Gardiner had gone to college, and Harry Crane was in his father's manufactory. There was a ball club, composed of new boys, but they called themselves the "Linford Onions."

"Jim was surprised that the news that the "Sagamores" had disbanded did not affect him more seriously, so long had he looked forward to being some day reinstated in the nine. He felt a pang of regret at the moment, and then he suddenly realized that his interest in baseball had, unknown to him, imperceptibly waned, and there were other things for which he cared more. Yet, though the prize for which he had striven was no longer attainable, he continued to work on steadily as though nothing had happened, and still in every case of doubt as to his conduct he would ask himself from long habit, "Will anyone be able to call me a confounded sneak and mucker.

Another year went by and one day Mr. Lampkin's son Charles, a mining engineer who was a few years older than Jim, and had, since graduation from the school of mines, been out West making examinations for certain clients, arrived home and was closeted in the private office with his father with maps and plans. At the close of the second day Mr. Lampkin opened the door and called for Jim. "James, how should you like to go out West to live?" he asked. There was no "Sagamore" nine to keep Jim at home now, though if the truth must be told that fact did not occur to him. He waited without answering for his employer to explain.

"I have invested considerable money in a mining property in Colorado and I want a man out there to look after money matters and keep me posted, I can't afford to let you go for I need you here, but I know of no one else in whom I have so much confidence."

A flush of pleasure rose to Jim's cheeks, "I will go, Mr. Lampkin, if I can be of service to you," said he.

A week later Jim set out for Colorado, where he became general manager of the Kinglake mine, an undeveloped property, as to the future of which Charles Lampkin, who had prospected it carefully, had great hopes. In his opinion as an engineer a moderate outlay would in course of time produce rich results. Jim had now only a little larger salary, and some of the stock of the Kinglake Consolidated Mining Company, as it was called, was given to him every six months to eke it out. He was interested in his new life, however, for he had never traveled nor seen the world outside his native town. Soon he became absorbed in the success of the mine. As the shaft went down deeper and deeper the specimens of ore grew even richer than Charles had prophesied. Every penny that Jim could save by the most rigid economy from what he earned he invested in Kinglake stock, which was still selling at a very low figure. But rumors of the favorable outlook for the property soon got abroad, and knowing folk in Fayville and in Linford, too, began to invest in "Kinglake Consolidated." Presently Mr. Lampkin went West himself in order to satisfy his judgment before putting a larger sum into the mine. With him went his only daughter, who had been a mere child when Jim was taken in to do chores and who was now a blooming and pretty young woman, who in her turn found her father's clerk vastly improved. Their visit lasted five weeks, and at the end of it Jim, having won the heart of Mabel Lampkin, asked his employer for her hand. Mr. Lampkin, like a sensible man, declared that though he had looked higher, so to speak, for a son-in-law, if Jim Clinch was his daughter's choice Jim Clinch she should have, if after getting home and thinking the matter over she was still of that mind. Home Mabel went, and six months later Jim had the satisfaction of writing to his constant sweetheart that their fortunes were made; a rich streak of ore had been struck which surpassed the wildest expectations of the believers in the property.

There was great rejoicing in Fayville and in Linford, where the bulk of the stock was owned. Charles, the engineer, came hurrying East to verify the information. "Kinglake Consolidated rose to $100 a share, and there was talk of very much higher figures. In the midst of the excitement Mr. Lampkin was taken down with pneumonia and died. Much as Jim desired to return East to comfort his wife to be he could not leave the mine immediately. Preparations were under way for a large plant of machinery, which required his superintendence. Two months elapsed before he could see his way clear to setting out for home. In the mean while he had received notification that he had been elected a director of "Kinglake Consolidated" to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lamkin. The new ore was being excavated slowly and everything was working smoothly. Jim intended to be married and return with his wife immediately.

On his arrival home Jim was much impressed by the growth of Fayville; on every side new buildings had sprung up to evidence its prosperity. As he walked along the street observing the changes his eye was suddenly struck by the sign "Sagamore National Bank," which stared at him from a golden signboard. He paused, interested by the association, and then he read on the smaller metal plate at one side of the doorway, "Sagamore National Bank; Roger Gardiner, President; Henry Crane, Cashier." His only thought was one of pleasure that the name of the old Club had been preserved in the new enterprise.

All the next day Jim was busy with his late employer's affairs. Only a fortnight before his death Mr. Lampkin had borrowed a considerable sum on real estate owned by him in Fayville, and put it into "Kinglake Consolidated," so that his estate held a controlling interest in the stock of the mine. There were four directors besides Jim—Charles Lampkin, Mr. Cole, Mr. Sparrow and—Jim Clinch started as he read the name in the statement of affairs shown him—Roger Gardiner, who, moreover, was the second largest holder.

It had been arranged that the wedding should take place the first of the following week, and Jim, having laid business aside, was sitting with Mabel Lampkin in the parlor that evening talking over their coming happiness when a telegram was brought to him. He took it to the light and read it; then he stood for some moments with the blank in his hand, staring at the paper without saying a word, after which he folded it and put it in his pocket. Presently he kissed Mabel tenderly and said he was tired and would go to bed.

There was to be a meeting of the directors of the Kinglake Consolidated Mining Company at noon of the following day at the Sagamore bank. Jim, after scanning the newspaper attentively, walked down town. He went into a stock broker's office and asked for a quotation of Kinglake Consolidated.

"Up a point since yesterday," was the reply.

"It is said in New York that Director Clinch will make a very favorable report as to the condition of the property at the meeting here to-day."

"I see," said Jim, after which he walked out and entered the Sagamore bank.

It was 11:45, and of the directors of the company only Mr. Gardiner was present. Jim recognized him at once; he had the same manly-looking face and bearing and the same frank, engaging manner. Plainly he did not recognize Jim, nor after Jim had told him that he was his fellow-director did he associate him with the offender of the past.

"Well, Mr. Clinch," he said, jubilantly, as they sat down in the private office. "I trust you bring us glowing accounts of our bonanza." Jim sat for a moment in grave silence, then he took his hand from his pocket and handed to Roger Gardiner without a word the telegram which he had received the night before.

Roger read and started. "Good God, is this true?" he ejaculated.

"I see no reason to doubt it."

"What! A pocket in the mine! Then everything has gone to pot?"

"It looks that way, Mr. Gardiner."

Roger swept his hand feverishly across his brow, then, after a covert glance at Jim, he wrote hurriedly on a scrap of paper and touched the bell. Suddenly, as though a disagreeable thought had struck him, he gasped:

"When did this reach you?"

"Last evening."

"Ah! Then you have sold your stock, I suppose?"

"I have not; not a share of it," was the quiet reply. "I am a director of the company. Were I to have done so before making the news public, I should be a confounded sneak and mucker."

Roger Gardiner blushed slowly a painful crimson. The clerk who had answered the bell stood in the doorway.

"No matter," said the president; and he slowly tore into little pieces the order for the immediate sale of every share of his holding of "Kinglake Consolidated," and a thousand shares to boot, and dropped them into the waste paper basket. "Thank you, sir," he said to Jim, "for saving me from the first dishonorable action of my life. Your language savors of mining regions, but you are right all the same."

"It is you, sir, whom I have to thank, and it is your language that I am repeating."

"I do not understand," was the puzzled answer.

"I think you will if I remind you that I am Jim Clinch, who used to play on the 'Sagamores,' and whom you once discharged from the nine for being a confounded sneak and mucker. I was one then; if I am one no longer it is you I have to thank for it."

Again Roger Gardiner blushed vividly. "I remember," he said. "You have made me your debtor for life."

"Every dollar that I have in the world is in the Kinglake mine," said Jim, "and Mr. Lampkin's estate will be insolvent. Who knows," he added with a smile, "that I may not to-morrow ask you to give me a place under you here. It is still the old 'Sagamores;' we are merely men now instead of boys."

"If you do you shall have it," answered Roger Gardiner. "I, too, shall be a heavy loser. We will begin the world again together."

[Copyrighted 1889.]

A SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

She was a fair girl graduate, enrobed in spotless
  white,
And on her youthful features shone a look of holy
  light,
She bent with grace her dainty head to receive the
  ribbon blue,
Whence hung the silver medal, adjudged to be
  her due.
I watched her face with rapture as she raised to
  heaven her eyes,
And moved her lips in prayer as her fingers
  clasped the prize,
For I knew to education she had pledged her com-
  ing days,
To unclasp poor woman's fetters, and free her
  from man's ways.
Time passed. Our pathways parted, but ever and
  anon
My thoughts would stray toward her, and I'd
  speculate upon
What my graduate was doing, if athwart the scroll
  of fame,
Among unselfish workers, had been written high
  her name.
At last I chanced to meet her, but her books were
  pushed aside;
While around a dainty garment she sewed the
  lace with pride.
And at her feet her baby, dimpled, happy crowing
  youth,
Upon that silver medal was cutting his first tooth.

—*Exchange.*

[illegible]

BY F. BRET HARTE.

CHAPTER III—CONTINUED.

"You didn't say 'stay, father, stay,' enough Kla'uns," said Susie, critically. Then, suddenly starting up right in Mrs. Peyton's lap, she continued, rapidly, "I kin dance. And sing. I kin dance High Jamboree."

"What's High Jamboree, dear?" asked Mrs. Peyton.

"You'll see. Lemme down." And Susie slipped to the ground.

The dance of High Jamboree, evidently of remote mystical African origin, appeared to consist of three small skips to the right and then to the left, accompanied by a holding up of very short skirts, incessant "teetering" on the toes of small feet, the exhibition of much bare knee and stocking, and a gurgling accompaniment of childish laughter. Vehemently applauded, it left the little performer breathless, but invincible and ready for fresh conquest.

"I kin sing, too," she gasped, hurriedly, as if unwilling that the applause should lapse. "I kin sing. Oh, dear, Kla'uns (piteously) What is it I sing?"

"Ben Bolt," suggested Clarence.

"O, yes. O, don't you remember sweet Alers Ben Bolt," began Susie, in the same breath and the wrong key. "Sweet Alers, with hair so brown, who wept with delight when you giv'd her a smile, and," and, with knitted brows and appealing recitative, "what's 'er rest of it, Kla'uns?"

"Who trembled with fear at your frown," prompted Clarence.

"Who trembled with fear at my frown," shrilled Susy. "I forget er rest. Wait! I ken sing."

"Praise God," suggested Clarence.

"Yes." Here Susy, a regular attendant in camp and prayer meetings, was on firmer ground.

Promptly lifting her high treble, yet with a certain acquired deliberation, she began, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." At the end of the second line the whispering and laughing ceased. A deep voice to the right, that of the champion poker player, suddenly rose on the swell of the third line. He was instantly followed by a dozen ringing voices, and by the time the last line was reached it was given with a full chorus, in which the dull chant of teamsters and drivers, mingled with the soprano of Mrs. Peyton and Susy's childish treble. Again and again it was repeated with forgetful eyes and abstracted faces, rising and falling with the night wind and the leap and gleam of the camp fires, and fading again like them in the immeasurable mystery of the darkened plain.

In the deep and embarrassing silence that followed, at last the party hesitatingly broke up, Mrs. Peyton retiring with Susy after offering the child to Clarence for a perfunctory "good-night" kiss, an unusual proceeding, which somewhat astonished them both—and Clarence found himself near Mr. Peyton.

"I think," said Clarence, timidly, "I saw an Injin to-day."

Mr. Peyton bent down toward him. "An Injin—where?" he asked, quickly, with the same look of doubting interrogatory with which he had received Clarence's name and parentage.

The boy for a moment regretted having spoken; but, with his old doggedness, he particularized his statement. Fortunately being gifted with a keen perception he was able to describe the stranger accurately, and to impart with his description that contempt for its subject which he had felt and which to his frontier auditor established its truthfulness. Peyton turned abruptly away, but presently returned with Harry and another man.

"You are sure of this?" said Peyton, half encouragingly.

"Yes, sir."

"As sure as you are that your father is Colonel Brant and is dead?" said Harry, with a light laugh.

Tears sprang into the boy's lowering eyes. "I don't lie," he said, doggedly.

"I believe you, Clarence," said Peyton quietly, "but why didn't you say it before?"

"I didn't like to say it before Susy and—her," stammered the boy.

"Her?"

"Yes—sir—Mrs. Peyton—" said Clarence, blushing.

"O," said Henry, sarcastically, "how blessed polite we are."

"That'll do. Let up on him, will you?" said Peyton, roughly, to his subordinate. "The boy knows what he's about. But," he continued, addressing Clarence "how was it the Injins didn't see you?"

"I was very still on account of not waking Susy," said Clarence, "and—" he hesitated.

"And what?"

"He seemed more keen watching what you were doing," said the boy, boldly.

"That's so," broke in the second man, who happened to be experienced, "and as he was to wind'ard o' the boy he was off his scent and bearings. He was one o' their rear scouts; the rest o' them's ahead crossing our track to cut us off. Ye didn't see anything else?"

"I saw a coyote first," said Clarence, greatly encouraged.

"Hold on!" said the expert, as Harry turned away with a sneer. "That's a sign, too. Wolf don't go where wolf hez been, and coyote don't foller Injins—there's no pickin! How long afore did you see the coyote?"

"Just after we left the wagon," said Clarence.

"That's it," said the man thoughtfully. "He was driven on ahead, or hanging on their flanks. These Injins are betwixt us and that ar train, or following it."

Peyton made a hurried gesture of warning, as if reminding the speaker of Clarence's presence—a gesture which the boy noticed and wondered at. Then the conversation of the three men took a lower tone, although Clarence as distinctly heard the concluding opinion of the expert.

"It ain't no good now, Mr. Peyton, and you'd be only exposing yourself on their ground by breakin' camp agin to-night. And you don't know that it ain't us they're watchin'. You see, if we hadn't turned off the straight road when we got that first scare from these yer lost children we might hev gone on and walked plump into some cursed trap of those red devils. To my mind we're just in nigger luck, and with a good watch and my patrol we're all right to be fixed where we be 'till daylight."

Mr. Peyton presently turned away, taking Clarence with him. "As we'll be up early and on the track of your train to-morrow, my boy, you had better turn in now. I've put you up in my wagon, and as I expect to be in the saddle most of the night, I reckon I won't trouble you much." He led one way to a second wagon—drawn up beside the one where Susy and Mrs. Peyton had retired—which Clarence was surprised to find fitted with a writing table and desk, a chair, and even a bookshelf containing some volumes. A long locker, fitted like a lounge, had been made up as a couch for him, with the unwonted luxury of clean white sheets and pillow-cases. A soft matting covered the floor of the heavy wagon bed, which, Mr. Peyton explained, was hung on center springs to prevent jarring. The sides and roof of the vehicle were of lightly panelled wood, instead of the usual hooped canvas frame of the ordinary emigrant wagon—and fitted with a glazed door and movable window for light and air. Clarence wondered why the big powerful man, who seemed at home on horseback, should ever care to sit in the office like a prince or a lawyer; and if this train sold things to the other trains, or took goods, like the peddlers, to towns on the route—but there seemed to be nothing to sell, and the other wagons were filled with only the goods required by the party. He would have liked to ask Mr. Peyton who he was, and have questioned him as freely as he himself had been questioned. But as the average adult man never takes into consideration the injustice of denying to the natural and even the necessary curiosity of childhood that questioning which he himself is so apt to assume without right, and almost always without delicacy, Clarence had no recourse. Yet the boy, like all children, was conscious that if he had been afterwards questioned about this inexplicable experience, he would have been blamed for his ignorance concerning it. Left to himself presently and ensconced between the sheets, he lay for some moments staring about him. The unwonted comfort of his couch, so different from the stuffy blanket in the hard wagon bed which he had shared with one of the teamsters, the novelty, order and cleanliness of his surroundings, while they were grateful to his instincts, began in some vague way to depress him. To his loyal nature it seemed a tacit infidelity to his former rough companions to be lying here; he had a dim idea that he had lost that independence which equal discomfort and equal pleasure among them had given him. There seemed a sense of servitude in accepting this luxury which was not his. This set him endeavoring to remember something of his father's house, of the large rooms, draughty staircases, and far-off ceilings, and the cold formality of a life that seemed made up of strange faces; some stranger—his parents; some kinder—the servants; particularly the black nurse who had him in charge. Why did Mr. Peyton ask him about it? Why if it were so important to strangers, had not his mother told him more of it? And why was she not like this good woman with the gentle voice who was so kind to—to Susy? And what did they mean by making him so miserable? Something rose in his throat, but with an effort he choked it back, and, creeping from the lounge, went softly to the window, opened it to see if it "would work," and looked out. The shrouded campfires, the stars that glittered but gave no light, the dim, moving bulk of a patrol beyond the circle, all seemed to intensify the darkness and changed the current of his thought. He remembered what Mr. Peyton had said of him when they first met: 'Suthin' of pup, ain't he?' Surely, that meant something that was not bad! He crept back to the couch again.

Lying there, still awake, he reflected that he wouldn't be a scout when he grew up, but would be a something like Mr. Peyton—and have a train like this, and invite the Silsbees and Susy to accompany him. For this purpose he and Susy, early to-morrow morning, would get permission to come in here and play at that game. This would familiarize him with the details, so that he would be able at any time to take charge of it. He was already an authority on the subject of Indians! He had once been fired at—as an Indian! He would always carry a rifle like that hanging from the hooks at the end of the wagon before him, and would evidently slay many Indians and keep an account of them in a big book like that on the desk. Susy would help him, having grown up a lady, and they would both together issue provisions and rations from the door of the wagon to the gathered crowds. He would be known as the "White Chief" his Indian name being "Suthin of a Pup" He would have a circus van attached to the train, in which he would occasionally perform. He would also have artillery for protection. There would be a terrific engagement, and he would rush into the wagon, heated and blackened with gunpowder, and Susy would put down an account of it in a book, and Mrs. Peyton—for she would be there in some vague capacity—would say, "Really, now, I don't see but what we were very lucky in having such a boy as Clarence with us. I begin to understand him better." And Harry, who, for purposes of vague poetical retaliation, would also drop in at that moment, would mutter and say, "He is certainly the son of Colonel Brant, dear me!" and apologize. And his mother would come in also in her coldest and most indifferent manner, in a white ball dress, and start and say, "Good gracious, how that boy has grown—I am sorry I did not see more of him when he was young." Yet even in the midst of this came a confusing numbness, and then the side of the wagon seemed to melt away and he drifted out alone into the empty desolate plain from which even the sleeping Susy had vanished, and he was left deserted and forgotten. Then all was quiet in the wagon, and only the night wind moving round it. But lo! the lashes of the sleeping White Chief—the dauntless leader, the ruthless destroyer of Indians—were wet with glittering tears!

Yet it seemed only a moment afterward that he awoke with a faint consciousness of some arrested motion. To his utter consternation, the sun, three hours high, was shining in the wagon, already hot and stifling in its beams. There was the familiar smell and taste of the dirty road in the air about him. There was a faint creaking of boards and springs, a slight oscillation, and beyond the audible rattle of harness as if the train had been under way, the wagon moving, and then there had been a sudden halt. They had probably come up with the Silsbee train: in a few moments the change would be effected and all of his strange experience would be over. He must get up now; yet, with the morning laziness of the healthy young animal, he curled up a moment longer in his luxurious couch.

How quiet it was. There were far-off voices, but they seemed suppressed and hurried. Through the window he saw one of the teamsters run rapidly past him with a strange, breathless, preoccupied face, halt a moment at one of the following wagons, and then run back again to the front. Then two of the voices came nearer, with the dull beating of hoofs in the dust.

"Rout out the boy and ask him," said a half-suppressed, impatient voice, which Clarence at once recognized as the man Harry's.

"Hold on till Peyton comes up," said the second voice in a low tone; "leave it to him."

"Better find out what they were like at once," grumbled Harry.

"Wait—stand back," said Peyton's voice, joining the others, "I'll ask him."

Clarence looked wonderingly at the door. It opened on Mr. Peyton, dusty and dismounted, with a strange, abstracted look in his face.

"How many wagons are in your train, Clarence?"

"Three, sir."

"Any marks on them?"

"Yes, sir," said Clarence eagerly; "Off to California" and "Root hog or die."

Mr. Peyton's eyes seemed to leap up and hold Clarence's with a sudden, strange significance, and then looked down.

"How many were you in all?" he continued.

"Five, and there was Mrs. Silsbee."

"No other woman?"

"No."

"Get up and dress yourself," he said gravely, "and wait here till I come back. Keep cool, and have your wits about you." He dropped his voice slightly. "Perhaps something's happened that you'll have to show yourself a little man again for, Clarence!"

The door closed, and the boy heard the same muffled hoofs and voices die away towards the front. He began to dress himself mechanically, almost vacantly, yet conscious always of a vague undercurrent of thrilling excitement. When he had finished he waited almost breathlessly, feeling the same beating of his heart that he had felt when he was following the vanished train the day before. At last he could stand the suspense no longer, and opened the door. Everything was still in the motionless caravan, except—it struck him oddly even then—the unconcerned prattling voice of Susy from one of the nearer wagons. Perhaps a sudden feeling that this was something that concerned her, perhaps an irresistible impulse overcame him, but the next moment he had leaped to the ground, faced about and was running feverishly to the front.

The first thing that met his eyes was the helpless and desolate bulk of one of the Silsbee wagons, 100 rods away, bereft of oxen and pole, standing alone and motionless against the dazzling sky! Near it was the frame of another wagon, its forewheels and axles gone, pitched forward on its knees like an ox under the butcher's sledge. Not far away there were the burnt and blackened ruins of a third, around which the whole party on foot seemed to be gathered. As the boy ran violently on, the group opened to make way for two men carrying some helpless but awful object between them. A terrible instinct made Clarence swerve from it in his headlong course, but he was at the same moment discovered by the others, and a cry arose of "Go back!" "Stop!" "Keep him back." Heeding it no more than the wind that whistled by him, Clarence made directly for the foremost wagon—the one in which he and Susie had played. A powerful hand caught his shoulder. It was Mr. Peyton's.

"Mrs. Silsbee's wagon," said the boy, with white lips, pointing to it. "Where is she?"

"She's missing," said Peyton, "and one other—the rest are dead."

"She must be there," said the boy, struggling and pointing to the wagon. "Let me go."

"Clarence," said Peyton, sternly, accenting his grasp upon the boy's arm, "be a man! Look around you. Try and tell us who these are."

There seemed to be one or two heaps of old clothes lying on the ground, and further on, where the men at a command from Peyton had laid down their burden, another. In those ragged, dusty heaps of clothes, from which all the majesty of life seemed to have been ruthlessly stamped out, only what was ignoble and grotesque appeared to be left. There was nothing terrible in this! The boy moved slowly toward them, and incredible even to himself the overpowering fear of them that a moment before had overcome him left him as suddenly. He walked from the one to the other, recognizing them by certain marks and signs, and mentioning name after name. The groups gazed at him curiously; he was conscious that he scarcely understood himself, still less the same quiet purpose that now made him turn toward the furthest wagon.

"There's nothing there," said Peyton, "we've searched it." But the boy without replying continued his way, and the crowd followed him.

The deserted wagon, more rude, disorderly, and slovenly than it had ever seemed to him before, was now heaped and tumbled with broken bones, cans, scattered provisions, pots, pans, blankets, and clothing in the foul confusion of a dust heap. But in this heterogenious mingling the boy's quick eye caught sight of a draggled edge of calico.

"That's Mrs. Silsbee's dress," he cried, and leaped into the wagon.

At first the men stared at each other, but an instant later a dozen hands were helping him nervously digging and clearing away the rubbish. Then one man uttered a sudden cry, and fell back with frantic but furious eyes uplifted against the pitiless, smiling sky above him.

"Great God! look here!"

It was the yellowish, waxen face of Mrs. Silsbee that had been uncovered. But to the fancy of the boy it had changed; the old familiar lines of worry, care and querulousness had given way to a look of remote peace and statue-like repose. He had often vexed her in her aggressive life; he was touched with remorse at her cold, passionless apathy now, and pressed timidly forward. Even as he did so the man, with a quick but warning gesture, hurriedly drew his handkerchief over the matted locks, as if to shut out something awful from his view. Clarence felt himself drawn back, but not before the white lips of a bystander had whispered a single word:

"Scalped, too!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Worthy of Imitation.

Boston Herald.

A Western railroad president is reported to have started out on foot to investigate the condition of 400 miles of his road. This is something of a new departure. It is usually the stockholders who have to do the walking.

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood.

The year [illegible]
The [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible]
Or [illegible]
Upon [illegible]
Or dream [illegible]
To [illegible]

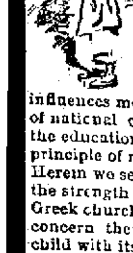
Even in thy [illegible]
Now [illegible]
With [illegible]
As [illegible]
Till [illegible]
Or spread [illegible]
A covering [illegible]

The season's joyous songs are heard no more,
The woods are thinner grown, and [illegible]
Shines, clear and calm the [illegible]
through;
The ripened seeds are seen in opening pod,
And sad and changeful [illegible]
From [illegible]
And now, long [illegible]

A flame hath sought the somber tinted mass,
Nor Tyrian dyes or art of ancient [illegible]
Can it outvie, and in the [illegible]
Of slowly waning days [illegible]
With air and sky is [illegible]
And with a tender, [illegible]
Earth rests in [illegible]
—R. B. M. in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BOY LIFE IN PERSIA.

BY S. C. W. BENJAMIN,
LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERSIA.
(Copyrighted 1889 by the Author.)



THE child is father to the man." This [illegible] aphorism of [illegible] worth [illegible] Persia [illegible] other countries [illegible] therefore, [illegible] and to know [illegible] life of the [illegible] "Give me the [illegible] the songs of [illegible] says Fletcher [illegible] when he [illegible] influences most potent towards [illegible] of national character. [illegible] the education of the child [illegible] principle of national development [illegible]. Herein we see exemplified [illegible] the strength of the Roman [illegible] Greek churches. Thoroughly [illegible] concern themselves from [illegible] child with its education, [illegible] the creed and the authority [illegible] from the cradle. The Mahometans [illegible] same, and having a very [illegible] religious ceremonial and [illegible] the outset learns that he is first a Mahometan. There is not an hour [illegible] from his birth until his death that a Mussulman is permitted to forget [illegible] whether Persian, Arab, Tartar or Turk, is, first of all, and at all times, and under all circumstances a Mahometan.

When a boy is born in Persia a servant runs to the father of the infant and announces the news by saying: "[illegible] God, the most merciful, you are the father of a boy!" "Mashallah!" [illegible] "praise is indeed due to the [illegible] and merciful!" It may be [illegible] that the same fervent gratitude [illegible] exhibited on the birth of a girl, [illegible] father ejaculates instead [illegible] "Is that so? Then we shall [illegible] can for her." He has [illegible] years when he will be forced to [illegible] place a mortgage on his house [illegible] order to pay off her dowry. [illegible] lusty Persian lad is launched into the [illegible] lous world he is firmly bound [illegible] bands which are kept tightly [illegible] he is 3 months old. He resembles [illegible] of wood rather than anything else until he is 6 months old, when his tiny arms are released and he may lie on his back in the cradle and play with the trinkets hung from the cross-bar of the richly carved and painted cradle to which a cord is attached. The mother or nurse, [illegible] knitting in the doorway shaded by [illegible] palm trees, tugs on this cord and thus [illegible] her boy to sleep.

The naming of this possible vizier [illegible] is a matter of some consequence, but the parents are spared the difficulty of fixing upon a name, a problem which has confused many a Christian household. So after the child's birth a mollah, or priest, is summoned, who brings a Koran with him. The child is brought forward, and the mollah opens the Koran at random. The first name that appears is the name bestowed on the child, if it be the name of a [illegible]; otherwise the book is opened again. But it may happen that the name Hassan is [illegible] may be another Hassan in the family already, or in the immediate neighborhood. Such being the case, the book is again opened and the next name that appears is added to Hassan, and thus the boy may be named Hassan Alee or Hassan Yusuf as the case may be. As there is no family name or patronymic the lad, in order to avoid confusion and supposing his father's name to be Mahomet, may be known as Hassan Yusuf, the son of Mahomet. In case, in order to still further avoid confusion, the boy, as he grows up, may be distinguished also by the name of the town or village where he was born. And thus he may bear the complicated cognomen of Hassan Yusuf, son of Mahomet of Tabreez.

In the signing of letters or official or legal documents such a complicated name might prove quite burdensome. Every Persian, from the shah to the lowest camel-driver, instead of writing his name affixes his seal on which his name is engraved. This is not done with sealing wax, the cutting not being deep, but by rubbing ink on the seal, slightly wetting the paper on the back and then pressing the seal on the damp spot. All persons in authority have new seals engraved each year bearing the date of the year. For a person to forge the seal of another is equivalent to forgery and punishable by severe penalties, sometimes even with capital punishment. It follows that the art of cutting seals is carried to a high degree of perfection in Persia, where it has been practiced since the earliest times.

"But my soul wanders; I demand it back," to pursue our inquiries into the life of the young Persian. When the boy is 3 or 4 years old he comes under the barber's hands. As he is rather young to

beard the query arises, "What has the barber to do with him?" The ceremonial law requires that the head of every male Mahometan should be shaved and kept shaved during life. Hence comes the custom of wearing turbans and keeping the head covered in the house, and the dishonor considered to apply to the Christian custom of uncovering in the presence of a superior or indoors. The Turks shave the entire crown excepting a tuft on the top of the crown by which the archangel Gabriel may lift the faithful out of their graves at the sound of the last trump. But the Persian boy is shaved from the forehead to the nape of the neck, a tuft being left over each ear. [illegible] the most dignified and handsome [illegible] gentleman looks simply ridiculous when he removes his head covering.

When our Persian boy is 5 years old [illegible] time to think of serious things. Up to this time he has played in the garden of the [illegible], as much with girls as with boys, in the street lanes, as much in the women's [illegible] his lodgings being in the mother and [illegible] of the dwelling with his [illegible]. His sports are ball, kite-flying, hide-and-seek or tchitik. The last is a game which is frequently played also by American boys. It consists of a stick resting on a stone, the upper end being struck smartly by a bat; the stick springs into the air, when it is struck across the field and met by another [illegible] bats it back. Failing to hit it, the [illegible] striker is out. This is one of the [illegible] most common games of the Persian [illegible] stones is also a favorite [illegible] especially because it requires [illegible] can be played on warm days [illegible] the vines, when the heat of the sun makes it well nigh impossible to venture out of the shade.

When the Persian boy is 9 or 10 his father calls him to his side, caresses him, strokes his face and says: "Light of my eyes, my young lion, it is time for thee to be studying the book.

God willing, we will make of thee a vizier; thou shalt have horses and men servants, and hand-maidens, and summer places, and hunting grounds, and the crowds shall make obeisance to thee in the market-place. In any case there is work before thee, whether thou become a baker's apprentice or a great vizier. Thou must go to school; then I will apprentice thee to some artisan; say thy prayers and perform thrice ablutions five times daily and oft repeat the name of the prophet, and let no silver slip through thy fingers through foolishness; so shalt thou be happy. Now go, my son, with my blessing; but remember, if thou art lazy and forgettest these counsels of mine thou shalt eat such stick. There, go now, I wish to smoke awhile and count my beads."

An American lad after such an admonition would doubtless reply, "Yes, pop," but not so the Persian boy. Always reverential towards his parents, however naughty and wayward he may be, he replies, "As my father wills, so shall it be, and to Allah be the glory!"

The school where the average Persian lad pursues his rudimentary studies is most likely an open booth in the bazaar, a portico facing a little garden, or, perhaps, simply a mat under a plane tree in the center of the village. In any case there are no seats, but merely rugs spread over the earthen floor, on which the pupils sit in rows on their knees and heels. The teacher is most likely some superannuated gray-beard mallah, wearing a pair of goggles and wielding a long rod, which he waves, ominously over the heads of the pupils. He also sits on his knees, but has a cushion for his back. There is no separate instruction of classes or pupils, but the master reads out the lesson and the scholars repeat it after him. Like the leader of a choir, his practiced ear detects the pupil who fails to respond or mispronounces, in which case the latter is let off easily if he is merely called the "misbegotten son of a burnt father."

The writing lesson is somewhat more complicated. There are no desks; each pupil carries a roll of embossed paper and an inkhorn. The latter contains the pens, made of a small brown reed, whose nib is cut slanting, and a box of ink which is thickened by a quantity of tangled thread. When the lesson begins the lad takes out a sheet of the paper and lays the inkhorn on the floor at his right. The paper is held in the left hand and the writing is from right to left. The lines do not run straight across the paper, but diagonally, and if the page proves too contracted then the margin is all written over in smaller letters, but only one side of the sheet is written upon in any case.

After graduating at this school the Persian goes to college, if he comes of a good family and is intended for official or priestly pursuits. The college is, however, altogether another affair from such an institution in America. The sessions are held in the cloisters of the mosques, and the instruction is almost entirely by precept or lecture. The course of studies is in Oriental literature, the law based on the Koran, philosophy and theology, as considered by the Oriental mind. Of science the student learns little or nothing, although we would qualify this statement as regards the new royal college at Teheran, where some of the instructors are Europeans, and modern science is taught with some efficiency. There was a time, a thousand years ago, when astronomy, mathematics and medicine were known in Persia at least as well as in Europe, but the Oriental mind does not naturally take to the exact sciences, preferring speculation, mystic philosophy and poetry.

But if our Persian lad comes of the middle and lower classes he is far more likely to be apprentice to a mechanic or merchant or to follow the plough. If his father is a peasant then at an early age the boy goes forth to the fields, tends the cattle, opens the water-courses for irrigation, sows the seed in the furrows, watches the watermelon patch, and as he becomes strong enough guides the primitive plough over plains where his primeval ancestors tilled the soil 3000 years ago. The plough that he uses is the same that they used, a sharp wooden stake dragged by a humpbacked cow.

If he is to be an apprentice he is called a shagird. Whether he is to be a trader, a baker, a blacksmith, a bricklayer, an artist or the like, he must begin by a thorough apprenticeship. As a carpenter he will learn to sit on the ground in the street and hold the plank he saws between his toes, the saw being drawn towards him in cutting. If he is to be an artist, he must learn to make papier mache on which most of the decorative pictures of Persian art are painted, he must learn to mix water colors, make varnishes and fill in the designs of his master and then be shrewd in peddling the mirror cases and inkhorns covered with rich and beautiful designs.

During the middle of the day for the greater part of the year our young apprentice is not required to work, owing to the heat. For several hours he lies on the shady side of the street and sings to himself amatory songs, or plays checkers and jackstones or smokes the kalian or water-pipe, or takes a light lunch of grapes, salad and bread; then he says his prayers, rolls his bald head under his arm and sleeps—we wish we could say the sleep of the just, but this is somewhat uncommon in Persia as in some other countries.

When the boy is 15 or sixteen he begins to think of taking to himself a wife. The extra expense of living with a family is not necessarily great in that climate, and then, too, his wife brings him a dowry. By 17, at least, behold him with a household of his own. If wealthy, by 18 he may perhaps have two or three wives. Harmony seems to prevail in this youthful establishment, and there we leave the Persian youth, postponing to a future occasion an account of his youthful bride.

The number of writers of stories for children are constantly on the increase, and if a father or mother wants a real good book, with which to while away a few tedious hours, he or she can do no better than to take up the last story that has been brought into the home for their little ones. One of the latest and best of these is the "Travels and Adventures of little Baron Trump and His Wonderful Dog Bulger," by Ingersoll Lockwood, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, at $2. It is profusely illustrated by George Wharton Edwards, and contains adventures more marvelous than those of Gulliver or Baron Munchausen.

"The Two Runaways," and other stories, by Harry Stillwell Edwards, are just published in book form by the Century Company. The stories of one of the most popular of our magazine writers are here for the first time brought together in permanent form. Besides the one which gives the title to the collection, the volume includes "Sister Todhunter's Heart," "Elder Brown's Backslide," "'Mac'—A Plot," "Tom's Strategy," "De Valley an' De Shadder," and others not less widely known. The volume is attractively bound, and contains a number of full-page illustrations by E. W. Kemble.

The London Inquirer gives this instance of Mr. Spurgeon's skill in exegesis: "Reading Gen. v, 1-29 as a lesson the other Sunday, Mr. Spurgeon remarked on the fifth verse, 'By faith, Enoch,' etc.: 'A wonderful thing! I suppose it took a vast amount of faith to pass into the invisible, to be taken right away by God. It needed long cultivation to take that long step. But Enoch walked so long with God that he walked away with

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Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHANCELLOR HARTSON, OB'IT, SEPT. 25, 1889.

Brave, gentle, just and charitable man,
Kind, unpretentious, fearless for the truth,
Stern and immovable in duty's path,
Standing in reverent awe of God's great name,
"Kneeling in prayer and not ashamed to pray,"
And ask God's guidance in his daily walk,
Whether at home where household fires burn
bright,
And those he loved made heaven for him on earth,
Or whether, on great business cares intent,
He roamed afar in busy haunts of men.
'Twas thus I knew him, who no more on earth
Shall greet me as of old, with pleasant smile
And kindly word and hand clasp warm and true,
Few are the days, since o'er a frugal meal,
We talked of what the future held in store,
Not dreaming that "the shadow feared of man"
So soon would fall upon his stalwart form.
High was his purpose, noble was his aim,
And grand the work proposed His fellow men
May well regret that death has stayed his hand,
And hushed his voice, so eloquent for the right.
But he is gone! And on his grave I fling
This spray of yew. Peace to his ashes! Peace,
And quiet sleep to thee, beloved friend,
And happy waking in the world to come!
Portland, Or., Sept 27. —*A. T. Hawey.*

JOSHUA.

A Story of Egyptian-Israelitish Life.

BY GEORGE EBERS,
AUTHOR OF "UARDA," "AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS," ETC.
(*Now First Published.*)

CHAPTER V.

It was midnight. A fire burned before Joshua's tent and he sat alone beside it, gazing sadly and thoughtfully first into the flames and then out into the distance. The lad Ephraim was lying inside the tent on his uncle's camp bed.

The leech who accompanied the troops had dressed the youth's wound, and having given him a strengthening draught, bade him remain quiet, for he was alarmed at the high fever that had fallen on him.

But Ephraim found not the rest the physician had advised. The image of Kasana now rose before his imagination and added fire to his already overheated blood. Then his thoughts flew to the advice that he should become a warrior like his uncle; and it seemed to him reasonable, because it promised him glory and honor, as he would fain persuade himself, though in truth he desired to follow it because it would bring him nearer to her whom his soul longed for.

Then again his pride rebelled when he thought of the insult with which she and her father had branded those to whom he belonged by blood and sympathy. He clinched his fist as he remembered the ruined house of his grandfather, whom he had always considered the worthiest of men. Nor had he forgotten his message. Miriam had said it over to him several times, and his clear memory held it word for word; also at intervals he had repeated it over to himself as he wandered on the lonely way to Tanis. Now he endeavored to do so again, but before he could get to the end his mind carried him back to thoughts of Kasana. The doctor had ordered Joshua to forbid any talking, so when the patient tried to deliver his message he bade him be silent. Then the soldier smoothed his pillow as gently as a mother might, gave him his medicine, and kissed him on the brow.

At last he sat down by the fire in front of the tent, and only rose to give the youth a drink when the stars showed him that an hour had passed.

The flames lighted up Joshua's somewhat dark features, and showed them to be those of a man who had faced many dangers, and had vanquished them by stern perseverance and prudent reflection. His black eyes wore a domineering expression, and his full, tightly-closed mouth gave evidence of a hot temper, but even more of the iron will of a determined man. His broad-shouldered frame leaned against a sheaf of spears set crossing each other in the ground, and when he drew his powerful hand through his thick black hair, or stroked his dark beard, while his eyes lighted up with wrath, it was plain that his soul was seething and that he stood on the threshold of some great resolve.

As yet the lion rests, but when he springs up his enemies must beware.

His soldiers had often compared their bold, strong-willed leader, with his manelike hair, to the king of beasts; and now he shook his fist, and at the same time the muscles of his brown arms swelled as though they would burst the gold bands that surrounded them, bright flames flashed from his eyes and he was an unapproachable and awesome presence.

Out there in the west, whither he turned his gaze, lay the city of the dead and the ruined strangers' quarters. A few hours before he had led his troops past his father's dismantled house and on through the deserted town, round which the ravens were flying.

In silence, for he was still on duty, he had passed it by, and it was not until they had halted that quarters might be found for his troops that he learned the events of the night before from Hornecht, the captain of the archers. He had listened in silence and without moving a muscle or asking one word of further information, and meanwhile the soldiers had pitched the tents; but scarcely had he gone to rest when a lame girl, in spite of the threats of the watch, forced her way in and besought him, in the name of Eliab, one of the oldest slaves of his house, whose granddaughter she was, to go with her to the old man. He had been left behind, as feebleness and ill-health prevented his wandering, and directly after the departure of his people he and his wife had been brought on an ass to the little cottage by the harbor which had been given to the old servant by his generous master.

The girl, too, had been left to look after the infirm couple, and now the heart of the old slave was longing to see once more the first-born of his lord, whom as a child he had carried in his arms. He had bidden the girl to tell the captain that his father had promised that he (Joshua) would leave the Egyptians and follow his people. The people of Ephraim, yea, the whole race, had heard the news with great rejoicing. The grandfather would give him more news, for she herself had been nearly out of her mind with trouble and anxiety. He would deserve the richest blessings if he would only go with her.

The warrior perceived from the first that he must fulfill this wish, but he had postponed the visit to the old man until the next morning. The messenger, though in haste, managed to inform him of several things that she had seen or heard of from others.

At last she was gone. He made up the fire, and as long as the flames blazed brightly he looked with a dark and thoughtful gaze toward the west. It was not till they had consumed the fuel, and only flickered feebly and blue over the charred wood, that he fixed his eyes on the embers and flying sparks, and the longer he did so the deeper and more insurmountable did he feel the discord in his soul, which only yesterday had been set on a single glorious aim.

For a year and a half he had been far from home, fighting against Libyan rebels, and for fully ten months he had not heard a word from his people. A few weeks since he had been ordered home and his heart beat with joy and hopefulness, and he, a man of 30, had felt a boy again as he drew nearer and nearer to Tanis, the city of Rameses, famed for its obelisks.

In a few hours he would once more behold his beloved and worthy father, who had only, after deep consideration and discussion with his mother—now long since departed in peace—allowed him to follow his own inclinations and devote himself to military service and Pharaoh's army. This very day he had hoped to surprise him with the news that he had been promoted above other and older captains of Egyptian race.

The neglect which Nun had feared for his son had, through the power of his presence, his valor, and, as he modestly added, his good luck, been turned to advancement; and yet he had not ceased to be a Hebrew. When he had felt the need of acknowledging a god with sacrifice and prayer, he had worshiped Set into whose sanctuary his own father had led him as a child, and whom at that time all the Semitic race in Goshen had worshiped. For him, however, there was another god, and this was not the God of his fathers, but the god who was confessed by all those Egyptians who had received initiation, though he remained hidden from the people, who were not able to comprehend him. It was not only the adepts who knew him, but also most of those who were placed in high positions in the service of the state and in the army—whether they were ministers of the divinity or not. Everyone, however, knew what was meant when they spoke simply of "The God," the "Sum of All," the "Creator of Himself," or of the "Great One." Hymns praised him; epitaphs which everyone could read spoke of this, the only god who revealed himself in the world, who was coexistent and co-equal with the universe, imminent in all creation, not merely as life exists in the body of man, but as being himself the sum total of created things, the universe itself in its perennial growth, decay and resurrection, himself obeying the laws he had laid down. His essence, dwelling in every part of himself, dwelt likewise in man, and, look where he might, a mortal could perceive the presence and action of the one. Without him nothing could be conceived of, and thus he was one, like the God of his fathers. Without him nothing could come into being nor any event happen on earth. Thus, like the God of Israel, he was almighty. Joshua had long been wont to think of these gods as essentially the same, and differing only in name. He who worshiped one he deemed was the servant of the other; and so the captain of the host could, with a clear conscience, have stood before his parent and have told him that he had been as faithful to the God of his people as he had been as a warrior in the service of the king.

And there was something else which had made his heart beat faster and more gladly as he saw from afar the pylons and obelisks of Tanis; for in his endless marches across the silent desert and in many a lonely camp-tent the image had haunted his vision of a maiden of his own people, whom he had first known as a strange child stirred by wondrous thoughts, and whom he had seen again as a woman grown, unapproachable in her dignity and severe beauty, not long before he had last led his host to the Libyan war. She had come from Succoth to Tanis to his mother's burial; her image had been deeply stamped on his heart, and his—he dared to hope—on hers. She had now become a prophetess, hearing the voice of God. While the other daughters of Israel were strictly secluded, she had asserted her freedom, even among men, and in spite of her hatred for the Egyptians, and for his place among them, she had not concealed from Joshua that to part from him was grief and that she would never cease to think of him. His wife, when he should wed, must be as strong and grave as himself, and Miriam was both, and cast another and brighter image, of which he once had loved to dream, quite into the shade.

He was fond of children, and a sweeter child than Kasana he had never seen, either in Egypt or distant lands. The sympathy which this fair daughter of his comrade-in-arms had watched his achievements and his fortunes, and the modest, tender affections which the much-courted young widow had since shown him, had brought him much joy in times of peace. Before her marriage he had thought of her as growing up to be his wife; but her union with another and her father's repeated declaration that he would never give his daughter to wife to a foreigner had wounded his pride and cooled his ardor. Then he had met Miriam, and she had inspired him with a fervent desire to call her his own. And yet, though, as he marched homeward the thought of seeing Kasana once more had been pleasing to him. He was well content that he no longer wished to marry her, for it must have led to much vexation. The Egyptians and Hebrews alike deemed it an abomination to eat at each other's table, or to use the same seats or knives, and though as a fellow-soldier he was accepted as one of themselves, and had often heard the young widow's father speak kindly of his people, still "the strangers" were hateful in the sight of Hornecht and his household.

In Miriam he had found the noblest helpmate. Would that Kasana might make another happy. Henceforth she could be no more to him than a delightful child, from whom we look for nothing but the pleasure of her sweet presence. He had learned to ask nothing of her beyond a glad smile, always at her service. Of Miriam he demanded herself, in all her lofty beauty, for he had long enough endured the loneliness of a camp life, and now that no mother's arms were open to the home-comer he felt the emptiness of his single state. He longed once more to feel glad in times of peace, when he laid down his arms after perils and privations of every kind. It was his duty to take a wife home to dwell under his father's roof and to provide that the noble race of which he was the only male descendent should not die out. Ephraim was only his sister's son.

His heart uplifted with such glad thoughts as these, he had come back to Tanis and had almost reached the goal of his hopes and wishes, when behold! there lay before him, as it were, a field of corn destroyed by hail and swarms of locusts.

And, as though in mockery, fate brought him first to what had been the home of his fathers. Where the house had once stood in which he had grown up, and for which his heart had longed, there lay a dust-heap of ruins. Where those near and dear to him had proudly watched him depart, beggars were searching for booty in the rubbish.

Kasana's father was the first to hold out a hand to him in Tanis, and instead of a glance of kindly welcome he had from him nothing but a tale of woe that cut him to the heart. He had dreamed of fetching home a wife, and the house in which she should have been mistress was level with the earth. The father whose blessing he craved, and who was to have rejoiced over his promotion, was by this time far away, and the foe henceforth of the sovereign to whom he himself owed his elevation.

It had been a proud thought that, in spite of his birth, he had risen to power and dignity, and that now, as the leader of a great army, he might indeed show of what great deeds he was capable. There was no lack of schemes in his fertile brain, plans which, if they had been ratified by the authorities, might have led to good issues; and now he was in a position to carry them out at his own pleasure; and be himself the motor power instead of the tool. All this had roused a delightful exultation in his breast and had lent wings to his feet on the homeward march; and now, when he had reached the longed-for goal, was he to turn back, to become the comrade of shepherds and masons? By birth, indeed, he belonged to them (and how hard a fortune did that at this moment seem) though there was no denying that they were now as alien to him as the Libyans against whom he had taken the field. On almost every point for which he cared he had nothing whatever in common with them. To his father's question as to whether he had returned still a Hebrew, he had believed he might truly answer, yes; but now he felt that it would be against his will, a less than half-hearted adhesion.

His soul clung to the standards under which he had marched to battle, and which he now might himself lead to victory. Was it possible to tear himself from them, and forfeit all he had won by his own merit? But had he not heard from the grandchild of his old slave, Eliab, that his people expected him to quit the army and follow them? A messenger must ere long arrive from his father—and among the Hebrews a son might not resist a parent's command.

Yet there was another to whom he owed strict obedience—Pharaoh, to whom he had sworn that he would serve him faithfully and follow his call without hesitation or reflection through fire and water, by night or day. How many a time had he stigmatized a soldier who should go over to the foe or rebel against the orders of his chief as a wretch devoid of honor, and many a one who had deserted from his standard had perished shamefully on the gallows under his own eye. And should he now commit the crime for which he had scorned others or done them to death? He was known for his swift decisiveness throughout the army, for even in the greatest straits he could arrive at the right determination and reduce it to action; but in this dark and lonely hour he seemed to himself as a bending reed, as helpless as a deserted orphan.

A gnawing rage against himself possessed him wholly, and when he presently thrust his spearhead into the fire, so that the glowing brands fell in and the sparks danced brightly up into the night, it was fury at his own vacillating mind that spurred his hand.

If the events of the past night had called him to the manly task of revenge, all hesitation and doubt would have vanished and his father's call would have determined him to act; but who had here been the victims of ill usage? Beyond doubt the Egyptians, who had been bereft of Moses' curse of thousands of precious lives, while his people had escaped their vengeance by flight. To find the home of his fathers destroyed by the Egyptians had, indeed, roused his wrath; but he saw no just cause for a bloody revenge when he reflected on the unutterable woe which had come upon Pharaoh and his subjects through the Hebrews.

No. He had no revenge to take; he could only look upon himself as one who sees his father and mother in danger of their lives, and knows that he cannot save both, but if he risks his own life to rescue one the other must certainly perish. If he obeyed the call of his people honor was lost—that honor which he had kept as bright as the brass on his helmet—and with it all he most hoped for in life; if he remained faithful to Pharaoh he was betraying his own blood, his father's curse would darken the light of all his days, and he must renounce all his fairest dreams for the future; for Miriam was a true daughter of her tribe, and woe to him if her lofty soul could hate as bitterly as it could love fervently.

Her image rose before his mind's eye, tall and beautiful, but with a dark look and warning mien, as he sat gazing across the dying fire out into the night, and his manly pride surged up, and it seemed to him a mean thing to throw away everything that is dear to the warrior's heart for fear of a woman's wrath and blame.

"No, no," he murmured to himself, and the scale which held duty and love and filial obedience and the ties of blood suddenly kicked the beam. He was what he was—the captain of 10,000 in the king's army. He had sworn allegiance to him and to none other. His people! Let them run away if they chose from the Egyptian yoke! He (Joshua) scorned flight. Bondage had lain heavy on them; but as for him the mightiest in the land had treated him as their equal and held him worthy of high honor. To repay their good will with treason and desertion went against him, and with a deep sigh he started to his feet, feeling as though he had chosen rightly. A woman and a weak desire for love to fill his heart should never lead him to be false to grave duty and the highest aims of his existence.

"I remain!" cried a loud voice in his breast "My father is wise and kind, and when he hears my reasons he will approve them, and instead of cursing he will bless me. I will write to him, and the boy that Miriam sent to me shall be my messenger."

A cry from the tent made him start; looking at the stars he found he had neglected his duty toward the sick youth and went quickly to his bedside.

Ephraim was sitting up expecting him, and cried to him: "I have been wanting you a long time. So much has passed through my mind, and, above all, the message from Miriam. Till I have delivered it I shall not find any rest, so hear me now."

Joshua nodded to him, and after the youth had taken the healing draught that he handed him, he began:

"Miriam, the daughter of Amram and Jochebed, sends greeting to the son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim. Hosea, or the Helper, is thy name and the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be the helper of his people. And henceforth thou shalt be called Joshua*, the helper of Jehovah. For the God of her fathers, who is the God of thy fathers also, hath spoken by Miriam, his handmaid, commanding thee to be the shield and sword of thy people. In him is all power, and his promise is to strengthen thine arm that he may smite the enemy."

The lad began in a low tone, but his voice gradually grew stronger, and the last words rang loud and solemn in the silence of the night.

Thus had Miriam spoken to him, and had laid her hands on his head and looked earnestly into his eyes with her own, which were as black as the night, and as Ephraim repeated them he had felt as though some secret power compelled him to cry them aloud to Joshua, as he had heard them from the mouth of the prophetess. Then he breathed a sigh of relief, turned his face to the white canvas wall of the tent, and said quietly:

"Now I will sleep."

But Joshua laid his hand on his shoulder and said in commanding tones: "Say it again."

The lad did his bidding, but this time he repeated the words unheedingly and in a low tone to himself. Then he said imploringly, "Leave me to rest," put his hand under his cheek and shut his eyes.

Joshua let him have his way. He gently laid a fresh wet bandage over his burning head, put out the light and cast more logs on the dying fire outside; but the keen, resolute man did it all as in a dream. At last he sat down, resting his elbows on his knees and his head on his hand, with his eyes fixed on vacancy or gazing at the flames.

Who was this god who called him through Miriam to be, by his aid, the sword and shield of his people?

He was to bear a new name, and to the Egyptians the name was the man. "Honor to the name of 'Pharaoh!'" not "to Pharaoh," as written in every inscription and document, and if henceforth he was to be called Joshua this involved a command to cast the old man off and to become a new man. This, which Miriam had declared to him as the will of the God of his fathers, was nothing less than a bidding to cease to be an Egyptian, as his life had made him, and become a Hebrew again, as he had been as a boy.

How could he learn to act and feel as a Hebrew?

And Miriam's message required him to go back to his own tribe. The God of his nation, through her, bid him to do what his father expected of him. Instead of the Egyptian host, which he must make haste to forget, henceforth he should lead the sons of Israel when they went forth to battle; this was the meaning of her words; and when that high-souled maiden and prophetess declared that it was God himself who spoke by her mouth, it was no vain boast; she was certainly obeying the voice of the Most High. And now the image of the woman whom he had dared to love appeared to him as unapproachably sublime; many things which he had heard in his childhood of the God of Abraham and his promises, recurred to his mind; and the scale which till now had been the heavier gradually rose. What had but just now seemed firmly settled was no longer sure, and once more he stood face to face with the fearful abyss which he fancied he had overleaped.

How loud and mighty was the call he had heard! The sound in his ears disturbed his clearness and peace of mind. Instead of calmly weighing the matter as he had done before, memories of his boyhood, which he had fancied long since buried, lifted up their voices and disconnected flashes of thought confused his brain.

Sometimes he felt prompted to turn in prayer to the God who called him, but as often as he made the attempt he remembered the oath he must break, and the vast host he must leave behind him to become the leader, no more of a well-trained, brave, obedient troop of brothers in arms, but of a miserable horde of cowardly serfs and wild, obstinate shepherds accustomed to the rule of oppression.

It was three hours past midnight. The men on guard had been relieved, and he began to think of giving himself a few hours rest. He would think the matter out again by daylight with his wonted rational decisiveness, which now he felt he could not attain to. But as he entered the tent, and Ephraim's steady breathing fell on his ear, in fancy he heard again the lad's solemn delivery of his message. It startled him, and he was about to repeat the words to himself when he heard a tumult among the outposts, and a vehement dispute broke the stillness of the night.

The interruption was welcome. He hurried out to where the guards were posted.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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*More correctly Johoshua.

The greatest wheel of its kind in the world, a very wonder in mechanism, stands in the main shop of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, in Scranton. It was built for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, of Lake Superior, Michigan, for the purpose of lifting and discharging the "tailings," a waste from the copper mines, into the lake, and its diameter is fifty-four feet, while its weight in active operation will be 200 tons. It is called a fifty-foot sandwheel, but its extreme dimensions are fifty-four feet in diameter. Some idea of its enormous capacity can be formed from the fact that it will receive and elevate sufficient sand every twenty-four hours to cover an acre of ground a foot deep.

"Children's Stories in English Literature," from Taliesen to Shakespeare, by Henrietta Christian Wright, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, is one of the most entertaining and most instructive books for youth that has appeared this season. It is entertaining, and the gray-haired lover of history will find equal pleasure with the young student in poring over its pages.

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ATTRACTION.

Why should I still love thee, dear,
When thou lov'st me not?
Why should I remember thee,
When thou hast forgot?

The fiery sun absorbs the dew,
Though the dew wills it not;
The pale stream glides in the ocean blue,
Escaping never its lot.

Shining sun and dew are one,
Gliding stream and sea—
Love or love me not, my love
I am one with thee. —*Elgot Welc.*

S[illegible]

BY MALCOLM BELL.
AUTHOR OF "HIS FATAL SUCCESS," "ROANOKE, OF ROANOKE HALL," ETC.
(*Concluded.*)

CHAPTER XXIII.

"MY CONFESSION."

"My confession! Impossible!" cried Mr. Padger as he drew from the envelope several sheets of paper, closely covered with writing, and bearing at the head of the first page those two words. "This is certainly more than I expected".

He would scarcely believe his eyes, but a very brief perusal of the document before him convinced him that strange as the circumstance was his incredulity was out of place. He accordingly sat himself down to peruse the narrative, and this is what he read:

I write this confession, which I will take care, shall never see the light until after my death, for two reasons in particular, which I now set down.

Firstly—To remove all suspicion of complicity from my wife, for she is now my wife, in case, if I remained silent, the true circumstances of the Westcliffe murder should ever by any chance come to light, an improbable contingency, but one to be reckoned with.

Secondly—To show the detectives how feeble and futile is their much-vaunted intelligence, and how easily their penetration is baffled by a clever and fearless man.

In order to make matters perfectly clear and comprehensible, it will be necessary to go back to the beginning of my life in South Africa.

My name is Blount, and I belong to a rich and respected family in the West of England. As a young man, I was supplied with as much money as I needed, and a great deal more than was good for me. My father is, I believe, dead now, but I can never forget nor forgive the foolish prodigality with which he supplied the means of my excesses and which might finally have brought me to an ignominious end. If I subsequently disappointed his expectations, he has no one but himself to blame.

In spite of his criminal liberality on his part, I managed during my sojourn at Oxford, and afterward, to get heavily into debt, owing to the wild and reckless folly of my associates mode of life. Three times my father cleared me of my embarrassments, and each time I swore to reform and conduct myself soberly for the future. Each time I meant to keep my oath, if I could but circumstances, old habits, companions, mostly of the best families for I was always particular, and surroundings were too strong for me, and I fell away once more. I make no apology, mind you, for I ask no woman's pity. I simply state the facts.

When for the fourth time I came to my father with the same story of undeserved ill-luck, he was most unreasonably, extremely angry. He paid the debts as before, and then summoned me to his study. I was used to his lectures, and went with a light heart to submit to his reproaches. But this time matters were not destined to prove so smooth for me. My father, with a considerable display of gratuitous ill-temper, declared that he could and would do nothing more for me. I had already, he said, absorbed more than my share of his fortune. I infringed upon the rights of my brothers and sisters, as if, as I pointed out to him, that was no his fault more than mine.

"As long as you remain in England," he said, "you will never reform. Your idle and vicious habits are too deeply engrained to be eradicated while you continue in the atmosphere that gave birth to them. I have taken a passage for you in a steamer to the Cape. Five hundred pounds will be paid to you by the captain the day the ship loses sight of England, £500 more by an agent, whose address I will give you, the day after you land in Cape Town. You have brains and energy, if you will devote them to a good and useful purpose. Go, and by industry and good behavior wipe off the disgrace you have brought upon our name. I shall always be glad to hear that you are prosperous, but so help me heaven, not if you dragged yourself starving in rags to my doorstep would I raise a hand or expend one farthing to save you from your fate."

At first I resolutely refused to go, but as my father remarked that if I would not start for South Africa with £1000 I might remain in England without a penny, I finally ungraciously gave way. I felt that I was being most unjustly treated, but my father, though kindly enough when in good humor, had a will of his own and was not to be opposed with impunity when his back was up.

I said good-by to my family, who, to do them justice were not much more disturbed at the parting than I was myself. My sister Kate indeed cried bitterly at first, but she always was a fool. For the rest, they pretended to regard me as an outcast and a sinner, while I looked upon them as a set of canting hypocrites. There was not much love lost between us, and I can contemplate the fact that we have never met since without the slightest regret. We never did get on together and we never should. They never understood me, and by their preaching and blaming drove me to excesses of which I should have never dreamt otherwise. I hope that this revelation of my future proceedings will shake their equanimity.

I set sail. The world was before me. I had £1000, and I determined to show my pious relations that I could do without them, quite as well as they could do without me.

I lost £200 at cards during the voyage, to a very nice man on board. He got the best of me then, for in spite of my belief in my knowingness, I have seen since that I was in reality very young and green at the time. I have learned better by bitter experience, and though he robbed me of my money then, I can honestly lay my hand on my heart and say cheerfully that I got even with him afterwards.

With £800 in my pocket I started to have a good time and look around me for some comfortable opening that offered a sufficient income without too much hard work. Well, I fell among thieves, as many a wiser man has done, and found myself one evening kicked out on to the streets with the clothes I stood up in, and nothing in the pockets.

I tried to get work and could not, at least not work to my liking. I could not forget that I was a gentleman, and I shrank instinctively from degrading myself by condescending to manual labor. However, I could not starve, so I came to a resolution. I had been robbed and preyed upon by sharks; I would, in my turn, rob and prey upon others. It was only fair.

I got into trouble once or twice to begin with, for the police and magistrates, with the blind intolerance of their kind, refused to recognize my undoubted rights of retaliation, but after a time I became too cunning for them, and thenceforth lived like a gentleman.

At length I encountered Alice Geraldine Carlyon, she was only a singer at third-rate music halls, but she was remarkably beautiful. She was impressed by my good looks and gentlemanly bearing, and perceiving of what enormous assistance her attractions would be to me in my business, I married her. It was a great condescension on my part, but I thought it better to make her cooperation secure.

The result justified my prudence, and my income was quickly quadrupled at least. She was a woman of fiery passions and insatiable cravings for luxury, and like all women she knew no moderation, so that at last she led me so far from the path of virtue as to stain my hands in actual crime, a thing which until then I had always avoided from motives of prudence.

I must do her the justice to say that the prizes she aimed at was well worth the risk, and the arrangements she made to minimize this did equal credit to her head and to her heart.

One friend of hers was a Mr. George Freiliger, a man of low birth, who always refused to allow me the deference due to my superior station, and who on more than one occasion made remarks derogatory to my manner of making my living, which I should certainly have resented had he not been so far beneath me. As it was, he was below my contempt, so I tolerated him for the wealth he possessed, of which no inconsiderable proportion was by degrees diverted in our direction by the winning manners of my wife.

Among other valuables, he owned a very fine diamond, which, with vulgar ostentation he had christened by his own name. With a true woman's love of idle gauds, though in this case its immense value made it more excusable, my wife determined to get possession of this jewel, and I did not deem it expedient to oppose her inclinations.

She succeeded, after a good deal of importunity, in obtaining from him the loan of a house down on the coast which belonged to him, and under pretense of making preparations for our arrival she sent all the servants there.

That same evening she made an appointment with Freiliger, informing him that I should be away from home, and begging him to bring the diamond to show her, as she had never seen it.

The same morning, by her direction, I took two berths in the mail for England which sailed the next day, ostensibly announcing that I and my wife, the beautiful Alice Carlyon, had made our fortunes and were going home to enjoy ourselves. Immediately afterward I went away quietly and secured two other berths under an assumed name in a French ship which was to sail early the following morning for Marseilles.

Everything turned out as we hoped. Freiliger came, and like a fool brought the diamond with him. I entered as if unexpectedly, and, as he seemed inclined to bluster and make a disturbance, I shot him through the heart. I did not want to hurt him more than I could help, for I hate inflicting unnecessary pain, and I was glad to see that he died quietly and instantly.

My wife had made every preparation. All our valuables, no small amount, were ready packed; and, having secured the diamond, which, with an unworthy suspicion, she refused to give me, we extinguished the lights, locked the door, and in a few hours were out of sight of South Africa and fairly started on our way to France.

Unfortunately the good luck which had accompanied us so far here deserted us. Two days after we left a terrific storm arose, and after driving before it for thirty-six hours we were hurled upon a rock, and immediately began to fill.

The captain did not hesitate to declare that he did not himself know where we were, and had not circumstances effectually prevented it I should most certainly have summoned him for incompetency. He had previously laughed at me when I insisted that he should put in somewhere. He actually asked me where, upon which, with all my native dignity, I told him that was his business, not mine.

Seeing at once, with my usual quickness, that the ship must inevitably sink very shortly, I was about, with the utmost deliberation, to take my seat in a boat which had already been lowered, when this officious captain pulled me back and swore that not a man should leave the ship until the ladies were safe. I thought this an absurd piece of quixotism at such a moment, and should have argued the point, but as he presented a loaded pistol at my head, while I was unarmed, I thought it more prudent to acquiesce in his preposterous demand.

The result was as I expected. The moment the ladies were in their places the boat put off, and I found myself separated from my wife and the diamond.

Directly afterwards he informed me, with his habitual insolence, that if I did not wish to go to the bottom with the ship, I had better take my place in the remaining boat. Without noticing his impertinence I did so, and I we also put off, leaving the vessel to her fate. His intention apparently was to follow the first boat, but the heavy sea that was running at the time prevented this, and we soon lost sight of them in the gathering darkness. Thus owing to the obstinacy of this man I found myself parted, probably forever, from my wife, and a diamond worth £100,000, which had, I take no shame in honestly confessing, affected me most of the two.

For six days we drifted helplessly about the ocean, our sufferings considerably increased by the inexcusable carelessness which the captain had displayed in victualing the boat. Without food or water, we were plunged into the last stage of desperation, when we were fortunately picked up by a vessel bound for America.

I at once complained to her captain of the disgraceful conduct of ours, and demanded that he should at once be put in irons, but to my surprise he sided with his fellow, and the relations between us for the rest of the voyage were consequently strained. He had himself lost some men in the storm, and was short-handed, and he expected that in return for our passage we should assist in working the ship.

This proposal was willingly entertained by the seamen, and indeed it was only fair that it should be so, but I protested that I was a gentleman, and having paid not only my own passage, but also one for my wife, did not see the justice of paying for it again, or working for it, which came to the same thing.

However, the scoundrel, instigated no doubt by the other ruffian, declared that I had paid him nothing, and that if I did not choose to undertake my share of the duties he should not feel called upon to provide me with a share of provisions. As I was of course helpless under the circumstances, I had to give way, and for the first, and, I am proud to say, only time in my life, I degraded myself by doing the work of a common laboring man.

After a long and stormy voyage we arrived at New York, and I immediately left the ship without exchanging a word with my tyrants, and found myself once more in an unknown country without a penny in the world.

I was not, however, ignorant this time as I had been the last, and I managed to pick up a very comfortable living until I succeeded in obtaining the position of dealer in a faro bank. It was not, of course, an elevated situation, but the work was easy and the play fairly good. Moreover, from constantly seeing the game played I learned to estimate the chances, and was able to increase my income by playing, during my hours of leisure, at other banks.

Among the frequenters of the place in which I was employed was an old gentleman who used to come regularly twice a week and play, usually with the most extraordinary luck. There was a certain amount of mystery about him, and as I had discovered in the course of my career that where there is a secret there is also, as a rule, some profit for the person who finds it out, I made it my business to trace this gentleman to his home. He was, I found, a well-known speculator in Wall street who, not content with gambling all day under the guise of business, used to come down, as I have said, to enjoy a little extra excitement at night.

While I was still doubting as to what use to make of this information, an event occurred which rendered it unnecessary. One night he came as usual and, playing with more than his customary good fortune, was the winner of over $5000 by the time the bank closed.

As I was leaving after my night's work I heard a shout for help from a dark alley close at hand. This was no unusual occurrence, for it not infrequently happened that a winner having been "spotted" inside, was "held up" when he got out, and I had good reasons for not interfering. On this occasion, however, I recognized the voice of the lucky player and concluded that it would pay me better to break through my general rule, than to preserve my neutrality.

Although I am of a peaceable disposition, and never interpose in other people's quarrels, I have some skill with my fists, and in a very few minutes had sent the assailants to the right about.

The old gentleman, to whom as I pointed out, I had been the means, at great personal risk, of preserving not only his money, but probably his life as well, was quite sufficiently grateful, and promised to do anything he could for me. He even offered to set me up in an honest life, as he amusingly called it, by giving me a place as clerk in his office.

I thought, though I did not say, that any mode of life was just as honest as his, for on the whole it was a fairly square game, and I explained my refusal by saying that I could not endure the drudgery and confinement, which was perfectly true.

In answer to his question as to what in that case he could do for me, I said plainly, as gentleman to gentleman, that I knew who he was, that I had accumulated a small capital, and that as he must often be in a position to give me important information as to speculations, I would take it as full return for the immense service I had done him if he would occasionally give me the straight tip when he really knew of a good thing.

He promised, and was as good as his word. My little fortune, under his guidance, increased rapidly, and finally, to cut this matter short, I emerged from a transaction which I will say no more than that it succeeded beyond my expectations, with an income sufficient to support me for the rest of my life in sufficient affluence. I might, perhaps, have increased it a little, but unfortunately the old gentleman took it into his head to work against me in this last deal, and being irretrievably ruined could prove of no further assistance to me.

He actually had the presumption, after his intended treachery, to apply to me for help, and, when I indignantly refused it, went about crying out against my black ingratitude—a singular instance of the perversity of human nature.

I had discovered long before that a belief universally prevailed that my wife and myself perished in the storm, and, fearing no further pursuit in consequence, I determined to return to England and take up my residence in London.

I did so, and, having invested my hardly earned means in safe securities, I settled down to enjoy the rest of my days in peace. I put the past behind me, and as Alice Carlyon, if she was not really dead, was so to me at all events, I felt no scruples whatever in marrying again.

We selected Westcliffe as the place in which to spend our honeymoon, and, by a singular chance, almost the first person I encountered on the promenade was my first wife, Alice Carlyon. I recognized her at once, but she did not perceive me, and I resolved, with the caution that has served me so well through life, to discover what her position was before making myself known to her.

Without difficulty I found out that she was married to a rich and highly respectable gentleman named Ennis. After duly considering the affair I determined to call upon her and demand my share of the diamond, which she had too long, I considered, had in her sole possession.

I wrote to her and obtained an appointment in reply. I went on the day she named, and found, to my surprise and disgust, that, instead of being alarmed at the hold I had over her, she took upon herself to threaten me. When I declared that I would reveal her identity to her deceived and doting husband, she laughed in my face, and asked me what I would do about my own at the same time. I insisted upon her delivering to me the diamond, or at least half its value, but she positively refused. In vain I warned her of the consequences of her obstinacy; she remained firm, and the last words she uttered, as I left, were a repetition of her original unjust and iniquitous assertion—"Don't you make any mistake, you shall never get it."

From that moment I swore that, cost what it might, I would get the better of her. I found out by the exercise of my natural talents that she never parted from it, and, as a matter of course, nobody but myself knew of its existence.

Two days afterwards, by her invitation, I went again. She had completely changed her tactics, and endeavored to wheedle me, but the day when her fascinations had influence over me had long since passed away. She said that her life was hateful to her, and I always console myself with this thought, when I reflect that I was unfortunately compelled to deprive her of it. Her proposal that we should resume our original relations and fly together was out of the question. I was perfectly happy with my present wife, and was not anxious for a change. I pretended, however, to think the idea worth considering, only premising that first of all the diamond should be handed over to me. This she scornfully refused, and I concluded then that I should never get it while she was alive. Under these circumstances, as I was now stung by her opposition into a determination to get hold of it, but one course lay open to me.

As it has always very properly been my ambition to avoid unnecessary danger I quietly appropriated a knife which lay upon the table in her room, thinking it a fitting weapon for the deed I contemplated, and feeling sure that it could never be traced to me.

Then I waited and watched. I soon found out that it was her custom to go to bathe at 12 o'clock every day. I also found that by diving from the guard boat I could easily swim under water as far as the machine she occupied, and once under the awning I should be safe from observation.

The rest was easy enough. I fixed upon the day and waited to see her safely into the machine and mark its number. To my great annoyance she brought with her on that day a young lady who was unknown to me. This threatened to upset all my plans, but fortunately the young lady left again at 12:30 o'clock, and I at once hastened to put my scheme into execution.

In arranging it I had foreseen one danger which had to be guarded against. The man who rowed the boat might watch for my appearance after I dived, and failing to observe it, might become alarmed and create a disturbance which might prove fatal to my safety. But being recognized this was easily obviated. I took my wife to bathe at the same time, and told her to keep her eye on me from her place in the ladies' division, and at the moment I dived to give a shrill scream, as if she was seized with the cramp. I told her that it was to disconcert a man with whom I had a heavy bet, and though the story was very weak, she entirely trusted me and agreed to comply with my wishes.

I found on reaching the boat that the haste I had employed had been superfluous, and I had to wait for nearly twenty minutes before I saw Mrs. Ennis re-enter her machine. These were minutes of agony to me. There was I, attracting attention in my conspicuous situation, courting identification and arousing the curiosity of the boatman, and yet I was utterly unable to help myself. Had it been possible I should have plunged in and swam about for a time before returning, but I knew this course would be taken by my wife as the signal, and that her scream, coming prematurely, would ruin all.

At last the moment arrived. I raised my hands above my head, and as I disappeared under the water the last sound I heard was the shrill cry uttered by my wife.

I had carefully noted the direction I must take, and being accustomed to similar exercises, I emerged without misadventure on the very spot at which I wished to arrive.

Mrs. Ennis was still in the water, and gave a sort of cry of surprise on seeing me appear, which she instantly repressed on recognising me. I told her that I had seen a mutual acquaintance from the Cape that morning, and feared that he suspected my identity; that instant flight was my only course, our only course, in fact, for I said that life would be a blank if she did not accompany me; in short, I cajoled her completely. We sat side by side on the steps, I with my arm around her, for after all she was my wife, and arranged our plans for the future.

Suddenly I asked her what the time was, and as she turned to get her watch from the pocket of her dress I took the knife from that of my bathing suit and opened it. As she returned with the watch in her hand, I drew closer to her as if to see it, and, feeling from its beating the position of her heart, I carefully approached, my other hand holding the weapon, while I prevented her from seeing what I was doing by an apparently fervent embrace.

The next instant, without a sound, she sank lifeless into the water at my feet.

The tide was ebbing fast and I had not a moment to spare. I sprang into the machine and secured the steel casket, which still contained the diamond. I did not dare to leave her where she lay for fear that the retreating waves should expose the body too soon for my security; so with some trouble I raised her and laid her as reverently as time allowed on the floor of the machine. Fortunately the beach sloped steeply and suddenly behind, so that no one could come spying under the bottom of the machine.

I endeavored hurriedly to find her watch, which had fallen from her hands into the water when I struck the blow, but I could not manage to lay my hands upon it, and as I was pressed for time and it could form no clue to implicate me, I left it to chance.

Having taken the diamond from the box, I slipped it into my pocket, and diving from the top of the steps into the water, which was already dangerously shallow, I struck out for the gentlemen's division, leaving not a trace behind me.

I dropped the knife after a few strokes, for I rather preferred that it should be found than otherwise, as its discovery under such suspicious circumstances would almost inevitably tend to divert the police upon a wrong track.

The casket I let fall much further out, as it might prove dangerous in the hands of a man of penetration, although I was amused to observe that my wife had not forgotten her old cunning, but had removed and presumably destroyed the lining of the lid which had been stamped with the name of the maker at Cape Town.

I rose to the surface about 100 yards away without being noticed, returned calmly to my machine, and was strolling peacefully homewards with my wife on my arm, and the diamond in my pocket long before the body was discovered.

Thus, by the exercise of a little simple ingenuity and forethought I obtained my own way, always an object with me, defeated the obstinacy and avarice of Alice Carlyon, and obtained possession of the diamond, to which I certainly had the greatest right, and of which she had so long unlawfully deprived me.

I hope when the police read this plain narrative they will confess like honest men that they were fairly defeated, and that it only requires a little skill and care to evade their boasted cunning.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE LAST.

Six months afterward two people, a man and a girl, walking upon the promenade at Westcliffe, approached a bench upon which three individuals, a lady and two gentlemen, were sitting, and apparently recognizing them, stopped.

"Ah, Mr. Padger. How do you do?" said the elder of the two men, sitting down.

"Very well, thank you, Mr. Ennis," replied that gentleman. "I hope you and your daughter are quite well."

"Quite well, thank you, quite well."

"Why, if it isn't Mary Carne!" exclaimed the young lady at this moment, recognizing the girl on Mr. Padger's arm.

"Mary Padger, if you please, miss," she said with a charming little blush.

"Really? You must allow me to congratulate you."

They remained chatting for some time, and then prepared to resume their walk.

"By the way, Miss Ennis—" exclaimed Mr. Padger suddenly.

"Mrs. Benton, if you please," interrupted that young lady with a laugh. "Permit me to introduce my husband."

"Very pleased to meet you again, sir," said Mr. Padger. "If it is not an impertinence may I be permitted to congratulate you?"

"You were about to ask me something, I think, Mr. Padger," resumed Mrs. Benton.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Padger. "If you will excuse my reverting to an unpleasant matter, would you mind telling me the reason of your refusing to explain where you were between 12:30 and 1:45 on—on a certain occasion?"

"Yes, Mr. Padger," said Gertrude, blushing and glancing first at her husband and then at her father. "I can tell you now, though I would not then. I had been engaged for some time to—my husband, in fact, but my—my—"

"Her stepmother," remarked Mr. Ennis, gravely.

"My stepmother," she went on, "was strongly opposed to my marriage. I do not quite know what her reasons were, and it is needless to enquire now. At all events she succeeded in imbuing my father with her objections. I was not accustomed to be thwarted in my wishes, and as I considered that I had the best right to arrange such a matter for myself, I determined to go my own way. I settled it all with Dr. Benton. That day, my father being out, I went to bathe with Mrs. Ennis as an explanation of my absence, should any be demanded. I left the machine at 12:30, met my husband in the public garden, as you found out, went with him to the registry office, and we were married. I had intended to return to the beach to meet my stepmother and return home with her, but there was an unexpected delay, and I had to go back alone. I did not dare to tell my father, and was afraid that he would find out. When I was asked those questions I did not know what to say, so I held my tongue."

"I see," said Mr. Padger, thoughtfully. "Do you know that you ran considerable risk by doing so? For some time I suspected you of—of the deed."

Dr. Benton flushed curiously, and there was a moment's pause.

"However, all's well that ends well," continued Mr. Padger, cheerfully. "I see you did tell your father in the end."

"Mainly owing to you, Mr. Padger," said Dr. Benton. "Do you remember the question you asked my wife in the drawing room at Monplaisir? We thought he suspected and had employed you to find out, so we went off at once and made a clean breast of it."

"And found out," said Mr. Ennis, fondly patting his daughter's shoulder, "that her old father wasn't half such an ogre as she tried to make out, and preferred his daughter's happiness to her obedience."

"And you were only on the beach that day by chance?" said Mr. Padger to Dr. Benton.

"Why, you don't mean to say that you suspected me?" he cried.

It was Mrs. Benton's turn to flush now. They looked at one another for an instant, and then the husband, holding out his hand, took that of his wife and pressed it tenderly. Mr. Padger understood, and had no need to ask the meaning of that scene in the garden at Monplaisir.

"And you never discovered the murderer, Mr. Padger?" said Mrs. Benton, in a low voice.

"No," said Mr. Padger, awkwardly, with a glance at Mr. Ennis. "No. Good afternoon."

And without further words he hurried his wife away.

"Why, Joshua," said Mary, as soon as they were out of earshot, "don't even she know?"

"No, Mary, my dear," replied Mr. Padger. "There are only three people in the world who know the true history of the Westcliffe murder; Mr. Ennis, you and myself."

Such in fact was the case. After Blount's body had been removed to the parish mortuary, on the day of his death, to await the inquest, Mr. Padger had at once proceeded to call on Mr. Ennis.

He had related to him every detail of the discovery, and convinced him of the truth of his assertions, producing in addition the man's own confession.

"Now, you see, Mr. Ennis," he had said at the end, "you and I are the only persons who know these facts, and you, I imagine, do not wish that they should go any further. Blount is dead, and no possible purpose can be served by making them public. The diamond robbery and the Freiliger murder must of necessity come out at the inquest, but there is no reason why the Westcliffe affair should. Though I will not conceal from you that both you and your daughter at one time ran considerable risk of arrest, I fancy that by now the Westcliffe police have relinquished all hopes of solving the mystery. I shall, of course, keep this confession as a means of exonerating anybody in the future, though I do not think there will ever be need of it. You have your choice of two alternatives: either to allow a few people, whose opinions are of no importance whatever, to suspect you or your daughter of the crime, or else to let all the world know the history of the woman who entrapped you into marriage."

Mr. Ennis, after much reflection, and with Mr. Padger's full concurrence, chose the former. In gratitude for this considerateness he doubled the reward he had promised, and the diamond having been restored to the heirs of its original owner they did not delay in testifying their appreciation of the man whose intelligence had procured for them this unexpected legacy. Having obtained such substantial consolations, Mr. Padger willingly consented to forego the further glory that would have occurred to him, and so it was that in the public prints no solution ever appeared of the mystery of a bathing machine.

THE END.

JIM IS DEAD.

So Jim is dead! I don't know why
It should be so, but, do you know,
It seems a most unnatural thing
That Jim should die.

He seemed so sure to win; in all he tried
He came out best; he beat the rest,
As sportsmen say, "Hands down,"
And yet he died.

When we were chums—I don't suppose
There ever were a warmer pair—
We used to speculate on death,
And now he knows.

He used to say, "You never-can
Convince my mind that we shall find
A better world beyond than this."
How now, old man?

It seems so weak of Jim. But stop!
I comprehend—my dear old friend,
In this, as oft before, you have
Come out on top.

—*Laurens Boyard Freeman in N. Y. Sun.*

Bald and Toothless.

The "coming man" as well as the "going man," has always been bald and toothless. An enviable condition compared to that of our correspondent, G. Clapp, of Yountville, Cal., who says: "Thank God that I heard of Dr. Tutt's Pills; they have been a great boon to me." That man had dyspepsia for 20 years; tried in vain four hospitals, and numberless doctors. These pills act with gentleness and thoroughness, and cure costiveness, deranged liver and dyspepsia.

REVISITED.

Here lies the road; the white oaks still
Spread wide their sheltering arms,
Green fields and hedgerows crown the hill—
The farms, the pleasant farms!

Yet past the bridge my path I keep,
To yonder ruined wall
Whose mint and myrtle, ankle-deep,
Are dearer than them all!—

The loved, remembered spot is there
Where roof and chimney rose,
Though scarce a trace of human care
The patient greensward shows:

By this broad hearth, whose blackened stone
Is sunk in moss and briers,
What mirth and household comfort shone
Long since, by vanished fires!

How the great pear tree reared aloof
Its honeyed cone of flowers,
Dropped its green firstlings on the roof
And bent its arms to ours.

Where now at noon the tranquil cows
Stand cool in dappled shade,
For us the hemlock's spicy boughs
Their second midnight made.

Here, then, I come, I know not why,
As child to mother's knee;
Sweet are the thoughts of days gone by
As once, of days to be!

And when the sunset skies are clear
My pathway glimmers strange,
And mixed with all that changes here
Is Love that cannot change.

—*Dora Read Goodale in Youth's Companion.*

BOYS IN BOOKS.

BY ANDREW LANG.

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

The books that boys like will naturally be those in which boys play a considerable part. We all have a way of liking to read about ourselves or other people in circumstances akin to our own. The milliner reads about young milliners who turn out to have been changed at nurse, and who are, in fact, heiresses of fortunes and titles. The clergy read about Mr. Robert Elsmere and the Rev. John Ward, preacher. In the same way boys like to read about other boys. Now, the regular authors of regular "boys books," like Kingston and "Ballantyne the Brave," make too much of this. Their heroes are boys who far surpass men in their courage, strength adroitness and luck. The hero of "Treasure Island" even is too incredibly gallant, fortunate and enterprising.

Yet these books are read by boys because they fulfill our early day-dreams, in which, at the age of 13 or earlier we take the command of mutinied crews, plunder ships, scalp ferocious Iroquois, lead forlorn hopes, fight duels with colossal swordsmen, discover plots, depose kings, and generally have a good time. These experiences are pleasant to muse over in fancy, at odd moments, not, of course, in lesson hours or during sermon. But even a boy can see that these pictures of boys do not answer to reality. Boys very seldom in real life stand upon the burning deck when all but they have fled, or cleave the French captain to the chin, or single-handed capture pirate schooners. In fact, all that kind of thing is day-dreaming, and however excellent of its sort (as in "Treasure Island,") is not at all a picture of boy's life. Many feeble authors have tried to paint boy's life at school. Especially avoid "Eric," "St. Winifred's" and other studies of school life which are sentimental, missish and maudlin. Kingston and "Ballantyne the Brave" at all events take you out of your little round of school duties, misdeeds, friendships and hates; but feeble stories of school life only make their reader narrow and self-conscious. I only know two that are really good—"Tom Brown's School Days" and "Vice Versa." But some of the very best English authors have said a good deal about boys in their works, have brought them in as in life they do not actually come in, not as pirates, not as leaders of men, not as elegant and saintly little humbugs, but as boys all in the rough, and with their native courage, kindness, cruelty, solemnity and absurdity. Thackeray, Dickens, Henry Kingsley, George Meredith, Miss Rhoda Broughton, have all written capitally about boys. There are other famous authors in whose works boys hardly appear on the scene. The ancient Greeks (to be learned) were not clever at drawing boys. They only made them out to be little men, and in Plato they sit and hear philosophy being talked, and become little prigs. Old Aristophanes, if ever you come to read him, had more idea of what an honest lad was like.

But, leaving these ancient authors, do you not observe that Shakespeare very seldom brings in a boy? Perhaps the reason was that he wanted all the boys of the company to act girls' parts. At all events they are rare in his plays. There is Arthur, the touching little fellow in "King John," there is William Page, with his Latin grammar, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," a natural British boy. There is Falstaff's page, a prematurely knowing boy, a match for Ancient Pistol. The rest of the boys are usually unimportant, and generally pert. But Shakespeare has drawn a beautiful sketch of ideal boyhood in the "Winter's Tale." Polixenes, king of Bohemia, speaks:

We were, fair queen,
Two lads that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal.
Hermione—Was not my lord
The verier wag o' the two.
Polixenes—We were as twinn'd lambs that did frisk,
And bleat the one at the other, i' the sun,
What we changed was innocence for innocence,
we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing, nor dreamed
That any did. Had we pursued that life,
And our weak spirits ne'er been higher reared
With stronger blood, we should have answered Heaven
Boldly, "Not guilty."
If this were boyhood, Leontes, grown and a king,
Was indeed further off from Heaven
Than when he was a boy.

But Shakespeare brings few lads of this metal on the stage. De Foe has done some very good boys—young thieves and outcasts etched with his wonderful truth in his "Colonel Jack." The novelists of the last century concerned themselves little with the young; they hurried on to the love story. The absence of boys in Scott's novels is remarkable and not easy to be explained, seeing that the writer in various ways of enjoyment was content "to be boy eternal." The young brother of the "Bride of Lammermoor," who feels her hard cold as marble when she rides with him to church, is only a very minor figure, yet he is the chief boy in Scott. His entire absorption in his own diversions, his spoiled arrogance and good nature, his boasts of how he "shoots in a cross-bow" are all very natural, and yet he only crosses the tragic stage with his babble now and then. The boy in "Red Gauntlet," who teaches the hero to fish, is also a good tricky boy, but still less important. Scott, in fact, rarely makes his heroes tell their story from boyhood upward. He told his own in the fragment of autobiography, and all the boyish parts, in school, at home, among the hills, or in the battle with Greensleeves, are excellent. That is a capital passage where the little lame boy goes to the high school and offers to fight a challenger if they are to be "strapped to boards." Scott could have written the romance of adventurous Scotch boyhood, the long expeditions in a country still unspoiled, the story-tellings, the visits to haunted castles, as never any other man did. But he leaves this out of his novels, and merely touches it in his fragment of his own life in "Lochart." It is difficult, indeed to guess why boys play so slight a part in so long and rich a series of romance as the Waverly novels. It is certain that as time goes on and democracy advances, more and more freedom and enjoyments are assigned to the young. Scott belonged to the old-fashioned days, when boys and girls were expected to be quiet in the background, not to disturb the love affairs of their elder sisters nor the solemn talk of their fathers.

With the generation that followed Scott and the Reform bill, which he so detested, all this was altered. The golden times for young people (they may be very short) were beginning. Boys and girls are very prominent actors on the stage of Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Mr. George Meredith and the Kingsleys—Henry and Charles. Both Thackeray and Dickens liked to take up a hero in his childhood, or at least before he left school. They knew very different classes of schools and of boys. Thackeray was educated at one of the oldest-fashioned of public schools, Charterhouse. Who knows where Dickens picked up reading and writing, and met the flogging, middle-class schoolmaster of "David Copperfield," for example? Squeers he studied in Yorkshire after he was a man grown; he never tasted in boyhood of Mr. Squeers's brimstone and treacle.

It is hard to any which of these great authors drew boys best, though the boys they knew belonged to such different social classes. But the common element of boyhood is far stronger than any social distinctions of birth and wealth. The lonely boy, the house-bred boy, the clever, bookish boy Dickens was best at, perhaps. I mean in "David Copperfield," not when he rings the pathos out of that unlucky little invalid, Paul Dombey. David Copperfield is so true to nature in his healthier way that his love of home, of his books, of his mother, his gallant days of endurance in London, his adventures with waiters and public housekeepers, his flight from town, his fight with the butcher boy of prodigious force, are all more pathetic to me than Paul Dombey's maunderings about what the waves are saying. David's affection for Steerforth, his adoration of that fellow, are very truth itself, for such are the friendships of imaginative boys for their elders, their heroes. Many of us, after years, have not forgotten our Steerforths, the strong, the handsome, the swift of foot, the indolently witty, whom we were so proud to be with, who noticed us and suffered us in their Olympian way. Sometimes the hero worship was from the bigger boy to the smaller—witness the case of Dobbin. He was big and muscular, he fought Cuff and beat him, but he was the slave of the more elegant George Osborne in whose cause he did battle. Thackeray's dandy boys, like both Osbornes, are as good as his bullies, his little born merchants and bigglers, his lazy, idle boys who devour books. Thackeray's company of boys in "Dr. Birch's School" are as true as his grown-up folks, and what a natural, plucky, honest fellow he drew in little Rawdon Crawley! In the humors of school life he and Dickens are both masters. Tommy Traddles we have all been at school with, and we have all more or less resembled P. P., "the prowling boy," who fought Herbert Pocket, and who told that amazing series of "whoppers" about the dogs, the black velvet coach, the veal cutlets and the silver basket. The young adventurers in "Holiday Romance," with their song,

O, landsmen are folly,
But pirates are jolly.

seem worth all Captain Mayne Reid's impossible and immature naturalists and sportsmen. Almost all Thackeray's men begin under our eyes as boys; lonely, romantic boys, like Harry Esmond; jolly boys, like Frank Castlewood; clever, brilliant, idle boys, like Pendennis; hulking, honest, awkward boys, like Dobbin. He could not have had the heart to draw a perpetually unhappy and unlucky boy, like M. Daudet's Jack. Neither he nor Dickens thought it necessary, as Kingsley did, to make their boys subject to fits of ferocity like all young male animals. Reading about them in later life we perhaps find the boy Amyas Leigh, and the boy Hereward too ferocious, especially Hereward, who is really a most offensive young rowdy.

Henry Kingsley's boys are better, such as the poor little shoeblack who played fives with a brass button, and the immortal Gus, the brother of the no less delightful Flora, in "Ravenshoe." But the funniest boys of all, and the most natural, are Richard and Rip in Mr. George Meredith's "Richard Feverel." Do you remember the scene in which Richard deliberately insults Rip a given number of times, which Rip counts, solemnly wagging his head, and then the fight begins? Among other boys never to be forgotten are Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, whose adventures are a perfect boy's Odyssey of the Mississippi. Who can forget Tom's quarrel with the elegant boy? Who does not shudder when Injun Joe's foot is on the stairs. Our age, if it has done nothing else in literature, has brought out the humors of boys in an extraordinary degree, and has added to human gayety in this, at least, if in few other ways. Tom Bultitude and Tom Tulliver are creations before impossible, or unattempted.

Perhaps the twentieth century may do as much for the humors of girlhood. But that subject is infinitely more difficult and obscure.

[Copyright, 1889.]

OLD THINGS AND DEAR.

[Translated from the German.]
There is no song like an old song
That we have not heard for years;
Each simple note appears to throng
With shapes that swim in tears.
It may have been a cheerful strain,
But 'twas so long ago
That glee, grown old, has turned to pain,
And mirth has turned to woe.

There is no friend like an old friend,
Whose life-path mates our own,
Whose dawn and noon, whose eve and end,
Have known what we have known.
It may be when we read his face
We note a trace of care;
'Tis well that friends in life's last grace
Share sighs as smiles they share.

There is no love like an old love;
A lost, maybe, or dead.
Whose place, since she has gone above,
No other fills instead.
It is not we'll ne'er love anew,
For life were drear if so,
But that first love has roots that grew
Where others cannot grow.

There are no days like old days,
When we, not they, were young;
When all life's rays were golden rays
And wrong had never stung.
Dear heart! if now our steps could pass
Through paths of childhood's morn,
And the dew of youth lie on the grass
Which Time's fell scythe has shorn!

Old song, old friend, old love, old days;
Old things, yet never old;
A stream that's dark till sunshine plays
And changes it to gold;
Through all winds memory's river on,
'Mid banks of sore regret,
But a gleam's on the peaks of long-agone
That soften's sadness yet.

—*Springfield Republican.*

WALTER SCOTT'S POEMS

BY ANDREW LANG.

Yesterday, as the sun was very bright, and there was no wind, I took a fishing rod on chance and Scott's poems, and rowed into the middle of St. Mary's loch. Every hill, every tuft of heather was reflected in the lake, as in a silver mirror. There was no sound but the lapping of the water against the boat, the cry of the blackcock from the hill, and the pleasant plash of a trout rising here and there. So I read the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" over again, here, in the middle of the scenes where the story is laid, and where the fights were fought. For when the baron went on pilgrimage

And took with him the elfish page
To Mary's Chapel of the Lowes,

It was to the ruined chapel *here* that he came,

For there, beside our Lady's lake,
An offering he had sworn to make,
And he would pay his vows.

But his enemy, the Lady of Branksome, gathered a band

Of the best that would ride at her command,

And they all came from the country round. Branksome, where the lady lived, is twenty miles off, across the ranges of lonely green hills. Harden, where her ally, Wat of Harden, abode, is close by, and Deloraine, where William dwelt, is nearer still, and John of Thurlestane had his square tower in heather, "where victual never grew" on Ettrick Water within ten miles.

They were three hundred spears and three;
Through Douglas burn up Yarrow stream,
Their horses prance, their lances gleam,
They came to St. Mary's Lake ere day,
But the chapel was void, and the Baron away;
They burned the chapel for very rage,
And cursed Lord Cranstoun's goblin Page.

They were a rough clan to burn a holy chapel because they failed to kill their enemy within the sacred walls! But, as I read again, for the twentieth time, Sir Walter's poem, floating on the lonely breast of the lake, in the heart of the hills where Yarrow flows, among the little green mounds that cover the ruins of chapel and castle, and lady's bower, I asked myself whether Sir Walter was indeed a great and delightful poet, or whether he pleases me so much because I was born in his own country, and have one drop of the blood of his robber knights in my own veins?

Writing here for boys and girls, one can not go into some questions about poetry which would probably seem tiresome to them, or puzzling. Sir Walter Scott's own history is his best criticism; it is as well known here as George Washington's in America; yet a little of it may be told again.

He was born in Edinburgh, more than a hundred years ago; he knew the men who had fought for Prince Charlie, he came of the House of Harden, the Border Clan that watched the passes against English invasion, in the old years when Scotland and England were seldom at peace on the Border. He was lame, like Lord Byron, but that never soured him as it did his lordship. He was one of the strongest men of his day in the arms, a great rider, almost too reckless on horseback, never going by a bridge if he could find a ford, and so, with his strength and his spirit, he naturally dreamed of old wars though his own life was peaceful. From childhood he told stories to his schoolfellows, and read old poetry. At Abbotsford, his home, they show you four little volumes of ballads and ghost stories, such as were then sold for a penny, and bought by the country folk, better reading than newspapers, I think. He collected these, and had them bound when he was a boy. The servants were always carrying them off, but he got them back again. He knew all the ancient ballads of witches and fighting by heart. Once another poet, the Ettrick shepherd, repeated to him a long piece of his own. Years went by, and Scott, the shepherd, and a third man were waiting beside the river Tweed till some of their fishing gear was brought from a neighboring farm. Scott asked his friend to repeat his poem. The shepherd had quite forgotten it, but Scott repeated it all, word for word, though he had only heard it once. He read everything about the fighting days of yore, and forgot nothing. There was not a legend, a proverb, a rhyme, but he knew it, not a strange story in old chronicles, French, Spanish, Scotch, but he had it in his memory. So at last it befell that he was hurt when drilling with a regiment of cavalry, for we were then at war with Napoleon, and he was a volunteer. As he could not exercise with the rest, he bethought him how a lady had asked him to write a ballad on a goblin called Gilpin Horner, not a very poetical name, though both Jack Horner and John Gilpin are famous. So he rhymed away letting his fancy divert itself with all the tales and names of places dear to him in the hills. And, behold, the rhyme, when it was ended, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Instantly Scott became famous. English poetry had long been very tame and commonplace, written in couplets like Pope's, very artificial and smart, or sensible and slow. Here was a poem of which the music seemed to gallop, like thundering hoofs and ringing bridles of a rushing border troop. Here were goblin, ghost and fairy, fight and foray, fair ladies and true loves, gallant knights and hard blows, blazing beacons on every hill crest, and from the bartizan of every tower. Here was a world made alive again that had been dead for three hundred years, a world of men and women.

Then Scott became in a day the most popular poet of his time, not only in England, but in Europe, and, I believe, in America too. But he did not stop when he had written the "Lay;" he was naturally encouraged to go on, and he wrote "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," "Rokeby," and "The Lord of the Isles." In each new poem he lost a little of the old force and speed. He made more complicated stories, introducing love affairs, which he never did very well. In his poem the old Harper says—

My hairs are grey, my limbs are old,
My heart is dead, my veins are cold,
I may not, must not sing of love.

He was not old, but he had been in love once, and not happily, and never again; nor did he ever forget that lady, but loved her to his death. Perhaps this, his own bad fortune, or some other reason may have prevented him from making his love stories the best part of his work. He was never a man to moan over his own sorrow. I have seen an unpublished letter of his in which he complains that he hates his young lovers, who do all the lovemaking, but that he delights in robbers, brigands, fighting men! Consequently, the more he put love stories into his poems the tamer they grew, till at last they only flamed up, here and there, in a good fight, like Bannockburn in "The Lord of the Isles." Moreover, he was never so good in poetry out of "his ain countrie"—the Border Land. In the Highlands he was pretty well at home, especially in the hunting scenes; but when he went to England and did "Rokeby," the poem was no more like the "Lay" than a slow, dull English river is like "the glittering and resolute streams of Tweed" or the tawny waters of Aill.

For these reasons every one who wants to read Scott's poetry should begin with the "Lay." From opening to close it never falters:

Nine and twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branksome Hall,
Nine and twenty squires of name
Brought their steeds from tower to stall,
Nine and twenty yeomen tall
Waited, duteous, on them all,
Ten of them were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword and spur on heel,
They quitted not their banners bright
Neither by day nor yet by night;
They lay down to rest
With corslet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
They carved at the meat
With gloves of steel,
And they drank red wine through the helmet barred

Now is not that a brave beginning? Does not the verse clank and chime like sword sheath on spur, like the bits of champing horses? Then, when William of Deloraine is sent on his lonely midnight ride across the haunted moors and wolds, does the verse not gallop like heavy armoured horses?

Unchallenged thence passed Deloraine
To ancient Riddell's fair domain,
Where Aill, from mountains freed,
Down from the lakes did raving come;
Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the mane of a chestnut steed.
In vain! no torrent deep or broad
Might bar the bold moss-trooper's road;
At the first plunge the horse sunk low,
And the water broke over the saddle-bow.

These last two lines have the very movement and note, the deep, heavy plunge, the still swirl of the water. Well I know the lochs whence Aill comes red in flood, many a trout have I taken in Aill, long ago. But I think the poetry itself is good, and stirs the spirit, even of those who know not Ailmoor, the mother of Aill, that lies dark among the melancholy hills.

The spirit is stirred throughout by the chivalry and courage of Scott's men and women. Thus the Lady of Branksome addressed the English invaders who have taken her boy prisoner,

For the young heir of Branksome's line,
God be his aid, and God be mine!
Through me no friend shall meet his doom;
Here, while I live, no foe finds room.
Then if thy Lords their purpose urge,
Take our defiance loud and high;
Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge,
Our moat the grave where they shall lie.

Ay, and though the minstrel says he is no love poet, and though, indeed, he shines more in war than in lady's bower, is not this a whole stanza on true love, and worthy of what old Malory writes in his "Mort d'Arthur?" Because here Scott speaks for himself, and his own unhappy and immortal affection:

True love's the gift which God has given
To men alone beneath the heaven.
It is not Fantasy's hot fire
Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly;
It liveth not in fierce desire,
With dead desire it does not die;
It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
With heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind.

Truth and faith, courage and chivalry, a free life in the hills, and by the streams, a shrewd brain, an open heart, a kind word for friend or foeman, these are what you learn from the "Lay," if you want to learn lessons from poetry. It is a rude legend, perhaps, as the critics said at the time, when they were disdainful of wizard priests and ladies magical. But it is a deathless legend, I hope; it appeals to every young heart that is not early spoiled by low cunning, and cynicism, and love of gain. The minstrel's own prophecy is true, and still, and always,

Yarrow as he rolls along
Bears burden to the minstrel's song.

After the "Lay" came "Marmion. A Tale of Flodden Field." It is far more ambitious and complicated than the "Lay," and is really far worse written. Sir Walter was ever a rapid and careless poet, and as he took more pains with his plot, he took less with his verse. His friends reproved him, but he answered to one of them,

Since oft thy judgment could refine
My flattened thought and cumbrous line,
Still kind, as is thy wont, attend,
And in the minstrel spare the friend;
Though wild as cloud, as stream, as gale,
Flow forth, flow unrestrained, my tale!

Any one who knows Scott's country knows how cloud and stream and gale all sweep at once down the valley of Ettrick or of Tweed. West wind, wild cloud, red river, all pour forth as by one impulse; forth from far off hills. He let his verse sweep out in the same stormy sort, and many a "cumbrous line," many a "flattened thought," you may note, if you will, in "Marmion." The "Lay" is a tale that only verse could tell; much of "Marmion" might have been told in prose, and most of "Rokeby." But prose could never tell the tale of Flodden Fight in "Marmion," which I verily believe is the best battle piece in all the poetry of all time, better even than the stand of Aias by the ships in the Iliad, better than the slaying of the wooers in the Odyssey. Nor could prose give us the hunting of the deer and the long gallop over hillside and down valley, with which the "Lady of the Lake" opens, opening thereby the enchanted gates of the Highlands to the world. You will notice that the "Lady of the Lake," except in the battle piece, is told in a less rapid meter than that of the "Lay." But all the poems are interspersed with songs and ballads, as are the beautiful ballad of "Alice Brand," and Scott's fame rests on these far more than on his later versified romances. Coming immediately after the very tamest poets who ever lived, like Hayley, Scott wrote songs and ballads as wild and free, or melancholy and gay, as ever shepherd sang, or gypsy carolled, or witch wife moaned, or old forgotten minstrel left to the world, music with no maker's name. For example take the Outlaw's rhyme,

With burnished brand and musketoon,
So gallantly you come,
I read you for a bold dragoon
That loves the tuck of drum.
I list no more the tuck of drum,
No more the trumpet hear;
But when the beetle sounds his hum,
My comrades take the spear.
And oh! though Brignal banks be fair,
And Greta woods be gay,
Yet mickle must the maiden dare,
Would reign my Queen of May.

How musical again is this:

This morn is merry June, I trow,
The rose is budding fair,
But she shall bloom in winter snow,
Ere we two meet again.
He turned his charger as he spake
Upon the river shore,
He gave his bridle reins a shake,
Said: "Adieu for evermore,
My Love!
And adieu for evermore!"

If you want a ballad with a touch of fear, and something to teach you how to shudder, try the "Eve of St. John." I remember reading it when I was a very small boy, and going to bed in a subdued frame of mind.

There are scores of songs in his works, touching and sad, or gay as a hunter's waking, that tell of lovely things lost by tradition, and found by him on the [illegible], all these—not prized by Sir Walter himself—are in his gift, and in that of no other man. Alone among poets, he had neither vanity nor jealousy; he thought little of his own verse and his own fame; would that he had thought more, would that he had been more careful of what was so precious! But he turned to prose; bade poetry farewell.

Yet once again, farewell, thou minstrel harp,
Yet once again, forgive my feeble sway,
And little reck I of the censure sharp
May idly cavil at an idle lay.

People still cavil idly, complaining that Scott did not finish, or did not polish his pieces, that he was not Keats or was no Wordsworth. He was himself; he was the last minstrel, the latest, the greatest, the noblest of natural poets concerned with natural things. He sang of free, fierce and warlike life of streams yet rich in salmon and moors not yet occupied by brewers; of lonely places haunted in the long grey twilights of the North; of crumbling towers where once dwelt the Lady of Branksome or the Flower of Yarrow. Nature mixed up in him many a past age, a world of ancient faiths, and before the old time of great England wholly died, to England, as to Greece, she gave her Homer. When he was old and tired and near his death—so worn with trouble and labor that he actually signed his own name wrong—he wrote his latest verse, for a lady. It ends—

"My country, be thou glorious still!"

and so he died, within the sound of the whisper of Tweed, forseeing the years when his country would no more be glorious, thinking of England only, forgetting quite the private sorrow of his own later days.

People will tell you that Scott was not a great poet, that his bolt is shot, his fame perishing. Little he cared for his fame! But for my part I think and hope that Scott can never die, till men grow up into manhood without ever having been boys,—till they forget that

One glorious hour of crowded life
Is worth an age without a name!

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DAKOTA'S TIN MINES.

Unbounded Wealth but Yet in Partial State of Development.

The Helena Journal says: A. B. Wilson, who has just returned from Deadwood, speaks in the highest terms of the tin mines of that section, and judging from his description it seems that these tin lodes lie in groups in a slate belt that surround Harney's Peak. This great slate belt in which the tin is found lies between granite and limestone. The granite circles the base of the mountain while the lime forms the outer circle with the slate forming the middle circle. The belt is about four miles in width and the best ore is found next to the granite. The present status and organization is due to James Wilson, a well known merchant of New York, who came to the hills in 1886, whose great faith in this new source of mineral wealth has resulted in the formation of one of the strongest companies ever formed in the Northwest. It seems from the very beginning there has been a disposition on the part of other English influence, backed by the prestige of a great financial journal to detract from the merits of these mines either with a view of buying them up cheap or to prevent their operation, fearing that their product would seriously affect the tin market of the Old World.

Wilson's faith was such, however, that he bought up all the claims he could lay his hands on. Fortune smiled on his efforts, until he had bonded not only mines, but whole groups, and started for London with samples from every mine he had bonded. English capital at once became interested and sent Professor John Gilbert to examine the mines in the interest of the English investors. His report resulted in having the ores thoroughly tested at Cornwall and were at once pronounced not only rich but of a superior quality, as the following extract from that report will show: "The lodes as at present seen are of great strength, with tin dissemination throughout, and there is every reason to think that large capital may be employed in their development with the prospect of very handsome profits. The facilities for working are great, the lodes are numerous and strong, and the produce can be easily treated."

Gilbert and Wilson returned to Europe and formed a company with a cash capital of $4,000,000, $1,000,000 of which was placed in the bank for the development of the mines. Soon after the project was bitterly denounced by one of the most powerful financial journals in London as a swindle. Wilson retorted by stating that he had simply refused to be black mailed, which was the cause of the attack. Wilson immediately returned the $1,000,000 and demanded a rigid examination, and a commission was sent headed by the well-known geologist, Mr. M. C. Vincent. At the end of a month's labor Gilbert's report was more than confirmed, the result of which was, an independent company was at once formed, now known as the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of $15,000,000, $3,000,000 being set aside to develop the mines. This company now owns twenty-two groups, through which run over 200 leads, besides including a number of acres of placers. Twenty-five thousand dollars a month is paid out in this camp for wages alone. Tunnels are worked with steam drills day and night. Railroads connect each group of mines. An immense concentrating plant has been purchased, and the citizens have raised $40,000 towards the completion of the railroad to Rapid City. Hill City, near the mines, has sprung into existence in a way that reminds one of Virginia City and Leadville during their best days.

Wilson has bonded many other groups not owned by this company, and has secured an option on twenty-nine other groups and over 1000 acres of land, including many placers, and it would seem that nature had deposited all the tin on the American continent on this spot and destined it to be controlled by a tin king.

Badly Scared.

Detroit Free Press.

A man wearing a white plug hat was going up Macomb street a night or two since when a pedestrian coming down was struck by the lateness of the summer wear and called out:

"Aren't you rather late in the season, old man?"

"Shay! Shay!" called the other, as he came to a halt. "Am I too late?"

"Yes, pretty late."

"How late is it—after 10?"

"No, only 9:30."

"Then I'm all right—all right. Old woman doan' lock er door till puttin 10, an' I'll be home wiz ten minutes to spare. You almos' scared me to death. Thought I was an hour late an' would hav' to sleep in er coal shed."

TILDEN'S KITH AND KIN.

Still Scheming to Break the Last Will of the Sage of Greystone.

New York City May Lose the Library Which the Statesman's Millions Were to Purchase for It.

From the little town of Lebanon, N. Y., Leah Edgar writes to the Chicago *Tribune*: Judge Choate, they say, received $45,000 for his services to the heirs in the Stewart will case, and it is more than possible that an equal sum may at some day not far distant be his reward for what he accomplished for the Tilden heirs. One decision has already been recorded against them. It is not expected that the superior court will be any more favorable, but for some reason or other the heirs expect success in the court of appeals.

Should this be the case, the great Tilden trust will be annihilated, and New York will lose the magnificent library to which the dead statesman's millions were to be devoted. But if New York, the city of his adoption, loses its share of Samuel J. Tilden's estate, New Lebanon, his birthplace and early home, will be in every way the gainer. As I stood yesterday on the sidewalk opposite the old homestead where Elam and Polly Tilden lived and brought up their young family, and saw not a stone's throw away the old church from which the remains of Samuel J. Tilden were carried to burial, I wondered that family pride at least had not prompted the old statesman to leave a good round sum for the beautifying of his native town. For in spite of its natural charms there is a certain air of dilapidation about New Lebanon. The town is not living up to its early promise. Numerous vacant houses, even in the heart of the village, indicate that the place is running back. The roads might be better kept, even the little square in front of the Tilden homestead has an unkept look. The towns-people—a remarkably intelligent set of men—realize this, but confess that with the general tightness of money in the place little can be done.

WAITING FOR A VERDICT.

All are looking eagerly forward to the final verdict in the Tilden will case. "When the Tilden will is broken everything will be different," they say. Yet why? Well, the answer is not hard to give. When Henry Tilden, younger brother of Samuel, died, five years ago, it was found that his business affairs were somewhat involved. Whether he had been speculative or whether in his old age his business cunning had deserted him need not be here discussed, it is enough that at that time it came to be a question whether or not it should be given to the world that the Tilden chemical works had failed. Naturally enough the sage of Graystone did not care to have the family name thus lowered, so he said to his nephews, George H. and Samuel J.: "Go on with the business, assume your father's debts, and I will see you through." Relying on this verbal promise as firmly as though it had been in black and white, the nephews manfully went to work to carry on the extensive business, assuming all their father's debts.

Their surprise, therefore, was great when it was found that no reference to the promise was made in their uncle's will. To be sure he released his nephews from a debt of $31,000—cash advanced them in their business—and canceled a mortgage of $33,000.

He left also to each of the two the income of $75,000; with the privilege of willing it at death. But this they claim was less than was due them. Without their uncles' promise they would never have assumed their father's debts. These debts were largely owed to their fellow towns-people of New Lebanon, and they—young men at the time, under 35—could hardly hope to pay them off unaided, however willing they might be to do so.

More than fifty years ago, Elam Tilden, their grandfather, kept a general store at New Lebanon. In some way or other he became interested in a so-called herb doctor who pressed herbs and made decoctions from them. After a time a kind of partnership was made between the two, Elam Tilden furnishing a little capital, while the herb doctor boiled the big kettle—the nucleus of the future chemical works. Eventually Elam Tilden bought out the herb doctor, and, so the people in New Lebanon say, receiving a good many prescriptions from the village physician, set up his son Henry A. as a manufacturer of proprietary medicine. The laboratory of Tilden & Co. in due course of time became well known to the trade, and their preparations are highly esteemed by physicians. Among these preparations is a large line of narcotic fluid extracts, also maltopepsine, beef, wine, and iron, bromo-chloralum, firwein, and many other remedies. The mill, as the chemical laboratory is called, has brought much prosperity to the town employing, as it does, many hands; and the old stone mill has always been an object of interest to visitors. The village people placed their savings with Henry Tilden to invest in the business, with the same confidence that they would a bank, and well they might, for Mr. Tilden was a man of honor. At the same time business has its ups and downs, and it is unfortunately true that Mr. Tilden died owing his townspeople many thousands of dollars. If the Tildens break their uncle's will, this indebtedness will be at once removed, and an era of prosperity will begin in New Lebanon.

WHAT TILDEN DID FOR HIS KIN.

Looking at the matter in one way, it might be said that Samuel J. Tilden had done well by his relatives and friends. No one was forgotten. A house and the income for life of $100,000 to his sister, Mrs. Pelton; the income of $50,000 to each of the widows of his brothers Moses and Henry. The income of $150,000 to each of his four nieces, $100,000 to the lady who took care of him and read to him, $100,000 to Mrs. Stauffer, and liberal allowances to all his servants certainly speak well for his thoughtfulness. In addition were the bequests already mentioned to his nephews and the canceling of $300,000 of debts to him incurred by his brothers Moses and Henry, and bequests to other friends.

Nor did he entirely forget New Lebanon—$10,000 was to be set aside as a fund to keep the cemetery in repair, $100,000 was to be expended for a free library and reading-room. But as yet the trustees have taken no steps towards carrying out either of these wishes, and the people of New Lebanon are consequently dissatisfied. Nor have the trustees as yet seen fit to place over Samuel Tilden's grave—as he directed—a suitable monument. When Samuel J. Tilden was buried his grave was lined with flagstones, and over these were placed evergreen boughs. The coffin was incased in a steel safe, which was lowered into the grave, thus effectually deterring bodysnatchers who might have designs upon the corpse. New Lebanon had never seen so large a concourse of people as came to that funeral. The railroad station, the church, the old homestead and many other buildings were draped in mourning. The cemetery is—if the expression may be allowed—the most cheerful I ever saw, situated on a rising knoll on the outskirts of the village. One gains from it a fine view of the surrounding country, the beautiful Lebanon valley, bordered apparently on every side by gently rolling hills whose slopes are well cultivated. No fence or hedge obstructs the view. The cemetery itself is beautifully kept, the headstones are all tasteful, and many of them are elaborate. In the center of the Tilden lot is an imposing monument on which are inscribed the names of Elam Tilden and Polly T. Jones—his wife. There are stones with the names of all the other numerous members of the family who have died, but the grave of Samuel J. Tilden is unmarked by even the simplest headstone.

THE WILL AN ELABORATE AFFAIR.

The will of Mr. Tilden is an elaborate affair—there are forty-three clauses, and the most specific directions are given as to what shall be done. It appears to be without flaw, and one would think that so clever a man as he might have been able to draw a will which it would be impossible for any one to break. So indeed he must have thought himself, and to make assurance doubly sure inserted a proviso that any one of his heirs attempting to break the will should lose the share left him or her by the will.

Fortified by the remembrance of his uncle's promise and upheld doubtless by the members of his family, Mr. George H. Tilden has offered himself up in the doubtful cause,

AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Herrmann, the Magician, Mystifies Large Audiences.

HOW "CREMATION" IS PERFORMED

"The Wages of Sin" at Cordray's This Week—Gilmore Concerts an Assured Success—Dramatic Cullings.

Theatrical affairs have been at a rather [illegible] during the past week with the New Park closed for the first three nights and a [illegible] melodramatic frontier nightmare holding the boards at Cordray's Musee Theater. The Exposition, consequently, with its attractive musical features, has been the principal resort for both townsfolk and strangers and the attendance has been fully as great as during the previous week.

On Thursday night the New Park opened its doors to one of the largest and most [illegible] audiences of the season, the occasion being the first appearance in Portland, after an interval of nine years, of Professor Herrmann the celebrated magician and prestidigitateur. Long before the advertised hour for the beginning of the entertainment the box office was besieged by an eager throng anxious to obtain desirable seats, and by 8:15 the house was filled, upstairs as well as below, with an expectant throng.

There is a singular charm attaching to all sleight-of-hand performances, especially when the magician is so complete a master of his art as Herrmann. He deceives his audience with such skill and cleverness that, for the time being, the illusion is absolute and everything is as it seems. It is a common saying that people like to be humbugged, imposed upon, and gazing over the sea of smiling faces, the other night, while Herrmann was demonstrating how simple an easy a thing it was to produce something from nothing, to evolve from a plate of smoking ashes a delicate lace handkerchief, one could easily believe the saying. If this is so, the imposition being looked for and expected the enjoyment was all the greater. It is the artistic ease and neatness with which the deception is carried out that constitutes our enjoyment.

Herrmann is without doubt the most skillful and graceful performer of the present day in the field of legerdemain, and though many of his feats have been, substantially, made familiar by his predecessors, Blitz, Wi[illegible] and Heller, we think none of them possessed the same lightning-like rapidity of action, neatness and finish in their palming as Herrmann. It is so clever, so entirely free from bungling that his deftness seems little short of magic. Though we know we are being deceived we are half tempted to believe that he does actually catch silver dollars from the "circumambient air," and extract handkerchiefs, gloves, cards and what not, from any portion of the human anatomy.

Herrmann showed his remarkable proficiency in his art by a variety of tricks, among the cleverest of which are the handkerchief and rabbit tricks, the instantaneous growth of flowers, the coin trick, the basket and the duck trick, and the cremated handkerchief trick, all of which he gave with that wonderfully clever manipulation so characteristic of his work.

The second part of his programme consisted of what Herrmann calls his latest sensation, and which he evidently designs for the piece de resistance of his repertory, "Cremation." The explanation of this illusion is so well stated in an exchange that I quote it in full: "Cremation" is a combination of the old Indian basket trick and the Pepper ghost illusion. Instead of a large wicker basket, with a false cover which drops down on the inside and takes the place of the back part, which falls down backward, a wooden box or casket is used. But this is the only difference, and it is just as easy for a person to escape from one as the other and then pass through a trap in the stage. After Mme. Herrmann had resumed a reclining position in the casket, it was closed for a time long enough for her to pass out through the back and take her position under the stage for the final part of the act. There was a little by-play to distract the attention of the audience while the lady was passing from the casket, and the lights were also lowered to prevent detection.

The casket was on trestles and some distance above the stage, but in the dim uncertain light the back part of it could be let down so as to touch the stage, and the lady thus pass out without the least fear of detection. In some tricks by a certain arrangement of mirrors under a table four legs are shown, but two are by reflection merely. The mirrors are so placed also that they reflect the surroundings in such a way that the audience imagine they can see under the table and whatever may be back of it. But in reality they can see only half way.

After the torch has been applied to the supposed human form in the casket (the same having been reopened and disclosing a dummy), there soon appears at the back of the stage an apparition of the lady clinging to a cross. Then a ghostly performance is enacted between Herrmann, the spirit of the cremated lady, Maphistopheles and a skeleton. The apparitions suddenly appear and disappear, and look (leaving out the skeleton) like "real flesh and blood."

The illusion is produced in this manner: At the back part of the stage and inclined towards the audience at an angle of say forty-five degrees are two large-sized plate glasses, but the audience only see the back scenery which shows through them. Herrmann takes his position behind these glasses, that is, furthest removed from the audience. There is an opening in the stage, and through that pass the reflections of persons acting before mirrors beneath the stage, and these reflections are received on the plate glasses. Herrmann, from his position, does not see any of the ghostlike forms, but after careful rehearsals, and being enabled to observe the movements of the performers under the stage, he suits his actions exactly to the movements seen by the audience on the glasses in front of him."

At the matinee yesterday Mme. Herrmann produced the mechanical illusion known as "Psyche, the Child of the Air," in which the lady rose from the stage a number of feet and seemed suspended in the air with no apparent means of support, assuming different attitudes while hanging in the air. This was a most ingenious device, and met with a hearty reception at the hands of the audience.

The programme concluded with an exposure of the trickeries of so-called spiritualism, which, though not novel, was highly amusing. There was a change of bill, in the way of tricks, nightly, and the large and highly pleased audiences which have filled the theater each night thus far during the present engagement testify to its success. Herrmann will make his last appearance in a number of special illusions to-night. In passing it will not be out of place to mention that the orchestra did not aid the illusionist to any great extent, for when he wanted piano music they generally gave it to him forte, and vice versa. I wonder when we will have more than one theater orchestra to which it will be a pleasure to listen!

Cordray's Musee Theater.

This popular place of amusement has begun to assume a homelike appearance, steam heating apparatus has been placed in the building, and it bids fair to be all that could be wished, for comfort, during the winter. The audiences during the week have kept up to their usual numbers, and have evidently enjoyed the picture of wild Western life drawn in that typical drama "Nobody's Daughter." The play seems to consist of a bit from "M'liss," another from "Chispa," a little of "'49," and so on *ad infinitum*, without possessing anything of the merit of any of them. But it was admirably mounted, which speaks well for the management, and exceedingly well performed, which speaks equally well for the company.

Miss Lillian Lawrence gave a pleasing evidence of versatility in her natural personation of the wild woodland waif, Johe, and earned the applause of her auditors nightly by her clever dancing in the second act as well as her spontaneous comedy throughout the rest of the play.

Mr. C. M. Gray was an amusing McBreen. His brogue was fair, much better than in his double of the "dago."

Miss M. Marshall was clever as Sally Giggle, but Miss Basquelle did not seem at ease as Miss Elwell.

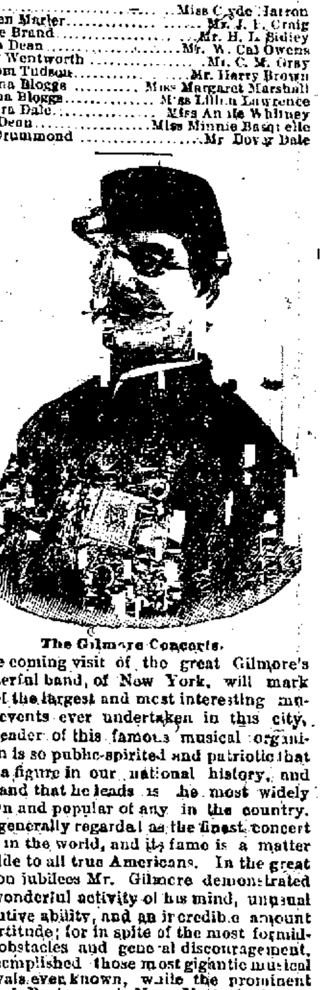
Mr. Dover Dale acted the role of Harry Bassett, better than he spoke the lines. He seemed to labor under the impression that he was speaking a Virginia instead of a frontier dialect, though he improved in this regard towards the end of the week. The rest of the cast was fair.

THIS WEEK.

After a rest of a week Miss Clyde Harron will make her reappearance in that strong melodrama, "The Wages of Sin," to-morrow night, playing the leading female role. The piece is a very dramatic one and should be a drawing card, since it will be the only theatrical attraction during the week. Following is the

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Ruth	Miss Clyde Harron
Stephen Marler	Mr. J. F. Craig
George Brand	Mr. H. L. Bidley
Josiah Dean	Mr. W. Cal Owens
Harry Wentworth	Mr. C. M. Gray
Ransom Tudson	Mr. Harry Brown
Jemima Bloggs	Miss Margaret Marshall
Julinna Bloggs	Miss Lillian Lawrence
Barbara Dale	Miss Annie Whitney
Rose Dean	Miss Minnie Basquelle
Ned Drummond	Mr Dover Dale



The Gilmore Concerts.

The coming visit of the great Gilmore's wonderful band, of New York, will mark one of the largest and most interesting musical events ever undertaken in this city. The leader of this famous musical organization is so public-spirited and patriotic that he is a figure in our national history, and the band that he leads is the most widely known and popular of any in the country. It is generally regarded as the finest concert band in the world, and its fame is a matter of pride to all true Americans. In the great Boston jubilees Mr. Gilmore demonstrated the wonderful activity of his mind, unusual executive ability, and an incredible amount of fortitude; for in spite of the most formidable obstacles and general discouragement, he accomplished those most gigantic musical festivals ever known, while the prominent men of Boston and New York had pronounced him a crazy enthusiast and his schemes impractical.

It has been said that no other man ever lived who could achieve such monstrous musical undertakings. Be that as it may, Gilmore's Boston Jubilees stand without parallel in extent and grandeur. They established his fame the world over and secured him a wonderful popularity, which he still retains. Since then he has devoted his energies to developing and maintaining a military band of the highest attainable excellence. The members of Gilmore's band have been carefully selected for their superior ability and skill, many of them from the different countries visited by Mr. Gilmore in search of the finest living artists; at least a dozen of these are considered to be without equals, and none of them have any superiors on the instruments they play. These members have been playing and drilling under Mr. Gilmore's direction for from twelve to twenty years; and the high degree of perfection they have attained is a natural result, but, nevertheless, wonderful to those who hear their music.

At the concerts to be given here November 4 and 5 at the Exposition music hall this band will be heard under very favorable circumstances, with the many famed soloists, some of the most celebrated vocal artists, a grand chorus, etc., and the whole to be enlivened by the powerful punctuation of booming cannon.

Rehearsals have already begun of the chorus of over 200 voices, which will participate in these concerts, and among the vocalists who will assist will be the Axion Society and other local musical organizations. Every effort is being put forth to make these concerts the musical event of the year.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Frederick Warde is his own manager this season.

Herrmann at the New Park for the last time to-night.

Mrs. E. L. Davenport has located in Boston as a dramatic teacher.

"Nobody's Daughter" for the last performance at Cordray's Musee-Theater to-night.

Lawrence Barrett scored a signal success in his new play "Ganelon" in Chicago last week.

Effie Shannon has joined the Lyceum company playing Louise Dillon's part in "The Wife."

Kate Forsythe has a new play by Sardou, said to be a dramatization of Blanche Roosevelt's "Copper Queen."

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" captured San Francisco for the second time and crowded houses were the rule.

Sarah Bernhardt will play at the Porte Saint Martin, Paris all winter, and will come to America in March.

Nellie McHenry, in her new play by Bronson Howard, "For Sweet Charity's Sake," will be seen here soon.

Maud Banks has given up the stage for this season, in order to assist her father, General Banks, who is writing a book.

Harry Mainhall, the latest husband of Jeffreys-Lewis, is playing at the People's theater, New York, in "The Suspect."

Among the novelties to be seen in the Vienna Volkstheater this winter will be a play by the novelist Friedrich Spielhagen.

The Duff opera company will present "Paola" in Chicago, beginning to-night. Digby Bell and his wife are in the company.

Broadway, New York, is thronged with foreign actors and actresses. It will be a hard winter for the American barn stormers.

Beerbohm Tree made his first appearance as King John, in Shakespeare's play, at the Sydenham Crystal palace a few days ago.

Blind Tom, the famous colored pianist, gave three concerts in Chicago last week. His peculiar musical power is as wonderful as ever.

It is said that Mr. Henry Irving is meditating a professional tour in Australia. Great inducements have been offered him to go there.

Sydney Rosenfeld has written a new topical parody for Roland Reed, who will sing it in "The Woman Hater." It is called "It Was a Dream."

Joe Grismer and Phoebe Davies in their new plays "The Burglar" and "The Tigers" will be the attraction at the New Park, opening November 5.

Marie Prescott's performance of Iago is described by Chicago critics as painfully bad, relieved only by a fairly intelligent reading of the lines.

After the close of the engagement of "Bootles's Baby" at the Madison square theater, New York, in November, that play will be presented in out-of-town cities. The company will remain as now constituted, with the exception of Miss Claxton, who will withdraw at the end of the New York season.

The San Francisco press coincides with THE OREGONIAN's estimate of Patti Rosa's new play "Margery Daw" and doubts her ability to make it a success.

Augustine Daly's adaptation and revision of Sardou's "Marquise" under the title of "The Golden Widow," according to the New York critics, is not a success.

The rehearsals of the chorus who are to assist at the grand Gilmore concerts are progressing satisfactorily and everything looks favorable for a magnificent success.

A Paris inventor has a patent on a new theatrical snow. It is said to disappear as soon as it falls. It flatters about like the real article, and costs next to nothing.

Walter L. Dennis, who was leading man with Jefferys-Lewis in "La Belle Russe," and known as one of the handsomest of American actors, died in Washington Sept. 10.

Mme. Garetta, the Australian dove charmer, who delighted so many audiences at Cordray's Musee by her beautiful entertainment is appearing in Philadelphia this week.

Clara Morris appears at the Windsor theater, New York, November 18, for an engagement of two weeks. It will be the first time that any attraction has played for more than one week at that house.

"The Bells of Haslemere" will be revived in Boston, during the early part of November, under the management of Edwin H. Price. Mr. Price has engaged a very strong company to present the piece.

The New Park will be dark the present week on account of Manager Howe cancelling the dates of the Grismers so that they might remain in San Francisco, where dramatic attractions are in demand.

Bronson Howard's play, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," translated into German by Princess Racowitza, has been read and accepted by the Deutsches theater in Berlin, and will be produced next season.

Miss Julia Phelps, solo harpist and instructress in the Chicago College of Music, is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Carson. There is a movement on foot to hear the lady on her favorite instrument in concert.

Miss Clyde Harron, who is one of the ladies that adorn the profession of which she is a member, will have a better opportunity to illustrate her dramatic abilities, in the role of Ruth in "The Wages of Sin" than she has yet had.

The management of the Star theater, New York, claim that the only success that equaled "Shenandoah" in the history of that theater was that of "The Shaughraun" when originally produced at that house sixteen years ago.

John A. Stevens, the irrepressible actor and playwright, looks as exultant in troublous as in joyous times. Mr. Stevens always has new plans to divulge. He has been in his time a painter, glazier and photographer.

A new opera by Gomez, called "Lo Schiavo," has been written for the Imperial theater of Rio Janeiro, and among the singers selected to create the new roles is Signor De Anna, a baritone pleasantly remembered in New York.

Richard Mansfield's company, which opened at the Globe theater, Boston, last Monday night in "Richard III.," numbers ninety-three people, including principals, soldiers, pages, courtiers, trumpeters and working force.

Messrs. Evans and Hoey, with their new "Parlor Match," have just finished a Western tour which has surpassed all their previous successful records. The receipts, it is said, averaged nearly $7000 a week for the past six weeks.

Miss Clara Poole, the prima donna contralto of the Campanini concert company, is receiving great praise from the western critics. This company will appear in Portland, in conjunction with Gilmore's band, November 4th and 5th.

Albani will sail for New York by the Etruria November 23 to join the Patti Company. She will sing with Tamagno in "Otello," "The Huguenots" and "Lohengrin." Albani sang this last week at the Leeds, Eng., musical festival.

Mrs. Laura Dainty, the popular reader, has been especially engaged by the Redpath Lyceum bureau, for 100 nights to appear with the Harvard quartet, who will make a tour of the West and Northwest, commencing early in November.

The press throughout the country have nothing but words of eulogy for Dr. C. B. Bishop, the sterling comedian of the old school, who died while dressing for his part in "Lord Chumley" at the New York Lyceum theater a few weeks ago.

The Essie Tittel Dramatic company after a highly prosperous tour in the Northwest, open in Vancouver, Wn., to-morrow night, for a week's engagement. They made such a favorable impression on their first engagement that the people were anxious for their return.

Covent Garden will open in November for Italian opera under Mr. Lago. The season will last six weeks. One attraction will be Gluck's "Orfeo," with the sisters Ravogli as Orpheus and Eurydice. Ella Russell and Sembrich will be in the troupe; also the great tenor, Masini.

D'Oyley Carte is negotiating to bring the Savoy Theater Company to America next year to sing Gilbert & Sullivan's operas in the English fashion. Leonora Braham and Geraldine Ulmer are the leading singers, and Weedon Grossmith, once here with Rosina Vokes, is also in the cast.

They talk a good deal in Italy about one Eugene Durot, who, though a Frenchman, has won fame in Italian opera, especially in a production at Lucca of Verdi's "Otello." He goes next to Turin, having declined offers from Barcelona and Palermo. He seems to be the rising tenor with a future.

Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudevilles, the largest and most talented specialty company in the country are playing to phenomenal business. The receipts for their two weeks' engagement in Chicago were $21,000, and they opened a three weeks' season at the Union Square theater, New York, on Friday night to $1100.

Dixey's new burlesque, "The Seven Ages," received its first presentation at the Standard theater, New York, October 7. It was magnificently mounted, handsomely and expensively costumed, and the company was effective, but from lack of rehearsal and the common first night hitches the performance was not the success that the elimination of these faults will doubtless make it.

The Emma Abbott Opera Company did a remarkably good business at the Grand opera house, Chicago, last week. The company is the same as it was last season, and the performances, as far as musical merit is concerned, are the same. The Abbott company have been singularly successful; have worked hard and have captured a clientelle that continues loyal. All the operas this season are newly costumed, and "Romeo and Juliet" is the important revival in the repertoire.

Mme. Ponisi, the admirable artiste who who is to play the Duchess of York in Mr. Mansfield's Richard III. has had a long and honorable career. She is still vigorous and alert and is one of four only survivors who appeared together in a "jubilee benefit" given at Castle Garden, N. Y., thirty-six years ago, and the only one who retains a place upon the stage. The others are Harry Watkins, the director, Mrs. Barney Williams, long since retired, and Charles Pope, the ex-tragedian.

Heimondt, the new tenor for the Juch Opera Company, who has just arrived from Germany, where he has been singing for the last seven years, was born in Portland, Me. His repertoire of English roles will include Jose, in "Carmen;" "Le Postillon;" Wilhelm Meister, in "Mignon," and Faust, in all of which he has won great favor abroad. In Wagnerian operas, with their exacting musical and histrionic requirements, this American tenor has been eminently successful, his performance of Lige, the fire spirit in "The Rheingold," especially having created a great sensation in Berlin. His technique is said to be remarkably good.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, the distinguished English actor and actress, who for so many years have stood at the height of public esteem and admiration in the British metropolis, made their first appearance before an American audience at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, on October 7, in Sardou's play, "A Scrap of Paper," and were most warmly received. While the artistic merits of the performance are not equally conceded by all the Gotham critics, the work of the Kendalls in the comedy was so finished, and bore such unmistakable evidence of the highest refinement, coupled with a cultivated intelligence, that the general verdict is favorable, and a successful tour is predicted.

Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, in his book of reminiscences makes the following extraordinary statement about Macready: "Strangely enough, this passionate man did not consider himself sufficiently irascible by nature to depict anger on the stage, and therefore employed (as I myself have seen) two unfortunate supers, whose business it was to make faces at him, tread on his toes, kick him, and otherwise provoke him until he was in a state of exasperation bordering on the demoniac. 'More!' he would growl, as he stood at the wing preparing to make a terrific entry; 'more, you beasts!' until an exceptionally severe kick happening to coincide with the moment for his sudden appearance, he would knock down each of his hired tormentors and rush upon the stage like a maniac." Mr. William Archer, in the London *World*, intimates his belief pretty plainly that Mr. Reeves never saw anything of the kind, but has repeated an idle story so long that he has at last come to regard it as a bit of his own personal experience. He asks Mr. Reeves to cross-examine his memory under oath.

Mrs. Kendal said in an interview: "I was born and bred in the atmosphere of the stage. I went on when I was 3 years old, and haven't a relation in the world who isn't in some way connected with the stage. My grandfather had three wives, and each one of them had a daughter who was a celebrated actress—Lady Craven, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Frederick Yates, the latter, by the bye, the mother of Edmund Yates, who is my first cousin. My experience has been such that if any young woman came to me and asked my advice about going on the stage I should encourage her, even if she were only medium in every respect—in looks, in education and in taste. The actress who is determined to succeed becomes educated during the time she is in training, and if she is like many others she learns from the characters she portrays many noble sentiments which unconsciously have their effect upon her. In no other profession can a woman make so much money, and by the by, I want to say just here that neither Mr. Kendal nor I have a single sou that we have not earned." TRINCULO.

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.

The Services and Sermons at the Various Churches in This City and Suburbs To-day.

North Portland Mission—Preaching in the evening by Rev. M. Judy, of the Southern California conference.

St. Matthew's Chapel, Episcopal—First and Caruthers streets. Service at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Spiritual Evolution Course—Cook's music hall, Abington building, Third street. Beginning at 7:30 P. M. Seats free and no collection. Take elevator.

First Presbyterian church—Corner Alder and Tenth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Baptist Mission Church—Corner of First and Madison. Pastor, Rev. J. P. Brown. Praise service from 7:30. Preaching at 7:45. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

Evangelical Church—Albina. Rev. J. L. Hershner, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. on "Soul Rest" and at 7:30 P. M. on "Thoughts From the Scene of Transfiguration."

Mr. Henry E. Brown, traveling secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak at the First Baptist church at 11 o'clock on the association interests.

Professor Spear and Mrs. Cornelius will lecture and give psychometric tests at Masonic hall to-day (October 20) at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Interesting subjects discussed. All are cordially invited.

The 4 o'clock meeting for men at the Young Men's Christian Association will be addressed by Mr. Henry E Brown, of New York, traveling secretary of the international committee. Strangers specially invited.

First Christian Chapel — Corner of East Park and Columbia streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. David Wetzell. All sittings are free, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meet in G. A. R. hall, corner of First and Taylor streets, every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Conference in the morning, and good speakers in the evening. All are invited.

Unitarian Church—Corner Seventh and Yamhill streets. T. L. Eliot, minister. Service at 11 and 7:30. Theme of the evening service: "The True Divinity of Jesus." Cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

Trinity Episcopal Church—Corner Oak and Sixth streets. Rev. Thomas L. Cole, rector. Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 10 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Usher in attendance. All seats free at night service.

Emmanuel Baptist Church—Corner of Second and Meade streets, South Portland—Rev. B. F. Rattray, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30. Services conducted by the pastor. Prayer service 15 minutes before sermon. Everybody cordially invited. Seats free.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The Wonderful Growth of the Church;" evening subject, "An Autumn Lesson." Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

First Methodist Episcopal (Taylor Street) Church—Corner Third and Taylor. Rev. Alfred Kummer, pastor. Class meeting at 10 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M., subject, "The Scenes of the Soul." Sunday-school immediately after preaching service. Praise service at 6:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30 P. M., subject, "The Certainty of the Endlessness of Future Punishment." Chorus choir led by Mrs. Wetzell. You are cordially invited to attend these services.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Second Evangelical church, Tibbitt's addition—Preaching immediately after Sunday school, at 4 P. M.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition. Rev. L. S. Fisher, pastor. Services morning and evening as usual.

Centenary M. E. church—Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bushong. Y. M. C. A. mass meeting in the church in the evening.

First Presbyterian church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes, pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Baptist Church—Rev. E. C. M. Burnham will preach at 11 A. M. No services at night, as the church will join in the Y. M. C. A. union meeting in the Centenary M. E. church.

Adams-street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Adams street, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Guernsey.

First Christian church, corner Tenth and J streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Elder R. M. Messick. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

First Congregational Church, Holladay's addition, Rev. H. V. Rominger, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching will be by the Rev. A. Rogers, of Corvallis, who takes the place of the regular pastor, who is at Corvallis.

Albina M. E. church, corner Russell and Kirby streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Mr. Moys, of East Portland. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Song service at 7 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Free seats.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbetts' addition, Rev. Calvin R. Shields, pastor—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sabbath school immediately after service. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:45 P. M. Teachers' meeting at 8:30 P. M. All are welcome.

The Moon and Jupiter.

If the night of the 28th of this month happens to be one of those clear and cold October nights which Oregon is frequently blessed with, star gazers who keep their eyes open will witness a vision of rare beauty. The new moon for this month will appear on the 24th inst., and make her first quarter on the 31st. On the 28th there will be a conjunction with Jupiter, and the New York *Times* of the 6th inst., in its article on "The Planets of October," says that the conjunction is extremely close and the picture of the star and crescent will be one of rare beauty. The conjunction for the rest of this month will be with Neptune on the 19th, Mars on the 21st, with Venus on the 22d, and on the 23d with Mercury. The watchers of the skies, providing the weather is clear, can enjoy these celestial phenomena free of charge. If they have no telescopes, powerful field, or what is better, night glasses, will aid them greatly in their observations.

TERMINAL GROUNDS.

No Adequate Freight Facilities As Yet Provided.

A VERY INTERESTING HISTORY

Organization of the North Pacific Terminal Company—Obstacles—Causes of Delay—Vacation of Streets—Ordinances, Etc.

The failure of the North Pacific Terminal Company to provide suitable terminal facilities for the extensive and rapidly increasing traffic of this city, or, in fact, any terminal facilities worthy of the name, has at last aroused a feeling of indignation in our citizens, which has found expression in the Board of Trade by the appointment of a committee to examine into the matter, and see if a remedy can be found, and, has also led to an arraignment of the company for its delay and violation of its pledges in this matter in an address made by Mayor DeLashmutt to the common council at its last meeting; and a suggestion that steps be taken to revoke the valuable concessions made by the city to the Terminal Company by vacating streets running through their grounds, and reopening those streets to the use of the public as originally intended.

WHEN ORGANIZED.

The North Pacific Terminal Company was organized in 1881 for the purpose of supplying terminal facilities for all the railroads centering in Portland, and its failure to carry out the objects for which it was created may be traced to a succession of unfortunate circumstances, some of them unavoidable, which mitigated greatly against the growth and prosperity of Portland.

The company was formed of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which took 40 per cent. of the stock, the O. R. & N. Co., with the same amount of stock, and the Oregon & California Railroad Company, which took 20 per cent. of the stock. The company floated bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, and purchased property in the north end of the city for passenger and freight depot grounds, and a tract on the East Side adjoining Albina roundhouses, car and machine shops. The greater portion of the property on the West Side was in Couch lake, and that on the East Side was low ground, all of which required expensive improvements in the way of filling before it could be utilized for building purposes, which is one cause why no permanent depot buildings have been erected, and why mere shanties, located around the edge of Couch lake have been the only terminal facilities afforded.

THEY STARTED IN GOOD FAITH

The company started, apparently in good faith, to carry out the purposes for which it was organized, and in 1882 petitioned the common council to vacate portions of certain streets running through the grounds they had purchased for that reason that said vacation was necessary in order to enable them to utilize their property for depot purposes. The council was unwilling to grant this concession, but there was general demand that the streets should be vacated, in order that the somewhat magnificent plans of the company could be carried out; and such a pressure was brought to bear that the council yielded, and on June 8, 1882, ordinances vacating the portions of streets asked for were passed, and they remain vacated and vacant to this day; but none of the grand union depots promised have ever been built, nor has Couch lake been filled except to a limited extent during the past year.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

On June 12, 1882, two ordinances, providing for the vacation of all the streets asked for, came up for final passage in the council. One of these ordinances was passed. It provided for the vacation of North East Park street from the North line of H to the south line of M street, except a strip twenty feet wide off the east side thereof north of K street.

North West Park street from H to M street, except a strip twenty feet wide off the west side thereof north of K street

I street from Eighth to Seventh.

J street from Eighth to Seventh.

K street from a point twenty feet east of the west line of North West Park street to a point twenty feet west of the east line of North East Park street.

L street from a point twenty feet east of the west line of North West Park street to a point twenty feet west of the east line of North East Park street.

A second ordinance, providing for the vacation of the remaining streets asked for, came up, but the council refused to read it a third time and put it on its final passage. Mr J. N. Dolph, being present, addressed the meeting, explaining the necessity for the vacation of the streets asked for.

The council adjourned to the 14th, and on that evening passed the second ordinance, vacating the following streets:

North Sixth street from J to Front.
North Fifth street from J to Front.
North Fourth street from J to Front.
North Third street from J to Front.
North Second street from G to Front.
That portion of H street, east of North Third.
That portion of I street, east of North Fourth.
That portion of J street, east of North Sixth.
These portions of K, L and M streets, east of North Seventh street.

An excellent and clear idea of the streets vacated, and the present condition of the "terminal grounds," may be had from the cut which accompanys this article.

VILLARD'S DOWNFALL.

In 1883 came the downfall of Villard which was followed by a period of stagnation in every kind of business, especially the railroad business, and the matter of terminal facilities was not much thought about apparently by anyone. Material and machinery which had been purchased for the car and machine shops of the terminal company was piled away, to be used at a more convenient season and the railroads carried on their business as best as they could.

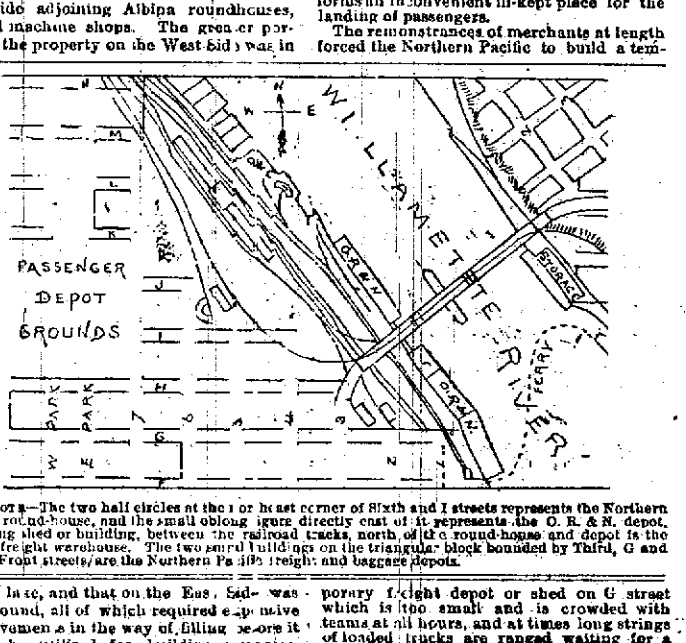
The Northern Pacific had a line from here to Kalama, and put up a temporary freight shed and passenger depot combined on the shore of Couch lake. The O. R. & N. Co. having no bridge across the river, transferred their passengers by boat from Ash street dock and freight by a barge on which tracks were laid, from the incline at Ainsworth dock; and had no terminal building at all all on the west side. The Oregon & California had the same shabby, so-called depots, on each side that are still in use.

The principal business of the N. P. and O. R. & N. in the way of receiving freight was done along the "team track" on Front street, which is still in use. In addition to the setback given the Terminal Company by the downfall of Villard, the O. & C. R. R. Co. defaulted in the payment of its share of the interest on the bonds floated on this, as well as operating expenses, etc., the O. R. & N. Co. and the N. P. were obliged to bear. There were also changes in the management, each of which caused delay, as it took a new man some time to acquire an understanding of the situation of affairs. Each in turn endeavored to secure the carrying out of the objects for which the company was organized, but no one succeeded. The O. & C. passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific Company, who declined to pay the "dues" defaulted by it, and have exhibited no desire to join with the O. R. & N. and the N. P. in providing proper terminal facilities. The N. P. from indifference, or direct opposition to the best interests of Portland, have not only neglected to aid the O. R. & N. Co. in this matter, but have thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the objects of the Terminal Company being carried out. After the O. R. & N. system was leased by the Union Pacific T. J. Potter endeavored to bring about an arrangement whereby this city might be supplied with suitable terminal facilities, but did not succeed for the reasons above given.

COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE.

In June 1888 the O. R. & N. Co. completed a bridge across the Willamette river and some terminal facilities became an absolute necessity, so a small passenger depot was constructed on the west shore of Couch lake at Fifth and I streets which is the only building this company has on the terminal grounds. The Northern Pacific after their line was completed to Tacoma built a little temporary passenger depot at the corner of G and Front streets, which has since had a small addition built on and is still in use as the terminal depot of their transcontinental road. Their cars are washed and cleaned on the tracks in front and the whole forms an inconvenient ill-kept place for the landing of passengers.

The remonstrances of merchants at length forced the Northern Pacific to build a temporary freight depot or shed on G street which is too small and is crowded with teams at all hours, and at times long strings of loaded trucks are ranged waiting for a chance to unload.



NOTE—The two half circles at the northeast corner of Sixth and I streets represents the Northern Pacific round-house, and the small oblong figure directly east of it represents the O. R. & N. depot. The long shed or building, between the railroad tracks, north of the round-house and depot is the Union freight warehouse. The two small buildings on the triangular block bounded by Third, G and North Front streets/are the Northern Pacific freight and baggage depots.

The O. R. & N. Co. still uses the team track for loading and unloading freight in carload lots, while freight in less than carload lots is loaded on a track below Front street west of Ainsworth dock. Freight brought in on their steamers to go out over their lines is unloaded on a barge and taken across the river to be placed on the cars. About the time the bridge was completed by the O. R. & N. Co. General Manager Holcomb applied to the council for permission to lay temporary tracks on Front street in order that the work of filling Couch lake might be begun, offering to build a roadway on Seventh street across Couch lake to accommodate the travel. The council were slow to grant this concession, remembering how little had come from former concessions, but as it was represented that a much needed union freight depot was to be built where the old Kalama depot had been burned the privilege was granted.

UNION FREIGHT DEPOT.

The work of filling Couch lake was commenced, and some ten thousand cubic yards of earth have been deposited there. On the ground thus made a union freight depot has been built during the past summer, but it has not been brought into use yet. It is 800 feet long, and arranged so that from the two freight tracks at the rear forty cars can be loaded or unloaded at the same time.

The companies who are to use this depot have requested that it be got ready as soon as possible. The passenger track of the Northern Pacific, which ran in front of the building, has been supplanted by one laid at the rear, outside of the freight tracks. Before the building can be used the old track in front must be removed, and the temporary tracks taken out of Front street.

One end of the building will be used by the Northern Pacific and the other by the O. R. & N. Co. There is track room connected with this depot for 300 cars, which it is claimed is not enough, and it is also claimed that the depot will be found all to small for the business to be done there, besides the inconvenience of the ends being occupied by different companies. If the team track is removed from Front street there will be poor facilities for handling carload freight. If the lake were filled another freight depot like the present one could be built for one of the companies, and this with the usual team track used in connection with depots would furnish adequate facilities for handling freight for some time.

DEMANDS OF THE SHIPPERS.

The building of this freight depot was brought about by the demands of shippers for some decent accommodation, and perhaps, if a strong enough demand is made, a proper passenger depot may be secured. A board of arbitrators, from the different companies comprised in the terminal company has been appointed to try and effect some arrangement by which the Southern Pacific Company will come in. The O. R. & N. Company is anxious to secure suitable depots, and when the other companies join in demanding them the Northern Pacific will not hold out against them.

The O. & C. was leased to the Transcontinental, and then went into the hands of a receiver, from which it passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific.

This, in brief, is the history of the matter, and the present condition of affairs. As to the future outcome, or what course of action will be determined upon by the individual companies interested, or by the Terminal company as a corporation, is not known at present. Indeed, it may be gravely doubted if any definite policy has been determined upon. Consultation with the officials in this city fails to throw any strong calcium light on this somewhat opaque subject, for the simple reason that there is no one who can speak with authoritive certainty on this subject, which is of such great importance to the public.

King Oscar's Horn.

On Odin's grave the Orientalists, in congress at Stockholm, had a big drink out of a magnificent horn given them by King Oscar. Afterward they found it impossible to fix their next merry meeting nearer than "Constantinople, Bombay, or some town in Japan."

Take thou no scorn, to wear the horn,
It was a crest ere thou was born.

And the wise Orientalists are going to wear it in honor of King Oscar and Odin, and also to use it, for boozing purposes, at every future gathering.

Notice to Travellers.

For Atlantic steamship tickets call at Union ticket office, No. 81 First street. State rooms reserved by telegraph.

EAST BANK NEWS NOT

Members of Pioneer Engine Com

Will Hold a Celebration.

He Could Swear in Several Languages— tract Awarded—About Dog Training— Personal Notes—Followed Closely.

Pioneer Engine Company of East P land was mainly instrumental in sec the horses for the engine, and the mem have made up their minds to celebrate important event in an appropriate m At the meeting Friday night a committ arrangements was appointed, consist Frank Payne, Frank Buchtell, W. D. John H. Hall and T. DeBoest. The s $15 was appropriated for use of the com tee to start the preliminaries. The is worthy of a grand celebration, as the curing of the horses showed that cart loads of moss had been scraped the backs of our citizens.

DOG TRAINING APPARATUS.

Yesterday morning a gentleman pa along Fifth street happened to look the grounds south of N. K. West's where he saw an immense wheel around with great rapidity. The whe about six feet in diameter and was thick. It was suspended on a shaft, gentleman could not see anything the wheel. He looked at it carefully, his astonishment could not find the power, and finally turned to leave wit impression that some one had disc perpetual motion, when he saw a white inside the revolving wheel. again, to his surprise he saw a bulldo side, trotting at the rate of about ten an hour, and turning the wheel afte fashion of a tredmill. The dog appea have traveled some distance, but had gone very far after all. It then occurre the gentleman that the wheel was a trai machine, and that the bulldog inside getting in shape for a "scrapping" with some other dog.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for building the bridge acr Sullivan's gulch at Twelfth street has awarded to Thomas Davison, and he commence work on the contract as s possible, as it is desired to have the finished at an early day. Twelfth stre been graded from Holladay avenue gulch on the north side, and on the side the street is graded to the gulch D street. There will be no trouble abo curing a solid foundation and there w no settling, as with Fifth and Fourth bridges. The completion of the bri Twelfth will give ample facility for rea the northern portion of the city and w awer for several years. The ordinanc thorizing the improvement requires it completed by January next, althoug time may be extended by vote of the mon council.

A SMALL MISTAKE.

Yesterday Recorder Llewellyn was ing along Fourth street near the post when he came across a lot of boys pla on the sidewalk and making a good noise. He said: "You boys are mak good deal of noise. Here, take this qu and enjoy yourselves." He handed what he supposed was 25 cents, but in ity he had given them a $10 gold piece. went to his office and thought nothing about it, when the boys came and br the money to him. The boys got quarter all the same.

GOOD QUALIFICATIONS.

At the meeting of Pioneer engine pany, Friday night, a name for member was reported favorably on, and the was about to be spread for his admiss rejection, when Mr. John H. Hall are asked who the man was and what hi fications for membership were. Mr. Pape answered, saying that the gent was in every way qualified, as he speak several languages. Mr. Hall s was entirely satisfied with those qu tions, especially if the man could s all of the languages. He was unanim elected.

THREE DAYS MORE.

Next Tuesday four Salvationists in city jail will come forth as free men ten days' imprisonment then exp "Joe, the Turk," will have to remain days more, after his comrades are rel but, as he says this is the eighth time been jailed, he can stand it very we has been remarkably dull and quiet ab barracks since the band ceased app on the streets, and the question is, wh they do? Perhaps they will abandon Portland.

DANGEROUS SPORT.

Yesterday afternoon a boy about 14 old was on Beacon height, the sou part of the city, shooting with a small He did not seem to care much which he shot, and it is a wonder that an ac did not happen as there was a numb children playing in the neighbor Why parents should allow children about with firearms, is a mystery, an plains why so many accidents occur.

WON'T DO IT AGAIN.

Young Lassley, the man who was se verely burned while endeavoring to some furniture from the burning near Marguerette avenue Friday m says he will not risk his life for such pose again. He was unable to descr feelings when he was groping abou room in the building. He will carry the evidence of his adventur many a day, and perhaps for life.

FOLLOWED TOO CLOSELY.

Last night, after the delayed train Southern Pacific started from L stre the lower depot, several buggies and men started across the track. At the time a handcar dashed up without war The first buggy just managed to get the track without colliding with the there was some lively jumping amo footmen. All managed to escape, how The car was going pretty fast.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Young and wife, of Canada, are in city, the guests of Dr. Frazey, and will ably make his home here.

Dr. King and wife, of Pendleton, the city for a few days, the guests o H. C. Hill, sister of Mrs. King.

NOTE.

The new meat market, known as th celsior Branch, on Fifth between and run by Messrs. Campbell, Allen has sold out to their former manage Moldenbauer, who has gained a very lar reputation in that locality for the lent meats he has served the public will in the future only use the choice the market has in stock, at the prices. Therefore we recommend him hearty support.

SUPERSCRIPTIONS OF LETT

VANCOUVER, Oct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A remark in an article in your pa yesterday regarding the various tions of "Washington," and the con arising therefrom in the postoffice ment, suggests an idea of importan "Postoffice clerks do not read the wh dress on letters, but generally only the of the state.

"The obvious remedy for this is t the name of the state the most pro thing in the address by placing it fir the name of the person addressed There will be very little excuse for addressed as below going astray:

'District of Columbia,
Washington
Hon. J. Smith.'

'Washington,
Olymp
Hon. J. Smith.'

"Let the large commercial houses of which have printed envelopes, foll plan of placing the state first, the low, and the name of the person ke vate parties will soon adopt it. The ment will follow, as it always ought healthful reforms."

Dropping out of the hair, with itching scalp, prevented, and the scalp made healthy, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For fine tailoring at popular prices designs and perfect fit—go to Joe The Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near F

FINANCE AND TRADE

FINANCIAL—The following is a statement of the Portland Clearing House for the week ending October 19 1889

	Clearances	Balances
Monday	$ 409 230 89	$106,888 60
Tuesday	346,853 84	33 381 08
Wednesday	308,165 20	26,669 54
Thursday	283,779 17	53,845 92
Friday	417,170 42	60,829 95
Saturday	280 359 49	29,331 02
Total	$2,055 065 01	$301,845 66

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail 1 car furniture, 115 bbls beer, 250 kegs spikes, 3 cars machinery, 2 cars stoves and fittings 400 sks plaster, 200 bags seed 300 cs lard, 227 bdls paper, 700 bxs glass bottles 167 cs boots and shoes, 38 cs rubbers, 71 pkgs tobacco, 13 cs cigars, 10 cs cigarettes, 24 pkgs glassware, 3 pianos, 2 organs, 8 cs hats 64 pkgs dry goods 17 cs clothing, 15 cs books 19 pkgs drugs, 441 bxs medicine, 103 pkgs hardware

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 18,130 ctls wheat, 1266 bbls flour 1786 ctls oats, 100 ctls bran, 300 ctls millstuffs 28 sks potatoes, 6595 lbs wool, 5935 lbs hides 22 pkgs butter, 54 bxs eggs 700 bxs green fruit 301 bxs dried fruit, 27 310 lbs hops 50 tons hay, 20 hd cattle

WHEAT—The market rules easy The following are the fluctuations of the New York and Chicago markets

NEW YORK

	Closed. 18th.	Opened 19th.	Noon 19th.	Closed 19th
October	84			83
November	84¾			83¾
December	86	85¼		85¼
January	87			86¼
May	91⅛	91⅛		90½

CHICAGO

	Closed. 18 h	Opened. 19th.	Noon 19th	Closed 19th
October	80¼			79½
December	81⅞	81⅝	81¼	81½
May	84⅝	84¼	83⅞	83⅝

EGGS—The market is a little lower in regard to price, demand good We quote 30c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct 19—The stock market was quiet to-day, but feverish and irregular with considerable weakness in coal stocks and grangers, while trusts and the rest of the regular list were, in the main firm to strong The closing figures were generally close to those of the opening

Government bonds have been dull and steady

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Money on call easy with no loans, prime mercantile paper 5½@7 sterling exchange, quiet heavy sixty day bills, $481¾, demand $485¼

BONDS.

U S 4's (coupon)	127	Pacific 6's.	117
U S 4½ s (coupon)	105½		

STOCKS.

Central Pacific	34¼	Wells Fargo Ex	136
Burlington	106½	Western Union	84¼
Rio Grande	17	American Ex.	116
Northern Pacific	41¼	Canadian Pacific	69¼
N P Preferred	74	Canada Southern	53
Northwestern	111⅝	Del & Lackawana.	142¾
New York Central	106¼	Erie	29⅜
Navigation	100½	Lake Shore	105⅜
Transcontinental	32⅜	L ville & Nashville	80½
Pacific Mail	32½	Michigan Central.	91
Rock Island	97½	Kansas & Texas	11¼
St Louis & San Fra	24	Oregon Imp	51
St. Paul & Omaha	33¼	Reading	44⅝
Texas Pacific	19½	St Paul	69⅝
Union Pacific	64⅞	U S Express	83

MONEY MARKETS

LONDON Oct 19—Consols, 97⅝ Silver bullion per fine ounce 42⅞ Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Sterling exchange, long, $4 82½ sterling exchange, short $4 87 U S bonds 4s, 127 U S bonds 4½s 105½ Silver bullion, per fine ounce 93¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 19—Sterling exchange sixty days $1 81¼ Transfers, 20 premium

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19

Ophir	$ 4 00	Utah.	75
Mexican	3 40	Bullion	50
Gould & Curry	1 50	Seg Belcher	1 00
Best & Belcher	2 90	Justice	1 50
Con. California	5 50	Union.	2 75
Choltar	1 50	Challenge	2 00
Potosi	1 50	N B Isle	85
Hale & Norcross	2 75	Peer	15
Crown Point	2 50	Overman.	85
Yellow Jacket	2 70	Alpha.	1 05
Belcher	2 05	Imperial	30
Sierra Nevada.,	1 75		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19—Receipts for the past twenty four hours were 34 000 ctls wheat 10,600 qr sks flour, 5600 ctls oats, 7700 sks potatoes 7100 ctls barley

Charters—Spot wheat for U K Havre or Antwerp ship Standard, 1461 tons at 33s General merchandise to New York ship Jacob E Ridgeway 1720 tons

Wheat—The spot market is weak and dull, in sympathy with foreign markets Buyers have lowered bids to $1 27½@1 28¾ for No 1 shipping Offerings are moderate Options, buyer year 300 tons at $1 35⅝ 900 tons at $1 33¾ 200 tons at 1 33⅝, buyer season $1 41¼ seller year $1 30

Barley—The market is steady, but trading less active operations being chiefly confined to choice, inferior grades are neglected; choice feed 75c No 1 70@72½c, options, dull, nothing doing

Oats—Steadily held, to fill wants buyers have to pay full figures Feed descriptions are quoted at $1 27½ for choice and $1 22½ @1 25 for No 1

Millstuffs—The demand continues good, with prices firm at $14 50@16 00 for Oregon bran, and $15 50@19 per ton for middlings

Wool—No material change, demand slow

Hops—Very inactive

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct 19—Wheat receipts at the seven principal points east of the Rocky mountains the past 24 hours were 811,000 bushels, shipments 409 000 bushels.

Wheat—Market lower Opening quotations—81⅝c December 84¼c May Noon—81⅛c December 83⅜c May Closing—79½c October 81½c December 83⅞c May

Provisions Firm Pork—$11 November Lard—$6 22½ November Short ribs—$5 07½ November

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct 19—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 Steady choice to extra beeves $4 50@4 90 steers, $3@4 25 stockers and feeders $1 90@3 00 Texas cattle, $1 50@2 85 Western rangers $2 50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 17 000 steady to strong, mixed $4@4 40, heavy $3 85@4 25 light, $3 90@4 40

Sheep—Receipts 1500 Firm natives $3@5 Western, $3 50@4 15, Texans, $3 25 @4 20

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Wheat—The market was easier Prices ranged as follows Opening—85⅝c December 90⅛c May Closing—83c October 83¾c November 85⅛c December, 86½c January 90⅛c May

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK Oct 19—Coffee—Options opened steady October 5 points up others unchanged and closed steady at 5@10 points down Sales 22 000 bags October $15 15 November $15 10 December, $15 05@15 15 January $15 05 Spot Rio steady quiet, fair cargoes 19½c

Sugar—Raw, nominal refined weak and quiet.

Copper—Neglected, Lake nominal

Lead—Active but easier, domestic $3 85

Tin—Steady Straits $20 85

Bar silver—93¼c ,

Petroleum—Opened steady at 99⅞ and moved up slightly in the early trading then became quiet and closed steady at 100 Stock Exchange—Opening 99⅞ highest 100 lowest 99¾ closing 100 Consolidated Exchange—Opening 100¼, highest 100¼ lowest, 99 ¾ closing 99¾ Sales, 373 000 barrels

FOREIGN MARKETS

BEERBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT

LONDON Oct. 19—Wheat cargoes arrived since last report 3 sold 1 waiting 2

Floating wheat cargoes are inactive

Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment are rather easier

English country markets are quiet

LIVERPOOL Oct 19—Spot wheat rather easier No 1 California per cental 7s 4d No 2 7s 1d No 1 Bombay 7s 2d red winter 6 7½d Futures lower No 1 California 7 3½d October 7s 2¾d November 7s 2½d December 7s 1¾d January 7s 1½d February and March

PARIS Oct 19—French country markets are steady Spot wheat and flour unaltered

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

ASTORIA Oct. 19—Str Columbia arrived in 7 A. M , and left for Portland 9 A. M., str Lakme passed out 8 A. M ; str Alliance passed out 8 15 A. M , str Mexico arrived down 9 A. M , str Willamette Chief left up with schr John G North at 9 A M

Bk Coloma passed out 10 A. M , str Mexico will leave out to-morrow morning

FORT CANBY Oct. 19—4 P M—Cloudy calm , bar smooth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19—Arrived—Str Umatilla, Puget sound

CONCERNING WOMEN

Mme Marchesi, the famous teacher of singing in Paris, has written her memoirs

The present queen of Spain is the first queen of that country to allow smoking at a court dinner

Mrs Curtis, nee Louisa M Knapp, is said to receive $10 000 a year for editing the *Ladies' Home Journal.*

The empress of Japan has just taken possession of her new palace, which has cost $4 000,000 She proposes to visit America next spring

Mme Patti Nicolini sails for New York November 23d Meantime she is to sing in eight concerts in England, for which she will receive nearly $30,000

Grandma Brown, of Coldbrook, Mass , who will celebrate her 100th birthday anniversary October 17th if she lives, had her eyesight completely restored a few days ago

Dr Emily Kempen, who is an LL D by grace of the University of Zurich, is about to open a law school for women in New York Not being naturalized, Dr Kempen cannot herself practice in the courts of that city, but she has law offices there, and prepares cases that are presented by her young man assistant

The married women who commit suicide are slightly in the majority over the unmarried With men it is the reverse More single men take their own lives than married men Out of every three married men who commit suicide two are without children and out of every four married women who commit suicide three are without children, and the same proportions hold good among suiciding widows and widowers

A pretty tale of devotion came to light in Bayonne City recently Maggie Kane, a pretty brunette 17 years old, fell in love with a young painter Her mother opposed the match and locked Maggie in her room She escaped, however rejoined her lover, whom she found in financial difficulties, and endeavored to aid him by begging on the street She was arrested for the offense but promptly released when she had told her story

The feeling of alarm which the public has endured on account of the highway robbery and horse stealing propensities of pretty women is considerably mellowed by the commissioning of Miss Ava Sutton, of Greenup, Ill , as circuit rider in the United Brethren church Only a few days ago another young lady was ordained an elder at the session of the Central Illinois conference, and two married ladies were admitted to the conference at the same time

The Prettiest Girl in St. Louis.

St Louis Republic

Miss Nellie Pratt, who was chosen by the votes of the exposition visitors as the prettiest of all the pretty girls in the building, is a very handsome and petite young lady, who carries her honors easily She is neither a blonde nor a brunette, having golden brown hair, with just enough curl in it to give a pretty effect to the well poised head Deep blue eyes, which the owner knows how to use to the best advantage, sparkle saucily beneath drooping eyelashes, and a well rounded outline, with shapely arms and bust, small but well formed feet and hands, coupled with a neat dress makes an ensemble that is fair to look upon Miss Pratt claims 19 summers to her credit, but to the casual observer this looks like an exaggeration She lives with her parents at 1105 St Ange avenue, and has admirers by the score She is employed at the exposition to show off the beauties of a furniture display, and either the display itself or the pretty attendant always keeps a crowd in the aisle of the eastern nave Miss Pratt is a splendid conversationalist, and while not of the female suffrage sort of strong mindedness, she has opinions of her own that she is not afraid to express She measures five feet from the soles of her feet to the pretty topknot of her hair, and the card that falls from the musical weighing machine records 111 pounds as her weight Her peachblow complexion and her perfect teeth are the crowning glories of this pretty girl, who has been chosen to wear the wreath as the prettiest girl at the exhibition

An Editor Loose

Pacific Union

This is the way the editor feels when he does up his sentiment in blank verse

"I would flee from the city's rule and law—from its fashions and forms cut loose—and go where the strawberry grows on its straw, and the gooseberry grows on its goose, where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat as she clutches for her prey—the guileless and unsuspecting rat on the rattan bush at play, I will catch with ease the saffron cow and the cowlet in their glee, as they leap in joy from bough to bough on the top of a cowslip tree, and list while the partridge drums his drum and the woodchuck chucks his wood, and the dog devours the dogwood plum in the primitive solitude

"Oh, let me drink from the moss grown pump, that was hewn from the pumpkin tree! Eat mush and milk from a rural stump, from folly and fashion free—new gathered mush from the mushroom vine, and milk from the milkweed sweet—with pineapple from the pine And then to the whitewashed dairy I'll turn, where the dairymaid hastening hies, her ruddy and golden red butter to churn from the milk of her butterflies, and I'll rise at morn with the earliest bird, to the fragrant farmyard pass, and watch while the farmer turns his herd of grasshoppers out to grass"

Club Life for Young Men

N Y letter to Pittsburg Post

Young men of moderate means yet able to live above the boarding houses, find the smaller clubs of this town cheap and agreeable places of residence A man who would rent two rooms in a lodging house, does very well with one in a club, since he has the use of parlors and library Comfortable club lodgings may be had at from $15 to $40 a month and the club restaurants are as cheap as anything above the degree of the boarding house or the poorer table d'hotes An economical man can live in a respectable club at $45 a month, and for $75 a month may have a spacious room and many table luxuries Rooms at the Fellow craft Club are occupied almost the year round, and the Authors Club usually has a few lodgers The same is true of several of the Greek letter clubs Out of about fifty fully equipped clubs in this city less than a dozen can be regarded as expensive by reason of initiation fees dues restaurant charges or general standard of living Among the others for yet almost any presentable young man may find at least one suited to his purse, pursuits and tastes The smaller clubs admirably illustrate Mr Depew's observation that a club is an institution to which a thousand men pay dues that a hundred may have cheap dinners As a matter of fact, the proportion of dinners to membership is usually even smaller than this

Tickets to and From Europe

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington

Mrs Cleveland, who has a robust weakness for antique furniture, is said to have acquired a great deal of elegant old mahogany lately for the decoration of the ex president's new home.

SHE DOTES ON SPIDERS

A Queer Old Woman Who Keeps a Roomful of Them

A childless old couple live on a lonely crossroad four miles southeast of Stoddardville, says a Scranton (Pa.) letter to the New York *Sun* She is a great hand for pet fowls and animals, but the strangest thing about her is her fondness for spiders Harboring and looking after the welfare of a lot of spiders has been her hobby for a long time and she says she has found a great deal of diversion and comfort in protecting and watching her peculiar pets. Years ago the old lady set apart a small bedroom for the insects to make their webs in, and from that day to this not a single web has been torn from the walls and ceiling On the sides and overhead every inch of space is covered with the delicate work of the industrious spiders and the one little window in the room is partially darkened by layer after layer of network over the panes The numerous inhabitants of the mass of webs seem to dwell together in harmony, although the old woman declares that they often fight like cats and dogs If the spiders happen to get into a snarl while she is in the room she pokes them around with a knitting needle, gives them a good scolding and makes them scamper into their respective homes of film She calls them her straddlebugs There are several varieties, and they are of various sizes and shades of color Whenever the old lady enters the room and calls out to the insects in her squeaky voice they dart from their hiding places and crawl out on the center of the webs If any of them are slow in appearing she puckers up her lips and buzzes like a bee or a fly, and they hasten out to search for prey

As soon as the visitor has won the old woman's good opinion she becomes loquacious candid and confidential Then she will say that the window in the spider's headquarters has not been raised in more than twenty years for opening it would ruin a lot of webs, and after that she will tell how she gets rid of flies during the summer time She drives the flies from the other rooms into the little bedroom and closes the door, and then, she says, she has jolly fun in staying in the room and seeing the horde of spiders hop out of their holes and catch, torment and devour the imprisoned flies Once in a while a bee or a wasp gets into the room and buzzes around until it tumbles into a web, and it amuses her to see how cunningly one of her spider pets will get around a wasp without being touched by its stinger

Built out from one of the curves of the room like the shell of a bracket there is a strong web toward which the old woman calls the visitor's attention A big black spider comes tottering out of its hiding place at the old lady's command and stops in the center of its web She touches it with the end of a knitting needle, and it crawls around on the horizontal web for awhile, and then goes lazily out of sight. The old lady has routed the spider in order to let the visitor see it before she begins to relate its interesting tactics around a monster wasp one day last summer

When she first saw the wasp it was lying on its back in the big black spider's web Its wings were fast, and it was working its legs, moving its head, and running out its stinger in its struggles to free itself The spider was sitting at a safe distance from the wasp's dangerous tail, and for five minutes, the old lady said, it sat there and calculated how it was going to get at the wasp's vitals without running foul of the sharp weapon that it was keeping an eye on After the spider had been pondering for a good while, it suddenly arose on its very tiptoes, marched right up to the wasp's rear, and slowly straddled over the dangerous weapon, keeping its body so high that the stinger couldn't puncture it

Still standing on its tiptoes directly above the wasp's middle, the spider quickly and dexterously applied its pinchers to the wasp's throat a number of times, but the coat of mail was so hard and tough that it was unable to make any impression on it Then the spider straddled off, stood aside, and contemplated the wasp some more. Presently it proceeded to walk round and round the wasp, being very careful not to come in contact with the wasp's sharp end After the spider had made a dozen circuits around its victim the wasp's feet and legs were all tied up in a bunch It couldn't wiggle them any more, and the spider again stepped to one side and intently gazed upon the wasp for three or four minutes It seemed to be satisfied with the way it had fastened the wasp's legs, and the next thing it did was to grab the wasp by the head and back off with it to its hiding place in the wall

MASCULINE FASHION NOTES.

Sartorial Art Journal

Silver heads, both etched and appliqued, are popular for canes and umbrellas

Linked cuffs are the favorites, either with square or round corners, though those which lap are still considerably worn

Dress gloves are pearl colored and self-stitched, and walking gloves are tan colored with black embroidery on backs

Dress shirts will be made both of linen and pique They will be quietly embroidered down the fronts and have three eyelets Linen is the favorite material

Bigness and brilliancy characterizes all styles of scarfs and ties, except for evening dress The four in hand is, as usual, popular, it is largely made in dark ground shades, with large figures, stripes, etc , in bright contrasting colors, though light effects are still considerably worn This is true also of all the other styles but, as the season advances, the darker colors will be preferred The puffs of puff scarfs are sometimes large, bulging and intricate, and sometimes small and neat, but the scarf itself is always large The derby, which is coming into favor, is a combination of the De Joinville and the Ascot The flowing Ascot scarf is made of soft silk, so that the pin will not mark it, and is folded in such a manner that the ends are from to six eight inches wide the material used being thirty six inches in width Plain or ribbed lawn is used for dress ties, which are now made in such excellent imitation of the hand tied article that good dressers as a rule, use them, though a few cannot be persuaded that their neck is properly dressed unless the bow is the production of their own deft manipulation

Crabs and Girls

San Francisco Chronicle

But for the most part the lizards and the squirrels and the beetles and the hornets are left with the lonely woods, and the small crabs and the seaweed have the seashore once more all to themselves And I dare say in the loneliness they discuss the late season

"That was an awfully pretty girl," says one hornet to another, sitting on the log where the nest is

"Which one?"

"The one in blue, don't you remember, that had that beautiful boa that was mashed in a meal?"

"The one in yellow was better looking

I didn't notice her She ate eggs But the other—she had such a lovely neck, I couldn't resist just lighting on it and kissing it"

"Did she slap you?"

"No She made a kind of a fuss at me, but girls don't slap you really They brush you away She had a pretty hand but that man who was with her he came mighty near killing me I didn't want to sting her These men they think hornets have no taste and no feeling"

And the crabs The crabs crawl along and gossip as they go

"I had such fun with the fat woman I laughed till I thought I'd die I had seen her lots of times, but I couldn't get a chance for a day or two, because she always scooted across the sand for the bathing house at first. But by and by she became bolder, and she used to sit on the sand and let everybody look at her, and one day I caught her by the big toe—um! It was a beautiful fat toe and you should have seen her jump And she yelled blue murder It was fun"

"I had the best fun, though Mine was such a pretty girl, with the prettiest ankle and I walked all over it, and when the fellow who was lying in the road wanted to smash me, she said 'Mr Dash, don't kill him, he's such a cute little crab. I like him'

"He was jealous, that's all Them men's awful jealous of us crabs"

Mrs Christine Ladd Franklin, who was made a fellow of Johns Hopkins University for her mathematical achievements, takes deep interest in the plan of the collegiate alumnæ to maintain, each year at least, one young woman, already a graduate of an American college belonging to the association and who gives promise of following in the footsteps of Darwin and Huxley, at a foreign university The scheme is, in part, Mrs Franklin's own, and its object is to lend some assistance in the settlement of the vexed question Will women ever add an important discovery to the world's stock of knowledge by establishing a fellowship for the support of young women likely to become capable of original research while they obtain the best preparation possible for working alongside of the world's scholars

People of sedentary habits who are subject to constipation can regulate their bowels by the use of Ayer's Pills

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I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C R BENNETT

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It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor SEMINAL WEAKNESS and all the real effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY

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For

CONNUBIAL CANDLESTIC

This Year's Fashion in Wedding —Gifts Now Listed a la Angla

Chicago News.

At a Street street jeweler's

Miss Sailor Hat—Good morning day, isn't it?

Miss Brown Bonnett—Is it?

"Why, what's the matter? disconsolate!"

"I am Here I've been for two hours trying to buy a wedding pr Gertrude T—— with $25, an the only things I can find that I are a $10 fan and a $500 miniatur

"Oh, but haven't you seen her

"No What list?"

"You have evidently not been her lately Why she's adopt new English fashion, and has the things she wants given to h on a small table in the draw that all her visitors can exa themselves and mark off the prefer to give It is a strip of about two yards long, and lies beside it."

"Are all the articles ment ive?"

"Oh, dear, no! Some of the others are mere trifles It s gold thimble a Steinway piano, a writing case, a links, a glove buttoner, a lace handkerchief, silver fork a gold pen, silver tea serv Gertrude told me she's n father intends to give her the she examines the list first morning, hoping to see a cr 'baby grand, but it's not th she thinks he's just teasing her uncles has put his cro opposite the tea service, a pearl necklace I noticed the bridegroom's initial. she?"

"I really think its a very this 'present listing' as they a little North side woman rightly or wrongly, with ha off' three younger sisters

"I only wish it had been in fa Jeannette was married last y been able to 'list' her pres girl wouldn't have five sets and spoons, all marked with three cases of after-dinner Yes, it's an English fash Washington girls were the fi in this country You know brides, if they ve any social p always get such quantities They say, and I dare say it s pretty daughter of Senator 203 salt-cellars on her marria Washington bride (and this true) was given no less than of silver, all in cases She a poor man, and what do you girl did? Bought a silver chest all the things away in it, and cases to the jewellers from wh been originally purchased dressed beautifully on the pr ance, and it's now really tw

"There's always a fashion presents—I mean a thing that as a gift one year may be swell the next Salt-cellars There was quite a craze for year or two ago witness the bride I was telling you of happened in '87 Yes, that cellar year Away back in clocks I remember because ried myself that year, and we h every room in the house Last lamp year No bride of '88 wi to buy a lamp if she lives to be

"And this year? Why, th candlesticks There is flood sticks of all kinds and sizes 'Louis XIV,' 'Renaissance,' Leeds and Sevres, they just po brides, at least on those who d the new fashion, and there are

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The Gate City of the Northwest Empire.

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A. D. Charlton,	"
E. H. Palmer,	"
R. A. Habersham,	"
Carrie A. Kamm,	"
Charles H. Marsh,	"
J. A. C. Freund,	"
Ada F. Abernethy,	"
S. F. Abernethy Jr.	"
Col. D. B. Bush,	"
L. Samuel,	"
Thomas Guinean,	"
Charles T. Kamm,	"
John Pendegast,	"
W. J. Thompson,	Tacoma.
W. D. Tyler,	"
C. M. Barton,	"
George S. Hillirich,	"
Flora L. Gill,	"
Berry & Houghton,	"
Kittie B. Hobart,	"
M. J. Finnegan,	"
S. M. Wall,	"
J. W. Sammans,	"
T. J. Mahoney,	"
John A. Ahern,	"
Arthur J. Graham,	"
Hugh J. Williams,	"
Richard J. Pritchard,	"

Herman L. Knatber,	Portland.
James C. Murray,	"
John W. Watkins,	"
Frances T. Crowe,	"
Reed A. McLain,	"
Bernard A. Whalen,	"
Henry L. Tilton,	Spokane Falls
Donald Ross,	"
J. M. Adams,	"
George W. Temple,	"
Gerow Koons,	"
C. H. Oliver,	"
E. J. M. Hale,	"
F. E. Goodall,	"
A. W. Rogers,	"
J. A. Goettel,	"
W. H. Maloney,	"
E. M. Smith,	"
W. O. Melzger,	"
George A. Steele,	"
E. Hohneck,	"
Minnie Good-Smith,	"
J. F. Ramsey,	"
Charles Bymer,	"
Dr. J. Crowley,	Walla Walla
Al Ricardo,	"
W. F. Wamsley,	"
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Amelia Lorenzen,	"
Capt. P. B. Johnson,	"

The Many and Varied Improvements

Which are now being made in Pasco is a wonder to those who have not been in Pasco for the last month.

The noise of the hammer and the buzzing of the saw are heard all over the place.

Even the old pioneers have caught the fever, so has the Northern Pacific Railway, Company, who are expending large sums in building sidetracks, roundhouses, etc.

More than $60,000 will be spent every month in and about Pasco for the next year.

Over $32,000 worth of lots have been sold, with building clauses, thus forcing buyers to build to supply a grand demand for houses and stores.

[illegible]

Charles Beserer,	Walla Walla.
A. L. Lorenzen,	"
Lt. D. C. Lockridge,	"
Frank J. Parker,	"
Hannah M. Pettit,	"
H. E. Johnson,	"
Baumeister & Reynolds,	"
J. M. Cummings,	Wallula.
W. A. Hollingsworth,	"
W. Zollars,	"
Mary C. Zollars,	"
C. S. Prowell,	Ellensburgh.
F. B. Knowlton,	"
C. E. Hansen,	"
M. E. Armstrong,	"
J. N. Fall,	"
Fred R. Reed,	North Yakima.
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L. H. Stogdill,	Bozeman, Mont.
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John A. Miller,	"
D. C. Guernsey,	Dayton, W. T.
J. W. Stearns,	"
Jennie Drake,	"
Mrs. N. Wagner,	"
Richard Hatley,	"
Adelia S. Harsha,	Decatur, Ill.
Carrie E. Schultzer,	"
Mary A. Knode,	"
J. L. Osborne,	"
Mary A. Osborne,	"
Wm. Gay,	"
James Coop,	"
Harsha & Pratt,	"
W. H. Johnson,	"
Albert C. Wehe,	"
John Schuffer,	Conconnully, W. T.
B. B. Howard,	Walla Walla, W. T.
Nuhn & Wheeler,	Tacoma.
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CONNUBIAL CANDLESTICKS.

This Year's Fashion in Wedding Presents—Gifts Now Listed a la Anglais.

Chicago News.

At a State street jeweler's:

Miss Sailor Hat—Good morning! Lovely day, isn't it?

Miss Brown Bonnett—Is it?

"Why, what's the matter? You look disconsolate!"

"I am. Here I've been for two mortal hours trying to buy a wedding present for Gertrude T—— with $25, and positively the only things I can find that I really like are a $10 fan and a $500 miniature!"

"Oh, but haven't you seen her list?"

"No. What list?"

"You have evidently not been to call on her lately. Why, she's adopted a brand-new English fashion, and has a list of all the things she wants given to her displayed on a small table in the drawingroom, so that all her visitors can examine it for themselves and mark off the articles they prefer to give. It is a strip of satin paper about two yards long, and a gold pencil lies beside it."

"Are all the articles mentioned expensive?"

"Oh, dear, no! Some of them are, but others are mere trifles. It's like this: A gold thimble, a Steinway baby grand piano, a writing case, a pair of sleeve links, a glove buttoner, a pearl necklace, a lace handkerchief, silver forks and spoons, a gold pen, silver tea service, and so on. Gertrude told me she's nearly sure her father intends to give her the piano, and she examines the list first thing every morning, hoping to see a cross against the 'baby grand,' but it's not there yet, and she thinks he's just teasing her. One of her uncles has put his cross and initials opposite the tea service, and against the pearl necklace I noticed a 'G.' which is the bridegroom's initial. Lucky girl, isn't she?"

"I really think its a very good plan, this 'present listing' as they call it," said a little North side woman, who is credited, rightly or wrongly, with having "married off" three younger sisters.

"I only wish it had been in fashion when Jeannette was married last year. If we'd been able to 'list' her presents, the poor girl wouldn't have five sets of salad forks and spoons, all marked with her initials, or three cases of after-dinner coffee spoons. Yes, it's an English fashion and some Washington girls were the first to follow it in this country. You know Washington brides, if they've any social position at all, always get such quantities of presents. They say, and I dare say it's taue, that the pretty daughter of Senator Q— received 25 salt-cellars on her marriage. Another Washington bride (and this I know to be true) was given no less than 400 presents of silver, all in cases. She was marrying a poor man, and what do you suppose that girl did? Bought a silver chest and packed all the things away in it, and then sold the cases to the jewellers from whom they had been originally purchased. She has dressed beautifully on the proceeds ever since, and it's now really two years ago.

"There's always a fashion in wedding presents—I mean a thing that's 'swell'—as a gift one year may be anything but swell the next. Salt-cellars, for instance. There was quite a craze for salt-cellars a year or two ago, witness the Washington bride I was telling you of. Let me see, it happened in '87. Yes, that was a salt-cellar year. Away back in '82 it was clocks. I remember, because I was married myself that year, and we had one for every room in the house. Last year was a lamp year. No bride of '88 will ever need to buy a lamp if she lives to be a hundred.

"And this year? Why, this year it's candlesticks. There is flood of candlesticks of all kinds and sizes and values. 'Louis XIV.,' 'Renaissance,' Wedgewood, Leeds and Sevres, they just pour in on the brides, at least on those who don't follow the new fashion, and there are lots of girls who wont. They say it seems too much like asking for things. And it's true one can't help having a little feeling of that sort. But it's foolish, because if you announce your wedding at all there are a certain number of people who will give you presents whether you want them to or not, and how much better to let them have the pleasure of giving something that they know you will be glad to receive, to say nothing of your own satisfaction in the arrangement.

"Then the amount to be expended is still left entirely to the giver. For instance, if you put down 'a paper-knife' on your list, the friend who chooses to mark off that item may send you a Japanese knife costing $5 or $6, or may squander several hundreds on a historic shell and silver affair, like the one given the Duchess of Fife, just as he pleases. "A water-color' may be an amateur effort or a Corot; a 'breakfast set' may be translated into a Haviland or Wedgewood. Oh I think there's so much in favor of 'present-listing' that it will surely gain ground.

"Do you notice what fashionable gifts fitted travelling bags are now? A short time ago a dressing-case was considered the handsomest present a bride could receive, but lately the travelling bag has come into favor. They are immensely expensive, always fitted with either silver or gold, and with the bride's initials on every box and bottle top. Morocco lined with silk is the favorite kind. All gator has gone out of fashion.

"Hitherto it has always been thought that the bridegroom's gift to the bride must consist of jewelry, but we've changed all that now, and the young man is allowed to present anything he pleases, the preference being usually given to furs, from Russian sable down. The bride's gift to the groom is always quite insignificant; anything costly would be considered in bad taste. Did you notice that Princess Louise gave the Duke of Fife a 'pair of opera glasses, with monogram?' Sufficiently simple, wasn't it!

"The gifts for the bridemaids and pages grow more elaborate every year, and add considerable to the unfortunate groom's expenses. Brooches, with the date of the year set in precious stones, are used a good deal for the purpose, and they say lockets, with monograms, are coming in again. Riding whips, mounted in silver, are favorite presents for the small boys who so frequently officiate nowadays."

The Afternoon Nap.

Sleep taken in the afternoon is beneficial, says a writer in a recent exchange. It acts as a stimulant. After one has been working and worrying for several hours during the morning forty winks taken in the afternoon seems to revive one. Women claim that a few moments sleep taken at odd intervals during the day preserves youth and beauty. It certainly rests the muscles of the face and rests the working of the brain, which is so telling on youth. Sleep taken before midnight, usually termed "beauty sleep," is not particularly beneficial, any more than sleep taken at any other time.

Sleep, of course, is more beneficial when taken during the hours of darkness; one does not seem to be able to rest when the sun is shining brightly in the windows. At least, I can't. I don't know that sleeping immediately after eating is particularly good. Sometimes eating will make one sleep, and then a few moments' sleep is refreshing. Sleep taken while in a sitting position is beneficial; it is a rest. Some people who are suffering from heart disease never sleep except when sitting down. They can't lie down. The temperature of a sleeping apartment should be about 65 degrees. It should be thoroughly well ventilated, and a person sleeping should keep the feet warm and the head cool.

The Pacific Coal Mining Company are now established in business in Portland handling the Roslyn coal. Their office and bunkers are located at North Sixth and I streets, and their telephone is 619

COX'S REPLY TO HORR.

Other Sallies of Wit That Helped to Make the Late Congressman Famous.

Washington Capital.

Those who heard Mr. Cox reply to the maiden speech of Horr, of Michigan, have set that down as his fiercest and most biting piece of humor and sarcasm. Horr evidently thought that the best way to introduce himself to the house and the country as a humorous speaker was to stir up Sunset Cox, and he may have been right, so far as the advertisement was concerned, but he brought upon himself a terrible savage ridicule. Cox's text and promise at the outset of his reply, in view of the rather conspicuous corpulence at that time of the member from Michigan, was not a bad thing in its way, being somewhat after this fashion:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to reply, in his own spirit, to the remarks, personal to myself, of the new member from Michigan, and if I do not fail myself, it may come to be said of him, when I shall have finished, as it was said of the glorious republic of the classics: ''Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!'

"It is well to be a Christian, but there is no use in joining the Salvation Army. It is well to be right, but not excessively right."

To the exclusion of foreign actors from this country he was decidedly opposed.

"I say with Hamlet," he remarked once, "as to all who come, whether as stars or strollers, 'Let the players be well bestowed!'"

On another occasion he said: "If stars are to come in and their aids be disallowed, where and how can you erect a standard for stellar glory? Stars, we know, differ in glory, and some are quite ineffectual in their fires; some may be stars so attenuated as to be nebulous, and others hardly rise to lunar, asteroid or meteoric proportion. Who shall be judge?"

"A Turkish soldier near the manger at Bethlehem once allowed me to examine his Martini rifle. I said 'You have no occasion to use it in this holy place?' He replied, significantly, that he held the Latin and Greek priests apart by his arm of precision, otherwise there would be no peace where the angelic choirs once sang, 'Peace on earth, good will toward man!'"

"The light of the Gospel and Pennsylvania petroleum, the 'light of Asia,' we send free to the dreaming Orient."

His successor to Turkey, he told the president, should be in sympathy with the missionaries and the educational societies, and then he add jocularly: "I don't know that I am so very religious myself, but whenever I needed any more than the ordinary amount I drew on Mrs. Cox, who is a very good Presbyterian, and always ready to assist me when she can."

Speaking of a political party, he said once that it was "a good deal like the husband whose wife was about to present a wee stranger to the household. The husband was in the next room waiting for the event in great excitement and very anxious to know its sex. The nurse appeared and he rushed forward and exclaimed: 'Am I a father or am I a mother?'"

Equally humerous are the following sallies: "Ireland is the Mark Tapley of nations—always jolly under the most adverse circumstances."

"The Americans are a mosaic people, and they have all the humors. Therefore they can no more tell why they have their various humors than Mozart could tell why his nose was Mozartism."

"I have known people who had a great deal of fun when they smiled—particularly at election time."

"An Irish woman who had married a second husband, said to me once: 'Oh, how happy poor Charles would be if he could only see by what an agreeable gentleman he has been replaced!'"

"One time, while I was in the chair," said Mr. Cox, "General Steele, of Indiana, had the floor for an hour on a favorite measure. He was parcelling out his time, as is the custom, giving certain members a few minutes, and endeavoring to preserve the last few minutes for himself. He had, however, given out all but a quarter of a minute, and he asked that this might be left for him. He neglected, however, to claim the floor at the proper time, and he lost his quarter of a minute. His measure was called up without the previous question, and he was thus placed in coventry. He rose in great indignation and cried, shaking his fist at me:

"'Mr. Chairman, what has become of my quarter of a minute?'

"To this I replied: 'It has gone to the rearward and abysm of time.' Here the house laughed lustily, but it was not my fault that the situation was a humorous one. I stated a plain matter of fact. General Steele, however, was not satisfied with losing his quarter of a minute. He nursed his wrath and kept it warm until the end of the session, when I had the floor on some critical bill and was persuasively asking for more time. Then came General Steele's opportunity. He claimed the floor and offered to hand over to me the quarter of a minute which he said I had stolen from him. Of course, the house roared, and I got the credit for being funny, when it was, in fact, General Steele."

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

A properly printed blue print will have a rusty blue tone, the whites remaining of a faded green color.

Blue prints are becoming more popular every day. Scrap books are filled with them, while many persons mount them. They are highly artistic, and often more correct than the silver prints, as before that process takes place the negative is often retouched.

B. Grant, in the Island of St. Helena, has utilized the magnesium flash light for the reproduction of the flowers of a species of cactus which blooms only in the night. The experiments of Mr. Grant were made on the cereus triangularis, very common in St. Helena.

In his address before the Boston convention J. F. Ryder made the following prediction: "I may say the time is near when the wires which carry messages by electricity will also carry the photographic image from the camera of its birth to distant points, and it shall be possible for a sitting made in Cleveland to be transmitted by wire to Boston.

A very good and safe light for the development of negatives, it is said, can be obtained in this manner: A sheet of yellow paper is pinned against the wall or other suitable support. A lantern, an ordinary bull's eye or any other having white glass in it, is placed with the back toward the yellow paper, and a piece of white cardboard is put in front of it, so that the light falling on the cardboard will be reflected on the yellow paper and thence on the negative.

Expenses of the Paris Exposition.

Paris Letter.

One of the Parisian journals has made a careful estimate of the average daily expenses of a well-to-do person visiting Paris in the exhibition season, and finds that he expends about $12 per day, divided generally as follows: Room, 10 francs; meals during the day, 16 francs; cabs and tramways, 6 francs; admission to the various sections of the exhibition, 6 francs; contingent expenses, 11 francs; evening amusements, 10 francs; which makes 60 francs or $12. The average number of strangers daily is 230,000, spending 3,800,000 francs in the boarding houses and hotels alone. In the 125 days of the exposition Paris will take in about 2,000,000,000 francs from exhibition visitors, which will give a substantial "boom" to the small commerce of the capital.

For European steamship accommodations, Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe call at Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak.

EUGENIE IN EXILE.

The Pretty Spaniard Who Once Ruled the World of Taste and Fashion.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

I saw her for a moment pass through the corridors of a London hotel—she leaned heavily upon the arm of her companion, a young girl, and also supported herself with her ebony walking stick. She wore an antique pin at her throat set with many black and colored pearls, diamonds in her ears, and was dressed in the deepest crape. Her face was very sad and worn, although an attempt had been made to conceal the ravages of time and tears with an artificial bloom. There was still much majesty left in her glance and bearing, but she passed through the halls unrecognized, as she was traveling incognito. Her only companion was a young girl. She had come in hurriedly from the street in terror of a thunder storm which was gathering, of which I afterward learned she has great fear. All disturbances of nature excite her very much, as she was born during an earthquake, her mother being obliged to take refuge from the falling houses under a tree.

Few know that Napoleon III. proposed to three German princesses and was refused before he offered himself to the beautiful Spaniard. The last was the Princess Adelaide, niece of Queen Victoria, who had something to do with the refusal, the young girl being inclined to accept. Mlle. de Montijo had been a sensation at Vienna, where her wonderful beauty, her grace, her superb riding and her wit, had brought her many offers of marriage from the Austrian noblemen. Hers was the beauty of perfect health; her walk had an Andalusian spring in it; her complexion was perfect; and her expression brilliant and animated.

When she came to Paris Napoleon was not yet crowned. He saw her first at a grand ball, where she sat quite apart and alone. "Who is that beautiful girl?" he exclaimed. "That is Mlle. de Montijo, the Spanish beauty who has just made such a sensation at Vienna." He despatched one of his officers to request for him permission to dance with her. She received the officer, and when he had told his errand, replied: "Tell him that I cannot dance with a Napoleon who is not an emperor." The reply fascinated Napoleon, and he eagerly sought her acquaintance. He was then paying court to the German princesses, and on receiving the final refusal said: "I will marry one who will shame them all with her beauty," and issued a proclamation to his people asking leave to marry the woman he loved. This bit of clever sensationalism, of course, aroused great enthusiasm.

For many years Eugenie ruled the world in matters of taste and fashion. When she left the Tuileries her wardrobes were sights to behold, for in her flight she could take but little. There were dresses of all styles, materials and colors, enough to have costumed an army of beautiful women. Most of them had been worn only once, many not at all. Hats and bonnets by the hundreds, mantels, fans, laces, boots, and also semi-precious articles in gold and silver, parasols, opera glasses, card cases, etc., many of them blazing with her monogram in diamonds. There were packages of lace trimmed underclothes, dozens of which had never been opened.

A madness for more buying seems to have seized her when she entered a shop, for she ordered right and left everything beautiful that caught her fancy, and then forgot what she had bought. The clothes presses were crammed with such purchases. Parasols with handles of gold studded with turqoises, boots with ruby buttons, piles of the little jeweled bon-bon boxes she used to scatter so really—even small things like pins, needles and scissors in quantities that she could not have had the slightest use for.

Eugenie's father had been a devoted follower of Napoleon I., and her mother a brilliant society woman. Washington Irving was entertained at her home in Spain when Eugenie was a little girl; ager the empress of the French loved to gather all the greatest artists in Paris at her afternoon tea parties, which were delightful.

Napoleon often used to disgrace her by the openness of his insults, and, wounded by these affairs, she several times attempted to leave his court and his throne.

Paris has always been a favorite resort for les rois en exile, and there are many who hold their little courts and are more or less worthy of distinction. It was always a great privation to the ex-empress that she was obliged to seek protection from the rather frigid English, though they have been most kind to her in her grief.

Napoleon III. was very much admired by Queen Victoria, who has always been greatly moved by manly beauty. When he visited her court his equality of position permitted the young queen a greater freedom than she had ever been allowed with any man, and she delighted in his conversation, his brilliancy, and his knowledge of the world. She admired the empress and envied her savoir faire, and since her widowhood and sorrow she has been a very warm friend to her.

When the empress was enjoying her splendid youth in Vienna she heard a great singer sing a new German song that much affected her. It was the "Good Night, Farewell" now so widely known, but then just published. She sent for him and asked him to teach it to her. She had a beautiful mezzo voice, and it became the favorite in her repertoire. Years passed, and when she visited England in '55 with the emperor, the same singer sang at a state concert in Buckingham Palace and sang the same song. She had not looked at her programme, but when the familiar tones came to her ears she burst into tears.

As I saw her bent and trembling, draped in black, and leaning on a staff, I thought of all her sorrows, and I, too, burst into tears in the hotel corridor and murmured, "Good Night, Farewell."

HINTS TO BUSYBODIES.

Oil City Blizzard.

Don't throw any oil leases over your shoulder that you can get on royalty and wind.

Don't advocate a board of trade unless you are willing to furnish some of the nails for it.

Don't bake your furniture and fry your cellar walls in trying to get even with the gas companies.

Don't lean on an editor's shoulders when he's at work. Distribute your weight more generally by straddling his neck.

Don't ask a political candidate to give you a ride on his breath. Throw him into the sewer, and pursue the even tenor of your way.

Don't sing in the muzzle of a gun if you can help it; but if you must do so, let the selection be "White Wings" or "Sweet Violets."

A Trout-Fishing Cat.

Virginia City Chronicle.

A resident of this city whose former home was on the margin of Marlette lake, related that his father was the possessor of a large Maltese cat that daily caught trout in the lake in the following manner:

The cat would back down to the edge of the lake, and dropping its tail into the water switch it gently from side to side. The ravenous trout, with which the lake is alive, would rise and greedily seize the cat's tail, mistaking it for a monster fly of some new species, and while the trout was endeavoring to swallow it the cat would suddenly leap landward, landing the fish several feet from the water of the lake, and would then proceed to devour its prey.

The owner of the cat finally trained it to catch fish for the family, as the water company's watchman would not allow any person to fish in the lake, but was not aware of the cat's skill in angling.

The above story is corroborated by several local fishermen—whose veracity has heretofore never been questioned.

Dire dyspepsia's dreadful distress is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

CRAB CATCHING MONKEYS.

How the Crafty Ape of Java Goes a Fi With His Tail.

Toledo Blade.

"Monkeys abound in the island of J said an old Eastern traveler, "for sh them is looked upon as the worst k vandalism, and they do very little da rarely injuring the crops on the farm living chiefly on wild fruits. Th however, a species of large ape there is not wholly a vegetarian. He is the size of a small chimpanzee, and fully grown his dark face is encircle a bushy white beard and whiskers, it a very whimsical expression, ludic like that of a little old man. He is n all wild, and he seems to have som of practical joking, which leads him sionally to descend to the lower bou a high tree in the evening and hold ou paw in apparent friendliness to an who happens to be near.

"A person who is not familiar wi queer brute's tricks is apt to suppo the monkey desires to shake his han goes under the tree for the purpose o ing the amicable advance half wa is fortunate if he escapes a slap o face. At all events the paw is withdr before the human fingers touch it, an ape, sitting a few feet above the rang man's spring, scratches his ribs an bers insultingly. The long tail is times lowered instead of the han then the chances of the creature de malicious stroke are greatly increas the caudal appendage is extremely and flexible, and is of as much serv its owner as a fifth limb.

"It is a noticeable thing about tails that they are nearly always scarred at the extremity, and frequ bear wounds quite fresh and still ble The monkeys use their tails as lines, and with them catch the cra infest the coasts of the island. crabs are about the size of the har crustacea of the small species t offered for sale in our own marke the apes are their only enemies, for else on the island cares to eat them live in holes several yards abov water mark, and when they en search for food they look cautiously to see whether an ape is near. If th one or suspect his presence they g and they are so quick in their mov that the monkey has no chance o ing them. But the animal has a passion for crab meat, and his must be gratified at any personal r

"Going to a hole into which he h a crab retreat, he inserts his tail as it will extend, which is generally end of the cavity. Any person co in the vicinity and watching him a moment sees the funniest spectac inable. The fisher sits perfectly s his mouth wide open, an expre anxious expectancy on his face, an ticipatory tears gathering in his ey never has long to wait, for Java c very much like the snapping turtle disposition. In a few minutes the key's mouth closes with a snap, th are clenched tightly, the eyes the water that has risen to them down the hairy cheeks.

"The contortions of the coun speak of torture heroically endu the animal has a bite, and he for the prey to take a fast hold. T tail, with the doomed crab clinging tip, is jerked swiftly from the hole around for a couple of seconds t impetus, and brought down on the with a crash that breaks the crab's though it were a badly guarded he Donnybrook fair. The ape's served. He picks out the meat claws, only interrupting his enjoym the repast now and then to moan commiseration and moisten his wo tail with his tongue."

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OREGON CITY.

We are determined to make this the banner week of our commercial career. To start in with we will sell a genuine Oregon City Mills Suit of Clothes for gentlemen for

$5.75.

Beat it if you can.

J. Selling & Co.

LYONS, FRANCE.

Comes to the front with just 400 dozen fine silk embroidered 4-button

Kid Gloves.

Special sale on Tuesday next. Price, 50c.

J. Selling & Co.

NEW YORK.

This world-renowned center for Cloaks and Ladies' Garments contributes 600 Children's

Cloaks

From $6 to $8. A handsome Tourist Cap to match goes free with these cloaks.

J. Selling & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY—Special invoice Ladies' All-Wool, Full-Finished

Hose,

20c per pair.

J. Selling & Co.

PARIS.

Sale of Silk

Plushes,

19 inches wide, all colors, on Thursday, for 52½c per yard.

J. Selling & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

On Friday we will sell 200 Ladies'

Muffs,

Made of fine black English Coney, for 50c each.

J. Selling & Co.

SAN FR

During this week we will sell lot of fine

Blankets,

Manufactured at the Mission Mills. A $10 Blanket for $6.50; Blanket for $8.00; a $17 Blanket a $20 Blanket for $13.50.

J. Selling &

WHAT SOCIETY IS DOING.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

The Ladd-Pratt Wedding the All-Absorbing Event of Thursday Night.

VANITY FAIR.

The Stage Coach.

Tarnished and battered and old,
  Heartlessly hidden away,
Left to the moth and the mold,
  Darkness and dust and decay,
  This was the pride of its day.
Now all its glory is o'er—
  Faded and vanished for aye:
Gone are the driver and four!

How shall its story be told?
  What shall a song of it say?
Once it was brilliant as gold,
  Once it was gilded and gay.
  Fine in their festal array.
Many the bride that it bore,
  Now are they wrinkled and gray!
Gone are the driver and four!

'Long through the heat and the cold
  Ever from May until May,
Over the highways it rolled:
  Time has now made it his prey.
  Never a stately display,
Never a dash as of yore,
  Never a swing or a sway;
Gone are the driver and four!

Over new roads that men lay
  Rush we with rattle and roar.
Only sweet memories stay;
  Gone are the driver and four!
    —*Bissell Clinton in Harper's Magazine.*

"There's Rue."

If both were free, it were no sin for me
To send one token of my truth to thee;
Nor were it sin for thee to wander back
Along sad memory's dark and grief strewn track.
But neither being free 'tis all in vain
To think that what has been can be again.
Or that, again, the borders of delight
Shall either touch on some sweet summer night.
Then strive not. Honor's adamantine chain
Binds fast, cuts deep, wears out each life in pain.
Peace and nepenthe and a last farewell!
Long loved, still loved, dear love, lost love,
  farewell! —*F. F.*

Handkerchief suitings are used very much in Paris and London.

Black crochet worked plush dress wraps are much worn instead of sealskins.

Large plaids in red and black are very new for long garments, both in connamaras and ulsters.

Women wear in their hair dragon-flies, tortoise-shell fans, stars, daisies, roses, all modelled in tortoise shell mounted with diamonds. Here are a few specimens of the newest hair-pins. Astrachan and all sorts of real and artificial fur will be used for trimming day and evening dresses. They are trimming light evening gowns with fox fur. It is soft and pretty, and harmonizes well with soft, graceful materials. A good many velvet gowns are trimmed with fur, and a rich gown for wearing indoors is of emerald green velvet and brocade. The skirt is plain in front, and the sides are of alternate panels of velvet and brocade. The folds of the bodice and the edge of the skirt are bordered with fur. A good deal of astrachan can be seen on the new walking gowns, but it only looks well on dark, substantial materials.

Those who happen to be interested in Vanity Fair may wish to know something about the coming dances. Professor E. A. Bournique, one of the executive committeemen of the American Dancing Society, said the other day to a Chicago *Herald* reporter that the professors would accept the novelties introduced at the recent convention held in New York city, and would teach nearly all of them. The American Society convention is where all the fashionable dances originate. When asked what the dances were, the professor replied: "La Reve, the cadet galop, the imperial gavotte and military schottische quadrille. They are all round dances. 'La Reve,' or the dream, as it is called in English," said the professor, "will be danced to schottische music; the cadet galop will be danced to galop music; the imperial gavotte to four-four time; and the military schottische, which is intricate and of new and novel figures, will be danced to the schottische music."

"Are they adapted to society dancing?"

"Decidedly. They will be introduced this winter in many of the select dancing parties. They are all very handsome figures."

"What will be the dances of the upper ten-pom this winter?"

"The German will, of course, take precedence. It will always have its place among the society dances. Then there will be the military schottische, the glide polka, the Berlin, the diagonal waltz, the Saratoga lancier, the prairie queen and the waltz quadrille. These will be the leading dances this winter. There were several new dances introduced at the convention which will not be taught."

A Boston woman, whose eccentricities make her more or less talked about, not to say conspicuous, is Mrs. John L. Gardner, popularly called Mrs. "Jack" Gardner. Mrs. Gardner is the acknowledged leader of the younger set in Boston's most exclusive society. Being one of the richest women in Boston, she has ample opportunity for entertaining, and her magnificent winter home on Commonwealth avenue and her summer home in the suburbs are the scenes of much gayety the year round. Thither she attracts all the bright young men who move in the inner circles—the literary chaps, the artists, the wits and the musicians. These are the particular passion of Mrs. Gardner, and they are all captivated by her charming personality.

She is a sort of nineteenth century Mme. de Stael, being herself quite as bright a conversationalist as the celebrated daughter of France, and her court is frequented by the best brains in the Hub. But the first statement anybody makes in speaking of Mrs. Gardner is not that she is a disciple of culture, but that she always has a train of devoted young men in attendance upon her. The next statement is that she almost always appears in public with some other fellow than Mr. Gardner.

Mrs. Gardner is not a handsome woman. On that point all are agreed. But what she lacks in physical beauty she more than compensates for in culture. She is passionately interested in music and art. She has a habit of bringing the Symphony orchestra to play at her house for the edification of a large company of invited guests, while her art collection has probably no equal in the city. So far as is known Mrs. Gardner does not herself do anything in a literary way, but she makes special favorites of those who do. Marion Crawford, the novelist, was one of her cavaliers, and rumor has it that in his book, "To Leeward," he makes the Boston society leader a heroine. Her *affaire du cœur* are legion.

Mrs. Gardner is a woman who does pretty much as she pleases. Constantly she transgresses certain laws of social custom which no other woman would dare to transgress. For this eccentricity, if eccentricity it may be called, she is sharply criticized by those who worship "good form," but Mrs. Gardner rides roughshod over all her critics and never seems to suffer by it. Some people call her sensational, but those who know her best assert that she acts just as she thinks. She is a woman of much positiveness, exceedingly independent, fond of having her own way without being domineering, possessed of strong spirit, warm-hearted and whole-souled. When Mrs. Gardner arises from her chair in a theater and beckons and waves her fan across the auditorium at some swell young club man, people shudder at her seeming boldness, fancy themselves or anyone else doing such a thing, forgive her in the same breath, and say

"Just like her, isn't it? So sensational."

When, also, Mrs. Gardner, who is a devout worshiper at the highest Episcopalian church in town—"Father Hall's," St. John the Evangelist—goes annually, as she is credited with doing, into retreat at one of the Episcopalian convents, her critics again charge her with being sensational. But she is undoubtedly a good—in fact, a very good—churchwoman, and her annual retirement to a convent is done in absolute good faith.

Last spring, during Lent, her intense religious fervor vented itself in what society pleased itself to call her most unheard-of freak. Soon after the beginning of the fasting season it seems that every morning a handsome carriage and pair, conveying a fine lady and her maid, drove up in front of "Father" Hall's church, and the lady forthwith alighted, pail and scrubbing-brush in hand. With these she entered the porch, and, bending down on her knees, began to scrub the stones like any ordinary scrubwoman working by the day, by way of doing penance for her sins. It is not known absolutely that the beautiful sinner was Mrs. Gardner, but the gossips are all agreed that she was none other than the eccentric Commonwealth avenue society queen.

Another eccentricity of Mrs. Gardner and one which causes much talk, is her gowns, which are elaborately unfashionable, but no less original than their wearer, who is anything if not original. Her gowns in themselves would make her a striking figure anywhere, and only add to her reputation for being the most daringly eccentric, yet fascinating woman in Boston. One of these elaborate gowns she wore last winter on the occasion of the Artists' Festival in the Art Museum. Supplemented as it was by a diminutive negro page to hold up the train, Mrs. Gardner's appearance that night was society talk for weeks. Common report, previous to the festival, had been that she would lead a tame leopard or tiger or some such animal in the grand march, but she was content to risk making a hit with a black page and won on it, and society hasn't stopped talking about it yet. No one ever knows what Mrs. Jack Gardner will do next.—*Boston Letter in New York World.*

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The past week has been a notable one in the annals of Portland society. The wedding of Miss Ladd and Mr. Pratt on Thursday night was a most brilliant affair. A full account of all that has taken place will be found subjoined.

Ladd-Pratt.

The most notable event of the week, and, in fact, the most notable society event that has ever occurred in the Northwest, was the wedding of Miss Caroline Ames Ladd and Mr. Frederick Bailey Pratt, solemnized at Calvary church on Thursday night. Ever since the engagement was announced last June, all society has been on the tip toe of expectancy; because of the prominence and enormous wealth of both families. Mr. W. S. Ladd, the father of the bride, is unquestionably the richest man in the Pacific Northwest, and Mr. Pratt, president of the great Standard Oil Company, is one of the wealthiest men on the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Pratt was the youngest daughter, and Mr. Pratt the eldest son of their respective families, and both were great social favorites with hosts of friends. Society, therefore, is not to be blamed for the great interest taken in the brilliant nuptials of Thursday night.

THE CEREMONY.

By 8 o'clock Calvary Presbyterian church was filled with a most fashionable and elegantly attired assemblage, by far the greater number of ladies being in evening dress. The ceremony was not to be until half after eight, so that ample time was given for a careful inspection of the floral decorations. The platform was one mass of rare exotics in urns artistically grouped and blending most harmoniously with the mass of flowers and foliage ornamenting the supports of the organ loft. Each panel was filled in with chrysanthemums, gladiolas and tiger lilies artistically arranged with regard to the color effect. The organ gallery, and in fact the organ itself, were completely hidden behind a magnificent screen of the beautiful wild Oregon grapevine in all its wealth of autumn colors. The chandelier was entwined with smilax and ropes of cedar boughs were festooned around the walls. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock Mr. Ralph W. Hoyt, the accomplished organist of the church, touched the first notes of the Tannhauser march, and a moment later the first bar pealed forth from the organ as the wedding party made its appearance from the ante-room of the Ninth street entrance of the church. Mr. Duncan O. Taylor and Mr. S. B. Linthicum led the way, followed by Mr. J. F. Mills and Dr. A. D. Bevin and Mr. H. C. Cabel, U. S. A., and Mr. L. L. Doane, in couples; next came Miss Wilson and Miss Emily Failing, Miss May Failing and Miss Lee, Miss Failing and Miss Healy, Miss Pratt, the maid of honor, coming just before the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles E. Ladd. At the platform the bride was met by Mr. Pratt and his best man, Mr. T. C. Willard, Rev. Mr. Landon, pastor of Calvary church, having already taken his position. The bridesmaids and ushers arranged themselves in a semicircle behind the high contracting parties. As the last notes died away from the organ, Mr. Landon began the ceremony, and in a very few words pronounced them man and wife, according to the Presbyterian marriage service. After a short but eloquent prayer by Mr. Landon, Mr. Hoyt struck up the Mendelssohn wedding march, and, preceded by the bride and groom, the wedding party filed out the center aisle in the following order: Miss Pratt and Mr. T. C. Willard, Miss Lee and Mr. D. O. Taylor, Miss Failing and Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Miss Healy and Mr. J. F. Mills, Miss May Failing and Dr. A. D. Bevan, Miss Emily Failing and Mr. H. C. Cabel, Miss Wilson and Mr. L. L. Doane, Mrs. W. S. Ladd and Mr. C. E. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ladd, Mrs. C. E. Ladd and Mr. Wesley Ladd. The party was at once driven to the residence of the bride's parents, on the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh streets and Jefferson and Columbia, where a large and brilliant wedding reception was held.

THE RECEPTION.

The palatial house was ablaze with light and thrown open from top to bottom for the entertainment of the guests, who kept pouring in until there was an absolute crush. The wedding party welcomed their guests in the drawing room. Mr. W. S. Ladd was first in the line and for an hour and a half stood there, receiving congratulations. The bride and groom stood in the south wing beneath one of the most elegant wedding bells ever seen in this city. It was suspended from amidst a fleecy cloud of white tulle. The bottom was of beautiful white chrysanthemums, the clapper being of yellow chrysanthemums, while the outside was composed entirely of perfect specimens of the *auranum lillium* or the gorgeous gold-budded lily. Roses and chrysanthemums were used with lavish profusion and artistic effect in the decorations of the rooms. The two immense mirrors, one in the drawing room and one at the foot of the large music room, were marvels of artistic beauty; the delicate tulle drapery, matching the dainty tendrils of smilax, with exquisite effect. An orchestra of eight pieces furnished delightful dance music for a twelve-number card, and from 9 o'clock until 12 a delicious hot supper was served in the dining room. The bride presented each of the ushers with handsome scarf pins, and the groom gave the bridesmaids diamond pins in the form of four-leafed clovers. Miss Lee caught the bride's bouquet when thrown just prior to her departure. The costumes of the guests were very elegant. The bride wore a very beautiful Paris-made dress of white ribbed silk, profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Around her neck she wore a magnificent necklace of pearls and diamonds, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids wore elegant demi-train costumes. Mrs. W. S. Ladd wore a very handsome dress of purple velvet, trimmed with rare old lace; her ornaments were diamonds of great beauty. Mrs. Pratt wore a handsome brocaded silk costume, with diamond ornaments.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. DeHart, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Judge George H. Williams, Mr. Samuel M. Mears, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Allyne Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Coursen, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph, Mrs. J. N. Dolph, Mrs. C. H. Lewis, Mrs. R. B. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. R. Glisan, Mrs. John McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. George Good, Mr. and Mrs. S. Heitshu, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koehler, Dr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Wygant, Miss Wygant, Mr. and Mrs. George Snell, Mrs. George Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Trevett, Miss Emily Trevett, Miss Helen Teal, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Tuthill, Miss Daisy Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. K. A. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burns, Col. and Mrs. McClernand, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Zera Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Folger, Major and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Malcolm, Mrs. D. Burnside, Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, Mr. James Wood, Miss Lee, Miss Failing, Miss May Failing, Miss Lewis, Miss Lucy Failing, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Beck, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Wilson, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Florence Sarier, Miss Louise Wilson, Miss Pratt, Mr. F. C. Willard, Miss Emily Failing, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss DeHart, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Nellie Burnside, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Mr. Ed McKee, Miss Whalley, Miss Clara Whitehouse, Miss Clementina Wilson, Miss Glisan, Miss Donelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Maxwell, Mrs. Holman, Miss Holman, Mr. Fred V. Holman, Mr. George Holman, Mr. Alfred Holman, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Frank, Mr. E. W. Bailey and Mr. W. R. Thornell, of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Kauffman, Miss Sladen, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Lloyd Brooke, Mr. I. R. Dawson, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Dr. A. D. Bevan, Mr. T. H. Bartlett, Dr. F. B. Eaton, Dr. Will Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Failing, Mr. Henry Failing, Mr. John Gibbon, Mr. Hamilton Brooke, Mr. C. H. Martin, U. S. A., Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. Scott Brooke, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. Allen Lewis, Mr. H. R. Davidson, Mr. L. L. Doane, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Miss Ellinger, Miss Elderkin, Mr. Patterson Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. John Ellinger, Mr. J. O. Flanders, Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Paul Deady, Mr. John C. King, Mr. Walter Burrell, Mr. Fred R. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Strong, Mr. Joe Teal, W. S. Ott, Judge and Mrs. John Catlin, Judge Sawyer, and many others.

VALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt left on Friday morning's Northern Pacific train for the Sound. They will go to Vancouver and take the Canadian Pacific for the East. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bailey Pratt will live at 232 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Their at-home cards read Mondays, after December first.

The ices and pyramids, Roman punches and lemonades, also the wedding cakes, were supplied by the well-known caterers, Baum & Brandes.

Story-Rippen Nuptials.

The marriage of Miss Anna Rippen and Mr. August Story, at the First Congregational church, last Thursday evening (October 17), was witnessed by relatives and a number of intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Derling, after which the party returned to the residence of the newly-married couple, corner of Second and Lincoln streets, where a sumptuous repast was served. Liberati's band serenaded the bride and groom with several appropriate selections, and at a late hour the guests departed for home, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Story many anniversaries of the happy event.

Mr. Story is an energetic young business man in this city and his newly wedded bride is a lady of many accomplishments.

Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Finke, Joseph Finke, Mrs. F. Broigan, Mr. Philip Rippen, Miss Lizzie Story, Mr. G. E. Moore, the Misses Wendorff, Mr. Craig, Miss Sauvine, Miss Grous, Mr. L. Sauvine, Mr. F. Sauvine, Mr. Schallus, Miss Burkhart, Miss Rott, Mr. Rott, Mr. Scharfler and Mr. Schneider. The presents were numerous and costly.

Scott-Bower.

On Thursday evening, the 17th of October, Mr. John M. Bower, a prominent lawyer of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Scott, the gifted and accomplished young artist so favorably known to the people of Portland during the past two years. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Eliot in his characteristic, graceful and impressive manner, and was witnessed by a few of the intimate friends of the high contracting parties. The ceremony over, the happy couple and their friends partook of an elaborate supper, and as they discussed the tempting viands the time flew by on eagle wings, for Momus as well as Cupid was around the board and mirth ran high, and wit sparkled, and every heart was merry.

G. A. R. Socials.

It is a pleasure to note that George Wright Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of this city, have arranged for a series of social dances for the coming season, the first of which will be given on the evening of November 2, 1889, in their spacious hall, corner First and Taylor streets. The names of the committee who are in charge of the socials are a guarantee to those who are fortunate enough to receive an invitation to the same that they will be all that the most exacting could wish. The invitations are very neatly gotten up, and any of the friends of George Wright Post who may desire one will kindly leave their names with any member of the committee, who will be pleased to furnish them and their friends with the same.

Miss Failing's Dinner.

On Wednesday night Miss Failing gave a very elegant dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt. The guests were members of the bridal party only: Miss Failing, Miss Wilson, Miss May Failing, Miss Pratt, Miss Healy, Miss Lee, Miss Emily Failing, Mr. L. L. Doane, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Mr. J. F. Mills, Mr. T. C. Willard and Dr. A. D. Bevan.

Wood-Austin.

On Tuesday, the 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M., Miss Virginia A. Wood, daughter of T. A. Wood, and Edmund A. Austin, of Salem, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 456 West Park street, by the Rev. C. E. Cline, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church. The floral decoration furnished by Mr. Wm. Stohlman, of 438 Eighth street, was beautiful, both in the rarity of the plants and in the tasteful manner they were arranged. No cards were issued except to near relatives of the contracting parties. Among those were: Rev. C. E. Cline and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Helm, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Opdycke, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Moorehouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stohlman, Misses Daisy and Rubie Austin, Misses May and Nellie Wood, Messrs. Dean Cline, William Hosea Wood and J. F. Austin.

Announcements.

Members of Acme Rebeckah Degree Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F. have formed a social club consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. B. E. Millar, president; Dr. C. C. Newcastle, secretary; S. B. Cobb, treasurer, and William Conner, R. J. Stewart, and A. Coles, known as the Acme Social Club. The club has leased the Masonic hall and will give select whist parties, socials and dancing parties during the winter season.

The pianist, Mr. S. Freidenrich, announces a grand concert for next month, in which he will be assisted by the eminent harpist, Miss Julia Phelps of Chicago, now on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. F. Carson, and also the violin artist, Mrs. Geisler, lately from New York.

Stroud-Harrison.

At St. David's Episcopal church, East Portland, Wednesday night, Mr. C. H. Harrison, the receiving teller of the First National bank of this city and Miss Sallie Stroud, were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. McEwan, chaplain of the Bishop Scott academy. The young couple's friends wish them unlimited prosperity and happiness.

Personal.

Mrs. J. N. Dolph is spending a few days with Mrs. C. A. Dolph.

Mrs. M. S. Burrell leaves for an extended Eastern trip to-morrow.

Miss Sara Middleton, of Spokane Falls, is visiting friends in Portland.

Mrs. G. J. Whelan has returned from a seven weeks' visit to San Francisco.

Miss May Hobson, of Astoria, has accepted a position with Elliott & Sundborn as stenographer.

Mr. M. Swortz, one of the leading stockmen of Eastern Oregon, has been visiting Dr. B. E. Miller for a few days.

Miss Ida Turner returned on Wednesday to her home in Oysterville, Wn., after a five weeks' visit to friends in Portland.

Mrs. T. C. Davis and daughter, Miss Fidelia, of Oysterville, Wn., will make their home in Portland during the winter. Miss Davis will attend school.

Miss Emma Riggs, of Crowleys, Polk county, accompanied by her brothers, Seth and Breese, have been spending a few days in the city visiting friends and the Exposition.

The friends of Mrs. George P. Holman and daughter, Miss Zulette Holman, of this city, will be pleased to hear of their expected return from the Eastern states next Wednesday.

Mrs. L. C. Lefevre, formerly of Portland but for a number of years a resident of Lone Rock, Gilliam county, returned to Western Oregon a few days since. She will live hereafter at Tillamook.

Mrs. W. P. Kindred, many years ago a resident of Portland, the daughter of Captain James M. Batchelder, well and favorably known in early days on Puget sound, is in the city visiting friends and the Exposition as well. Mrs. Kindred now lives in Astoria.

Mr. Hubert C. Colton, of Hudson, Mich., came to Portland to engage in business during the week past. He likes the appearance of things and considers the business outlook first rate. He has spent several months at other points on the coast, spying out a location. Now he is satisfied.

FOUR EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon of this week a new and elaborate form of entertainment will be given at Masonic hall by the ladies of the Unitarian church. It is called "Dissolving Tableaux," (Sherman's Phantasma.) The society will be assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Lena Morgan, soprano; Miss Dorothea Eliot, alto; Mr. Harry Hogue, tenor; Mr. Ralph Lee, baritone; Mr. E. Stebinger, accompanist; Miss Mamie Lippincott, violin; Professor E. Coursen, piano; Mr. Fred Morgan, harmonica and guitar; the Cecilia Parlor orchestra; Miss Jeanne Blodgett, recitation. The following will be the programme:

Sherman's Classical and Mythological Illusions.

MYTHOLOGICAL GROUPINGS.

Maidenhood, dissolving into Highland Mary—Misses Lola Brown and Cora De Lin.

Tying the Sandal, dissolving into Rebecca at the Well—Miss Florence Smith and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Egeria, dissolving into History—Misses Lena Morgan and Mabel Jameson.

Purity, dissolving into The Toilet—Misses Lillie Weed and Lillian Cotter.

Throwing the Quoit, dissolving into Tambourine Girl—Miss Mamie Lippincott and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Fruit Girl, dissolving into Galatea—Misses Lola Steers and Alice Officer.

Ajax Defying the Lightning, dissolving into Homeless—Misses May Clark and Ethel Reed and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Hope, dissolving into Morning—Misses Inez Marshall and Kate Bartels.

Night, dissolving into Child's Prayer—Misses Mamie Lippincott, Floy Willis and Gussie Marshall.

Cain Killing Abel, dissolving into Forsaken—Miss Lillie Weed and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Cain Killing Abel, (second position) dissolving into Truth—Miss May Clark and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Hebe, dissolving into Beatrice—Misses Lena Morgan and Alice Officer.

Ruth and Naomi, dissolving into Medea—Misses Mamie Lippincott, Mabel Jameson and Lillian Cotter.

Shepherd Boy, (first position) dissolving into Innocence—Misses Lena Morgan and Lulu Bodey.

Shepherd Boy (Part Second), dissolving into The Diver—Misses Lizzie Weed and Lulu Bodley.

Dying Gladiator, dissolving into Vestal Virgin—Miss Lola Brown and Mr. Ralph Lee.

Three Graces, dissolving into The Coquette—Misses Mabel Jameson, Lillian Cotter, Cora DeLin and Inez Marshall.

Concluding with the startling effect, entitled Sappho, the Goddess of Music .... Blanche Hersey

Walking out on the full lit stage, disappearing from view, leaving the pedestal.

Instrumental Medley .... Mr. Fred Morgan

PATHETIC ILLUSION, "UNDER THE SNOW."

Bereaved Mother .... Gussie Marshall
Angel .... Mabel Jameson
Child .... Floy Willis

Introducing Illusionary Snowstorm and Realistic Scenic Effects. Real and mythical persons on the stage at one and the same time.

Vocal Solo .... Under the Snow ... Dorothea Eliot
Recitation .... Miss Jeanne Blodgett

Faith at the cross, dissolved into Pentecost—Misses Kittie Bostwick and Lola Brown.

SPECTRAL BRIDE.

Groom, Mr. Ben Towne; bride Mamie Lippincot. This is entirely original with Prof. J. W. Sherman, and surpasses any illusion ever attempted.

Classical Illusions.

THE BEAUTIFUL CREATION.

Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii—Kittie Bostwick, dissolving into Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night—Jennie Page.

Little Red Riding Hood—Grace Eliot.

Schubert's Serenade—Lena Morgan. An artistic living reproduction of Toby Rosenthal's masterpiece, "Elaine."

Elaine—Inez Marshall.

Dumb Servitor—

Violin Solo—Miss Mamie Lippincot, accompanied by Prof. E. Coursen.

Military Tableaux.

Introducing war songs, and dissolving a company of militia in an instant.

Songs—"Just Before the Battle, Mother," Ralph Lee. "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," Harry Hogue. "Tenting To-night," Ralph Lee.

Tableaux—To Arms. The Fatal Shot. The Bivouac. Military Members O. N. G. Concluding with "Peace Crowning the Victors."

Peace, Mrs. Will Woodward.

Scriptural Illusion.

Faith at the Cross, dissolving into Pentecost, Misses Kittie Bostwick and Lola Brown.

Spirit of Faith, dissolving into Early at the Cross, Mabel Jameson and Daisy Bellinger.

Simply to Thy Cross I Cling, dissolving into Rock of Ages, Mamie Smith and Florence Smith.

In this tableau the effect will be produced of massive crosses dissolving into living people; the Rock of Ages disappearing through the water, leaving the stage empty.

Vocal song, "Rock of Ages," Miss Lena Morgan.

Sherman's Domestic Tableaux.

Introducing the cradle songs of all nations, Rock-a-bye Baby Lullaby.

Characters in tableaux, Father, Mother, Baby (Baby Sherman).

Comical Tableaux.

Dirty Boy, Frank Morgan; Mother, Mamie Smith.

Tableaux, "Over the Garden Wall," Mabel Jameson and Fred Morgan.

Baseball tableaux, Ben Woodward, Don Woodward and Charley Warrens.

Lawn Tennis tableaux, Miss Florence Smith.

Yum Yum, Kittie Bostwick.

Three Little Maids, Mamie Lippincott, Mamie Smith, Lillian Cotter.

Allegorical Tableaux.

War, Kittie Bostwick.
Peace, Dorothea Eliot.
Justice, Blanche Hersey.
Goddess of Liberty, Gussie Marshall.
France, Florence Smith.
Bartholdi's Statue—Liberty Enlightening the World (The gift of France to the United States), Anna Knox.
Solo, "Star Spangled Banner."

Wedding on Cowlitz Prairie.

CHEHALIS, Oct. 17.—The marriage of Phil. P. Henriot, of Cowlitz, and Miss Carrie Lougleran, of Toledo, at the Catholic church on Cowlitz prairie, the 16th inst., was the event of the season. The impressive ceremony of the church was performed by Rev. Father Kinley, assisted by Rev. Father Curtis, of Ellensburg, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. Charles Henriot, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Sarah Lougleran, sister of the bride, was the only bridesmaid.

After the ceremony, the entire party went to Toledo, three miles distant, where a wedding breakfast was spread for sixty people. In the evening a reception was held at the home of the newly married people, of Cowlitz prairie, and both gatherings were the occasion of great enjoyment. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents from relatives and friends, who rejoiced at the union of two young people so admirably qualified to make each other happy, and by this means are retained in a community where they are so well known and beloved.

DALLAS PERSONAL NOTES.

A new piano has been purchased for the academy.

Dr. Conway is back from Eastern Oregon, visiting his family and friends.

T. J. Pease, the former landlord of the Enterprise, will soon migrate to Oregon City.

A great number of Dallasites are visiting the metropolis and taking in the Exposition.

Fred C. Bell, of Coeur d'Alene was visiting friends and relatives in this city last week.

C. F. Hobart, of Montana, has come to Dallas bought property and is erecting a residence thereon.

LAWS FOR WASHINGTON.

A Suggestion by a Vancouver Lawyer to the Legislature of the New State.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The legislature of Washington will very likely have to sit for three months if the work of revising and passing laws supplemental to the constitution, necessary to the change from territorial to state government, is adequately performed. It must relieve against the multitudinous questions that will otherwise arise between the present laws and the constitution. The present, "so wonderfully and fearfully made," extending over numbers of statutes so great that, like the common law, "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," ought to be done away with, if possible, at once and *in toto*, except, perhaps, as relics to be placed away in the archives—curiosities for future generations. How shall we do away with them just now is the question. Add to the confusion by amendments or by increasing the number in the frantic effort to get away from the old, or should we not seek at once a method whereby we can start afresh with a new code, complete in itself, instead of waiting a year and more for the report of a code commission provided by this legislature, and then another nine months for its submission, approval (by the next legislature) and publication?

Count the expense of this course and tremble, count, too, the delay, consequent litigation and groping in the dark in the meantime by litigants, lawyers and courts. Certainly, with this picture—not overdrawn I hope—we will have a taste of the "glorious uncertainty of the law." The writer (modestly, of course, as modestly as a lawyer can be) has a suggestion to make with the hope of relieving against much if not all of the evils outlined, viz.: Let among the first acts passed by our legislature be one to the effect that Hon. W. Lair Hill, Judge R. S. Greene, Judge George Turner, Hon. B. L. Sharpstein and Hon. I. B. Reaves are appointed and authorized to adopt the California code or Hill's Oregon (civil and criminal) to our constitution and after the legislature has passed all other laws necessary, let the whole be combined and passed before adjournment, and put in the hands of the printer. Within six months, by this course we will be "out of the wilderness," gaily marching to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The Oregon code (Hill's) with its annotations (California, as well) reflects much credit on its editor. The adaptation of either would give us a uniform, harmonious system of practice and precedent the beneficial results of which cannot be calculated.

No better name could be suggested than W. Lair Hill; certainly no one better fitted than scholarly Judge Greene, and with Judges Turner and Sharpstein of the constitutional convention, and I. B. Reaves, a California lawyer—our judicial system being mostly borrowed from there—we would have a commission able to do the work and do it in a hurry. "VANCOUVER."

Congressman Sullivan's Remarks.

Merchant Traveler.

"Mister Speaker—well, I said Mr Speaker, see, gents? An' if dere's anybody here wants to have de precedence over de member from Boston he kin have it accordin' to de Markis of Queensberry's rules or de London prize ring rules. See? Now, as I was about to say, Speaky, ole boy, dere's one ting about his tariff business dat nobody's got onto yet, except meself. If you fellers go to work to shut out de foreigners from tradin' wid us folks widout dey pay for it, see? why, dey ain't goin' to come and trade wid us; see? Dat's where a protective tariff is dead wrong. Sooner stay home and trade wid deirselfs, would'n dey? Well I should say so."

A Smart Son-In-Law.

Judge.

Enraged father—Well, that's the last time I'll ever be fool enough to give any of my daughters a wedding check.

Mother—Why, Charles? There's nothing wrong, I hope?

Enraged father—Yes, but there is. That fool of a son-in-law has gone and had it cashed.

AN AMPHITHEATER OF FIRE.

A Hundred Miles of a Giant Mountain Forest Wrapped in Flames.

So Rapidly Did the Volume of Flames Roll Down the Mountain Sides Settlers Had Barely Time to Escape.

A special correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends the following graphic and thrilling description of some of the awful scenes that have been witnessed in the Northwest territories, during the past summer:

If an accurate description of the forest fires which for the past two months have been sweeping over Montana, Idaho and Washington territories could be written it would make a story so thrilling and exciting as to eclipse in interest and fascination the most enchanting romance.

The forest fires have been so extensive, so terrible and destructive that the best informed pioneer looks at you with blank amazement when you request him to place in figures the value of the timber destroyed or to give an estimate of the loss in the territories. When it is known that in one day the fire swept through Montana over an area 100 miles in length and 80 in width, and that for weeks the flames have been doing similar work at different points in a country stretching from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains to the waters of the Pacific, some vague, indefinite idea of the great destruction of timber and other property may be gained. Where but recently stood tall and stately pines now blackened stumps and bald and ashen mountain fronts greet the disappointed eye.

INTO THE NATIONAL PARK.

Not content with denuding the mountains and valleys of the public domain, where settlers where driven from their homes with barely time to cast a parting glance at their doomed property, the flames went leaping and roaring like wild and drunken demons toward the National park. Along the hills that overlook the Gardiner river the fire swept on with the speed of a racehorse, and at night it was within the park, had devoured the little village of Gardiner, leaving forty families homeless, scurried away to the pine covered mountains and was feeding on some of the most magnificent of the nation's groves.

Fortunately a change in the direction of the wind set in that night and a furious gale sprung up to battle with the flames. So strong was the wind and so drenching the rain that accompanied it that the fire was extinguished at the top of the first mountain in the park.

It would be useless to attempt to state the amount of loss in these three territories. The hundreds of miles of splendid forest that have been destroyed will not be missed in commerce or progress at present. These western forests are so extensive that $1,000,000 would not give a man sufficient timber to warrant him in assuming that he had even penetrated the woodland fringe, but a time will come when the timber destroyed by these recent fires will be more valuable to the country than any gold mine in the land. In dollars, some say $10,000,000 some $100,000,000 and others throw up their hands and give it up. There is no way of estimating the value.

The Little Belt Mountain fire will give an illustration of the fury of the flames and the rapidity with which they travel. In this little neighborhood alone the loss to miners was over $20,000, the shaft houses, cabins and tunnels of the miners having been burned out. The miners who had been watching the smoke which rose from the opposite side were startled by the terrible and irresistible speed with which the flames sped down toward the camp. At first they determined to save the buildings and supplies, and set about with pails and hose to wet the grass and brush for a radius of many rods on either side.

RUNNING BEFORE THE FLAMES.

The fire, as if encouraged at the audacity of the men who would attempt with human power to impede its progress, leaped hundreds of feet from the tops of the lofty pines, and before the terrified miners could gather up their personal effects they were forced to flee for their lives. They had one hope. There was a gulch which they would cross ahead of the fire. They felt sure that if they could get on the opposite side they would be beyond the reach of their relentless pursuer. The gulch was over 300 feet wide, and not a tree or shrub within its walls to carry the flames to the mountain side, where they now stood looking back at their burning camp. But they had no time to rest. From the towering pines on the verge of the gulch the great red tongues shot out across the open space, and in a moment the trees on their "safety ground" were in a blaze.

It was now a desperate struggle for life. With a fire that would leap 300 feet in pursuit the eight panic-stricken men felt their feebleness and insignificance. Fortunately they had two powerful horses. Two men rode each horse, and with the others clinging to the sides of the saddles they dashed through the timber, the men who ran beside the horse being dragged along at a hazardous speed, their feet not touching the ground once in a dozen attempts to gain a footing.

By frequent changes and the most heroic exertions the party escaped a horrible death, and at last, fatigued and speechless, reached an opening in the timber of sufficient area to insure their safety.

MAGNIFICENT IN ITS DESTRUCTIVENESS.

But with all the terrors of these forest fires their grandeur at times surpasses the flight of imagination. It is at night that the beholder is held transfixed and spellbound. Standing in a valley of the Little Belt range on the night of August 30 our party witnessed the progress of the fire as it climbed toward the summit of one of the highest mountains. The night was dark, and as the flames increased the entire valley was illumined—tall trees, from which all foliage had been stripped, standing like dusky goblins in the flickering light. Up, up, went the flames, increasing in volume until they reached the summit, and the beholder stood with admiration and awe gazing on a veritable mountain of fire, from which the immense volumes of smoke were carried by the howling wind. Imagine, if you can, an amphitheater of fire stretching into the heavens a thousand feet above you, the flames leaping in all directions—now crossing each other, in a moment darting skyward and continually leaping from tree to tree, with the roar of a thousand cataracts.

This is a faint glimpse of the great forest fires that have been the bane of the woodsman and the terror of the miner. As to their origin no one seems able to speak positively. It is claimed that the last fire in the Little Belt mountains was started by sparks from the pipe of a woodchopper. Frequently it is claimed that sparks from a passing locomotive ignite the combustible fir, and occasionally you hear charges of incendiarism, although it is difficult to understand what motive there could be for the latter.

WYOMING FORESTS SWEPT.

Northern Wyoming was also the scene of a most destructive blaze. Some estimate of the vast loss in the territories may be reached from the fact that in this last fire—isolated from and insignificant in comparison with the great fires of Montana and Washington territories—the value of the timber destroyed is placed at $500,000. This fire was in the Big Horn basin in Northern Wyoming, and John Houston, the occupant of one of the cattle ranches, says that $500,000 is a very low estimate of the loss of timber. The loss to cattlemen is incalculable, as immense herds of cattle [illegible] feeding on the mountains. Every [illegible] the bush [illegible] destroyed. The [illegible] which the cattle were dependent [illegible] tenance has been devoured by the [illegible] and the herd must be driven [illegible] new pastures or perish.

The situation among the [illegible] deplorable. Everything they [illegible] the shape of houses, sheds, and [illegible] provements is in ashes, and the [illegible] cattle are roaming [illegible] blackened hills in search of food. [illegible] says the ranchmen and their [illegible] the flames in the hope of [illegible] homes, but the heat [illegible] fore the fire reached [illegible] were compelled to flee for safety.

A NEW [illegible]

Mr. Houston is a new [illegible] try, having entered his [illegible] His property is a total loss, [illegible] ulates himself on the fact that [illegible] alive. He escaped just in time. [illegible] fire started down the mountain [illegible] not think it would reach him [illegible] could pack his personal effects [illegible] necessary preparations for a [illegible] fense of his home. He worked [illegible] to gather his valuables. He was [illegible] over twenty minutes when he [illegible] with the intention of moving [illegible] and making a fire break. No sooner [illegible] reached the open air than the [illegible] roaring mountain of fire struck [illegible] blast from regions infernal. [illegible] there was [illegible] open mouth [illegible] flames, which [illegible] twenty minutes [illegible] were far away on the mountain [illegible] now leaping madly within a few [illegible] house.

With a bound he started for [illegible] for half a mile it was a race [illegible] and death. He finally reached [illegible] and a wide opening in the timber [illegible] saved.

OTHER SETTLERS NOT SO [illegible]

But others were not so fortunate [illegible] lives are known to have been lost [illegible] north fork of Powder river, the [illegible] ing John Robinson and Jacob [illegible] The details of their terrible death [illegible] be known, but it is believed that [illegible] were deceived by the rapidity [illegible] the fire traveled, and remained [illegible] fighting for the preservation of [illegible]

What the stockmen whose herds [illegible] been feeding in [illegible] one of the [illegible] ble valleys in the West, will do, [illegible] They must seek new ranges for [illegible] and, as about all the cattle [illegible] ready occupied, they must depend [illegible] upon the co-operation of friends [illegible] valleys.

THE BOAT RAILWAY.

Some Reasons Why Governor [illegible] Idea Is Not Bad [illegible]

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

Governor Pennoyer has written [illegible] the chief of public engineers, [illegible] building of a standard gauge railroad [illegible] government instead of a boat [illegible] tween The Dalles and Celilo, [illegible] informed by an old steamboat [illegible] boats staunch enough to navigate [illegible] below The Dalles would be [illegible] heavy and unwieldy to navigate [illegible] above Celilo, owing to the shoals, [illegible] rapids at various points above [illegible] which impediments absolutely [illegible] boats of such light draught and [illegible] weight as would render them [illegible] to withstand the strong winds [illegible] waves of the middle Columbia. [illegible] ment of the river captain, upon [illegible] governor relies for authority, [illegible] in general; but the fact [illegible] boats which have been used [illegible] the Columbia above Celilo—called [illegible] river—have been successfully [illegible] trade between this city and the [illegible] also on the lower river. A [illegible] ago the Shoshone and Nez Perce [illegible] taken to Portland, and for a length [illegible] in navigating the Willamette and [illegible] rivers. The Harvest Queen and [illegible] now making trips to the Cascades [illegible] upper river boats, and for years [illegible] gaged in the trade between Celilo [illegible] iston. These illustrations demonstrate [illegible] fact that boats of sufficient low draft [illegible] the shoals and rapids of the upper [illegible] be used in navigating all [illegible] river. For this reason we do not [illegible] Governor Pennoyer's idea of constructing [illegible] broad gauge railroad to overcome [illegible] structions above this city, instead of [illegible] railway, as proposed by the [illegible] gineers. The boat railway would [illegible] more economical plan, and we [illegible] the objections to it can be [illegible]

Robbed in an [illegible]

East Oregonian.

Mr. Walter Hudson, a commercial [illegible] cler, got on the train at Baker [illegible] night, and failing to secure a berth [illegible] Pullman sleeper, he purchased [illegible] lie down in a bunk in the emigrant [illegible] This morning he awoke and found [illegible] short $100 or more in cash. [illegible] val of the train in the Pendleton [illegible] theft was reported to Sheriff [illegible] made the arrest of a man by the [illegible] Corley, a gambler. He was [illegible] sheriff's office and searched, [illegible] was found to furnish evidence [illegible] mitted the deed so he was [illegible] custody. Mr. Hudson is in the [illegible] but he can furnish no further [illegible] theft. It is probable that the [illegible] committed by an experienced [illegible] passed through the car with [illegible] iness.

A Generous Boy.

Fliegende Blätter.

"John, see, your little sister [illegible] cause you did not share your [illegible] her." "That isn't so, mamma. I [illegible] the stone and if she plants it she [illegible] whole tree."

Before the operation. After the [illegible]

Little Maggie Sruber's [illegible]

La Grande, Or. Oct [illegible]

Drs. Darrin, 257 Fifth street, [illegible]

Kind Sirs: I write this letter [illegible] press my thanks and gratitude [illegible] I can by word of mouth. I [illegible] most happy girl in La Grande [illegible] cured me of so great a misfortune [illegible] eyes. Thanks to you, my eyes [illegible] once more and my sight is perfect [illegible] nine years old. MAGGIE S[illegible]

Drs. Darrin's Place of Business.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted [illegible] Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland [illegible] hours, from 10 to 4 o'clock daily; [illegible] to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All [illegible] diseases, loss of manhood, [illegible] syphilis, gleet, gonorrhoea, [illegible] atorrhoea, seminal weakness, [illegible] desire of sexual power in man [illegible] catarrh and deafness, are [illegible] successfully treated [illegible] eases [illegible] the [illegible] treatment [illegible] inquiries answered and circulars [illegible]

VOL. VIII.—NO. 47.

ILROAD INTERESTS.

Northern Pacific Controlled by Villard Again.

OPEN OPPOSITION REMOVE

w Railroad Between Chehalis and Pacific City.

VEYORS NOW IN THE FIELD

ad Will Pass Through Fine Agricultural, mber and Mineral Districts, and Will Develop a Rich Territory.

ADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Northern Pa- railroad election is the chief topic for sion in railroad circles here. It is lly admitted that the Northern Pa- railroad hereafter will be the Villard pure and simple. The friends of ex- dent C. B. Wright say that, although displeased with the result, he is dis- to make the best of it. Wright him- id: "The plan which was adopted was lated in August. Villard, Oakes and did the work. The board of di- ratified our action in September," were changes in the board made" Ved. "Villard had given promises to people, Dutch and Standard Oil who helped him to carry out his in fulfillment of these he put new the board."

Haggin who goes into this board is understood, bought 15,000 shares of red stock, all of which will be voted as wishes.

kafeller of the Standard Oil Company, we have reason to believe, between and 50,000 shares of Northern Pacific and this block also was placed at V disposal.

PRESS COMMENT.

INGTON, Oct. 19.—The *Star*, of this hose editor served with Henry Villard time the latter was war correspond- city, says editorially: Henry Villard more on the top of the Northern Pa- ailway. It has taken him somewhat an five years and six months to climb in after having been rudely shaken the last great upheaval. It will be a day for him when he visits the western coast as president of the com- He will find the country which he up to transcontinental commerce a thrifty growth, and that prophe- hich be made for it and which so many conservative financiers pronounced agaries, either are fulfilled or well on d toward fulfillment.

A NEW RAILROAD.

lis and Pacific City Will Be the Starting Points.

ALIS, Oct. 19.—For many years past have been rumors of a projected road from Shoalwater bay to some point in Washington territory on orthern Pacific line. Not, how till within the last few weeks have steps been taken to form a ny of sufficient capital to build the We are now happy to inform the nd expectant public that all the pre ries have been arranged, and that sur are actually in the field selecting the the railroad from Pacific City to lis.

c City is a growing town, recently d on the shores of Shoalwater bay, in county. This town was founded e express purpose of making it the n terminus of the Pacific, Chehalis railroad. Shoalwater bay is a handsome body of water into which the Willapa pours its contents y has a depth of many fathoms a safe anchorage—a fair haven for gest ships that plough the deeps of at Pacific ocean. There is neither shallow water at the entrance y. Neither is there many hundred of useless sailing to get round Ca y or any other promontory into raits like those of De Fuca. Sh clear and safe sailing on Shoalwater The United States coast survey have laborate soundings of this great bay largest ocean vessels are now ente carrying away the various produ fic county. So much for the bay City.

rapid development and fertility of and Chehalis valleys are w to us all. It is only a matter of s till the world shall witness the and most prolific wheat fields, in the ever known on this northwest coast lleys of the Willapa and North Ch ers are the natural fields for the of hops that is without precedent 's history of agriculture. Magni sts of fir and cedar expand for able distances, and as the lumber soon wane on Puget sound, it l beginning will soon be inaugura the line of this contemplated railroad ates of coal and other mineral are also imbedded in many lo route this road. The Pacific, Ch Eastern Railroad will penetrate through the finest agricultura and mineral sections of this state at Pacific city, which mouth of the Willapa river—a stream—the railroad ascends the that river until it reaches the separating the Willapa from valley, at no point more than 1 ve sea level; the road then descends y to Chehalis.

a few words as to the ability (wh be made public) of the company the railroad. Upon this point tho have the utmost confidence of th ny's financial stability. Suffice present, that the company is repre in Chehalis by Messrs. N. B. C John Dobson, W. M. Urquhart, Fre and D. C. Millett, who are amon st reliable and strongest financiers art of the country. These names guarantee to almost any en These men are known through and breadth of Western W and in the city of Portland. ly organized is perfectly relia acific, Chehalis and Eastern railr be built and in operation, is to be its president and most c ection.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Territory To Be Ramified Wi Railways.

, Oct. 19.—An elaborate bill prepared by First Vice Preside of the St. Louis & San Francisco d, which is to be introduced in the congress asking the right to bu miles of railroad in the India These lines will run in all d and practically ramify the who